

GLOBAL Inequalities



Development Studies Association Conference
The University of Manchester, 27-29 June 2018

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester

dsa
Development Studies Association
1978-2018

DSA2018 TIMETABLE

WEDNESDAY 27 JUNE

09:30-11:15	Masterclass with Jan Nederveen Pieterse
11:00-18:00	Reception desk open
12:30-13:45	Keynote Plenary 1
14:00-15:30	Panel session 1
15:30-16:00	Refreshments
16:00-17:30	Panel session 2
17:45-19:00	Keynote Plenary 2
19:15-20:30	Prize-giving ceremony and welcome drinks reception

THURSDAY 28 JUNE

08:30-18:00	Reception desk open
09:00-10:30	Panel session 3
10:30-11:00	Refreshments
11:00-12:30	Panel session 4
12:30-14:00	Lunch
12:40-13:00	Student social lunch
13:00-14:00	Publication strategies for students and early career researchers
14:00-15:30	Panel session 5
15:30-16:00	Refreshments
15:30-16:00	DSA-OUP Book Series update and OUP Book Launches
16:00-17:15	Keynote Plenary 3
17:15-18:15	Early Career Researcher Plenary Panel
18:30-19:15	DSA Study Group meetings
18:30-19:15	Meeting with Global South delegates
19:15-20:00	Global Development Institute@ 60 Drinks reception
20:00-22:00	Outdoor food market and music

FRIDAY 27 JUNE

08:30-14:00	Reception desk open
09:00-10:30	Panel session 6
10:30-10:45	Refreshments
10:45-12:15	Panel session 7
12:15-13:45	Lunch
12:30-13:30	AGM
13:30-13:45	Break
13:45-15:15	Closing Policy and Practice Plenary

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Development Studies Association Conference
The University of Manchester
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DSA Council

- President, Conferences, HoCs, Communications: Sarah White (s.c.white(at)bath.ac.uk)
- Hon. Secretary, Communications, HoCs, NGOs, REF2020: Laura Hammond (lh4(at)soas.ac.uk)
- Hon. Treasurer, Business Strategy: Dan Brockington (d.brockington(at)sheffield.ac.uk)
- EADI Representative, External relations (international), Students: Laura Camfield (l.camfield(at)uea.ac.uk)
- Research and publications, REF2020, External relations (UK): P. B. Anand (p.b.anand(at)bradford.ac.uk)
- External relations (international), Conferences, REF2020: Nandini Gooptu (nandini.gooptu(at)qeh.ox.ac.uk)
- External relations (UK & International): Joe Devine (j.devine(at)bath.ac.uk)
- Research and publications, REF2020: Uma Kothari (uma.kothari(at)manchester.ac.uk)
- Student liaison: Sarah Peck (sgpeck1(at)sheffield.ac.uk)
- Study groups, External relations (UK): Helen Yanacopulos (h.yanacopulos(at)open.ac.uk)
- Conferences: Sam Hickey (sam.hickey(at)manchester.ac.uk)
- Study groups & partnership development: Kathryn Hochstetler (k.hochstetler(at)lse.ac.uk)
- Workshop series: Julian Quan (j.f.quan(at)greenwich.ac.uk)

Conference Co-Chairs

Sam Hickey and Rory Horner (Global Development Institute, the University of Manchester)

Scientific Committee

P.B. Anand, Nicola Banks, Pritish Behuria, Sam Hickey, Rory Horner, Sarah White

Conference administrators

NomadIT: Eli Bugler, James Howard, Rohan Jackson, Saskia Lillepau

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Development and Change, Oxford Development Studies, Journal of Development Studies, the Global Development Institute at the University of Manchester, Development Studies Association.

Cover photo by Cesar Okada, Favela Santa Maria, 2012.



Wifi access

You may use Eduroam (with your own academic credentials); you may use UoM_WiFi (request login information from Reception Desk and enter these when prompted to on the authentication page in your browser); or you can use the free public network The Cloud (by signing up or using pre-existing credentials).

Table of Contents

Timetable	inside front cover
Welcome to DSA2018	5
Theme	9
Practical information	11
Manchester guide	17
Events and meetings	23
Book Exhibit	35
Panel streams	37
Daily timetable.....	43
Panel and paper abstracts.....	63
List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters.....	159
Map.....	outside rear cover

Welcome to DSA2018

Welcome from the DSA President

Dear All,

Welcome to Manchester! We are delighted to have you with us and look forward to an exciting few days together.

This is a year of anniversaries: the 40th anniversary of the DSA; 60 years of development studies at the University of Manchester; and 100 years of women's suffrage in the UK. The conference is a chance to celebrate these achievements and remember with thanks those who have blazed the trails for us. But it is also an opportunity to pause, to take stock of what we have learned, to reflect on what we want to affirm and continue, and to decide what we would like to do different, in the years ahead.

The theme of global inequalities captures the big issues facing the development community. To what extent do the old, colonial, geographies of development elucidate key dimensions of emerging inequalities, and how might they obscure these? What aspects of inequality are most pressing, in what contexts, and how do different dimensions intersect, reinforce, counteract or otherwise influence each other? What kinds of evidence can we rely on in describing the extent and significance of inequalities, and how can we combat misinformation? What kinds of action, and at what scales, will be effective in building towards global justice? And the lurking question that underlies all of these: to what extent has development itself been responsible for the exacerbation of inequalities, and what implications does this have for the ways we go forward?

The dual orientation, towards reflecting on the past and looking towards the future, is reflected throughout the conference sessions. These combine insights from 'golden oldies' and current leading global thinkers on inequality with those of early career researchers, who come to the topic with fresh eyes. The conference sees a number of new initiatives. It is the first time ever, to my knowledge, that we have held the conference in June, so we will see how it feels to gather at the end of an academic year, rather than at the start of a new one. It combines parallel sessions in conventional academic paper format with some comprising shorter, more interactive presentations addressing issues of policy and practice. Recognising that expensive conference dinners can introduce their own dynamics of inclusion and exclusion, DSA2018 also has for the first time a more informal final dinner in a market-place format, the price of which is included in your conference fee.

A highpoint of the conference, as always, is the DSA AGM (not everyone realises what a highpoint this is!). Come along to find out what DSA does during the year and the new activities we have planned. This year we have space for some new people to join DSA council and so play their part in shaping what the DSA will become over the next forty years. People at early stages of their career are particularly welcome: it is not too late to put your name forward!

My very best wishes for a fun and stimulating conference.

Sarah White
DSA President

Welcome from the Global Development Institute at the University of Manchester

We are very pleased and honoured to welcome you all to the 2018 Development Studies Association Annual Conference here at the University of Manchester. We are delighted to host this conference focused on global inequalities, a theme which is one of five research beacons of the University of Manchester. Development studies has a long tradition at Manchester, with 2018 marking our 60th anniversary as a university department. We have recently combined the strengths of our Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM) and Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI) to form the Global Development Institute (GDI) as part of the university's continued commitment to and promotion of development studies. We are pleased to continue our long and productive relationship with the Development Studies Association in a year in which it also celebrates an anniversary – 40 years.

DSA2018 involves panels and papers that engage critically with many dimensions of inequality, and the ways these reinforce or counteract each other. We have been very pleased to receive a wide range of contributions on global inequalities, as a subject of research, an issue for action and as a lens through which to approach the world. We have a total of 69 panels, and 360 papers, and would like to thank panel convenors for bringing together such an exciting range of papers and people.

We are honoured to have an exciting range of plenary speakers: Frances Stewart (University of Oxford) and Jan Nederveen Pieterse (University of California Santa Barbara) who will deliver the opening plenary (sponsored by the *Journal of Development Studies*); Gabriel Palma (University of Cambridge & University of Santiago) who will deliver the *Development and Change* annual lecture; and Anne-Marie Goetz (New York University) who will deliver the *Oxford Development Studies* annual lecture. The final plenary session of the conference is a 'Policy and Practice' panel on tackling inequalities, featuring Sakiko Fukuda-

Parr (New School for Social Research, New York), Lidy Nacpil (Fight Inequality Alliance), and Alex Cobham (Tax Justice Network), which is sponsored by the Global Development Institute (University of Manchester).

A novel addition to the conference this year is an early career plenary speaker panel, sponsored by the DSA, showcasing emerging talent and involving Lipika Kamra (Georgetown University Qatar), Jackie Kauli (Queensland University of Technology), Oscar Garza (Universidad de las Américas Puebla) and Julia Schöneberg (Universität Kassel), with Alice Evans (Kings College London) as chair.

We would like to acknowledge the generous support of our key sponsors listed above. In addition, the *Journal of Development Studies* has also provided significant support to assist participants with registration costs, travel and accommodation, and the University of Manchester has sponsored the full costs of 22 participants who are based in the global South.

Thank you to all who helped organise the conference – NomadIT, the local organising committee, and the Global Development Institute Master's students who are volunteering. We hope that the more informal approach to the conference dinner, involving food trucks and a band, will go down well with all.

We hope visitors to Manchester will also enjoy their time here – a place which for both better and worse has shaped global inequalities through the Industrial Revolution, through being a key formative site for Engels and Marx, through the cooperative and suffragette movement (which we celebrate the 100th anniversary of this year), to name but a few. Let's make this a productive and enjoyable experience as we seek to tackle, in various ways, the considerable challenge of global inequalities.

Diana Mitlin, Managing Director, Global Development Institute
David Hulme, Executive Director, Global Development Institute
Sam Hickey and Rory Horner, Conference Co-Chairs

DSA2018 conference theme: Global inequalities

Global inequalities is the central theme of DSA2018 in Manchester, which marks the DSA's 40th anniversary and 60 years of development studies at the University of Manchester.

Focusing on global inequalities challenges the traditional geographies of development, and demands investigation of the power relations that generate wealth and poverty within and between countries and regions. It also emphasises the many dimensions of inequality, including gender, class, climate, race and ethnicity, region, nationality, citizenship status, age, (dis)ability, sexuality, and religion and the ways these reinforce or counteract each other.

The conference invites both academic and practitioner reflections on global inequalities, as a subject of research, an issue for action and as a lens through which to approach the world. How does the rhetoric of 'shared prosperity' and the recognition of inequalities within the SDGs make a difference in practice? Which forms of inequality are highlighted, and which are thrown into shadow? What forms of action and resistance, at what levels, and by whom, can best combat global inequalities? What scope is there for global level action on trade talks, restrictions on financial capital and carbon emissions, or upgrading workers' rights within global value chains? When does a global focus sharpen awareness of inequalities, and when is a national or local perspective demanded? As political populism has grown in an era of highly uneven globalisation, what chances are there for establishing a new politics of social justice that can tackle inequalities at multiple spatial levels, or are there inevitable trade-offs between tackling national and global inequalities?

Thinking in terms of inequality presents a number of challenges for the production and communication of development knowledge: what are the facts of inequality, and how do we establish them? How do methods used in research and evaluation shape the inequalities agenda? Is it possible to speak of difference without inequality? How can knowledge about global inequality be most effectively communicated? Who speaks, how, on what terms and to whom? Does an emphasis on global inequalities challenge or augment established traditions of analysis in development studies? How can work on inequalities in other disciplines complement and strengthen our perspectives, and what can development studies contribute to tackling inequalities as a major global challenge? Is there a sense that 'inequality fatigue' has set in, perhaps through the overuse of inequality rhetoric or the co-optation of the language of inequality by vested interests?

Practical information

Using this programme

The *Practical information* chapter will aid you with the practicalities of attending DSA2018, including tips on how to use the programme in hand and how to find your way at the conference venue and in Manchester in general.

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

This year all panels are organised into thematic streams, listed in the *Panel streams* section. The full academic programme, combined with the events, is detailed in the *Daily timetable* section which shows what is happening and where, at any given moment, in chronological sequence. The *Panel and paper abstracts* section lists panel and paper abstracts, ordered by panel reference numbers - A01, A02, etc.

At the rear of the book there is a *List of participants* to help you identify the panels in which particular colleagues will convene, discuss and present their work. Finally, you will find the panel grid and the conference venues' map at the back of the book.

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

Timing of panels and individual papers

Panels have been allocated one to four ninety-minute sessions, depending on the number of accepted papers. The standard is to have up to four papers per session. We are using 16 panel rooms at a time, so any one panel is up against that number of alternatives. The start times of each panel are shown in the respective abstract section and are also indicated in the *Daily timetable*.

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

DSA2018 conference venue

The conference takes place in the Renold Building of the University of Manchester, located on Altrincham St, Manchester M1 7JA. The reception desk is located in the foyer space (C8) on the upper ground floor (floor C) of the Renold Building. This same floor will house one of the spaces for catering (lunch bags will be distributed there, tea and coffee served in the tea breaks) and the book exhibit, in Exhibition Space C15. The other catering and book exhibit area will be on the lower ground floor (floor B) in Exhibition Space B1. All panels, plenaries and meetings will take place in the same venue.

The welcome drinks reception and the DSA dissertation prize ceremony on the 27th will take place in the Entrance Hall of the Sackville Street Building, right across from the Renold Building.

Catering: refreshment breaks, lunches and conference dinner

Refreshments (Wed 15:30-16:00, Thu 10:30-11:00, 15:30-16:00, Fri 10:30-10:45) and lunches (Thu 12:30-14:00, Fri 12:15-13:45) can be obtained by delegates on display of their conference badge at the refreshment serving areas in the Exhibition Spaces C15 and B1 on the upper and lower ground floors (floors C and B).

There will not be a formal conference dinner this year but instead, a more informal and less exclusive event than previous years' conferences. All delegates will be able to enjoy the small night market/food festival which will set up on Thursday evening in the quads behind the *Renold Building*. There will be several different food vendors from the *Levenshulme Market* offering a tasty selection of freshly made meals as well as soft drinks. There will also be a mobile bar which operates often at the same market, offering for those who so wish, something alcoholic. Entertainment will be from a live local band playing within the quads while you eat, drink, mingle and even dance into the summer evening. Every delegate will receive a £10 voucher to spend at one of the food vendors at the event,

this is included in your registration fee. You will receive your voucher at registration when you collect your name badge. If you wish to purchase any extra nibbles over and above your voucher, you can do so in cash. The voucher cannot be exchanged for alcohol which will be sold for cash only.

Re-usable cup/mug for drinking water

There are water-coolers in the *Renold Building*, however there will be no plastic cups provided, since we are attempting to minimise and avoid single-use plastic and disposable items during the conference. We have requested all delegates to please bring with them a reusable bottle/cup/mug/receptacle to refill with water and other drinks.

Recycling

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

Reception desk, DSA2018 conference team, NomadIT office

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

Reception desk opening hours: Wed 11:00-18:00; Thu 08:30-18:00; Fri 08:30-14:00.

All financial arrangements must be dealt with in the conference organisers' (NomadIT) office in room D6 on the first floor. You can store your luggage in the office when you are arriving at or leaving the conference.

NomadIT office opening hours: Wed 11:00-18:00; Thu 08:30-17:30; Fri 08:30-15:30 – but we will close for short half-hour breaks during the day.

Printing

If you need to print your conference paper, a boarding pass or other short text-based documents, this can be done for **20p per page** at the NomadIT office in room D6 on the first floor.

Emergency contact details

During the conference, emergency messages should be sent to [conference\(at\)devstud.org.uk](mailto:conference(at)devstud.org.uk). Members of NomadIT can be contacted on UK cell/mobile phones +447830289597 (James Howard) and +447866425805 (Rohan Jackson).

WiFi access at the venue

Eduroam credentials can be used for accessing WiFi at the University of Manchester. Delegates can also get temporary credentials for free WiFi from the conference Reception desk. Select the 'UoM_WiFi' wireless network, open your browser and log into the authentication page using the username and password provided.

Childcare

If you require childcare during the conference, we would recommend you make a search using the following web resources:

Childcare.co.uk - Emergency babysitters in Manchester

SafeHausUK - Childcare in Manchester

Manchester Nanny Agency - Childcare solutions for all ages

The two nurseries close to the venue (Echoes Day Nursery & Dryden Street Nursery) that are recommended through the University of Manchester website are fully booked and won't be able to accommodate drop-in type childcare needs.

Getting around in Manchester

The conference site on Sackville Street is located in the city centre, an area easily explored on foot.

Public transport

Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) is the official public transport body for the city and its website is the best way to find out how to get from one place to another.

For information on bus and tram timetables, services and saver tickets within Greater Manchester ring GMPTE (Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive) on +44 870 6082608 or visit <https://www.tfgm.com/>.

Services to the Sackville Street area of the campus include:

Tram (Metrolink) – various lines to Piccadilly station, which is a short walk away.

Buses along London Road: 107, 192, 196, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 373.

Bus along Sackville Street: 140.

Tram

Manchester’s Metrolink tram system has been developed to encourage easier and faster travel in the city centre and beyond. Connecting all major railway stations and tourist attractions, the Metrolink runs every few minutes so you don’t need a timetable, you can just turn up and travel anytime from early morning until late in the evening.

Tickets

Single and return bus tickets can be purchased from the driver, tram tickets need to be purchased from the machine at the platform before you board. Prices depend on the journey distance.

System One Travelcards are combined travelcards for bus, tram and train. They’re accepted by most bus, train and tram companies running locally, meaning you can transfer seamlessly from bus to bus or from one transport mode to the other as many times as you like. Buy from bus driver, at train stations or tram stops. 1 day off-peak System One ticket for adults, covering all three modes of transport, is £9.30, for bus and tram, is £7.00. Please be aware that you can’t travel with off-peak tickets during peak hours, between 6:30am-9:30am and 4pm-7pm. System One adult daily (all day) bus ticket is £5.60.

Cycling

Manchester is at the heart of British cycling, a bike-friendly city with many marked cycle lanes and dedicated routes throughout the city centre and beyond. Greater Manchester has a growing network of quiet traffic-free cycle routes from urban centres out into the neighbouring countryside. For information on cycling routes and cycle parking, visit <https://www.tfgm.com/cycling/>.

Taxis

There are several taxi companies operating in Manchester, and of course you can use Uber. The numbers below are not ‘recommendations’, but are three of the common ones in use around town.

Kingsway Taxis: 0161 442 0642

Streetcars: 0161 228 7878

Manchester Cars: 0161 228 3355

Manchester guide

Manchester is a welcoming metropolitan city, the third most visited city in the UK. It has a strong commitment to science, education and creative industries, and offers numerous opportunities for musical, artistic, culinary and leisure experiences. The different city areas each have their own distinct characters worth exploring. The conference venue on Sackville Street is conveniently located near the vibrant Northern Quarter, the lively urban heart of the city, with record shops, second-hand clothing shops, hip bars and lots of restaurants. Manchester doesn't really do cool, but if it does, it's in the Northern Quarter. Slightly further away at the southwest end of commercial, classical Deansgate (with shops and restaurants), perhaps 15-20 minutes walk, is Castlefield, a relaxed, walkable area of canals, waterfront bars and green space - a great place to unwind if the sun is out. Manchester offers a rich variety of places to eat and have a drink, from traditional pub culture to experimental gastronomy. You can find delicious food for all diets and tastes, with roots in many different corners and cultures of the world.

Below are a few recommendations, to find out more, please see websites like [TripAdvisor](#) and [Time Out](#). The official tourism site of Greater Manchester (<https://www.visitmanchester.com/>) is a good guide for exploring the birthplace of the industrial revolution.

Food and drink

Habesha

29-31 Sackville Street, M1 3LZ, Manchester, M1 3LZ, +44 161 228 7396, <http://www.habesharestaurant.co.uk>

Situated at the heart of Manchester, Habesha is an old Ethiopian name and it is Manchester's only Ethiopian restaurant. It's a unique venue serving east African delicacies, all cooked fresh to order.

Little Yang Sing

17 George Street, Manchester, M1 4HE, +44 161 228 7722, <http://www.littleyangsing.co.uk>

Traditional Cantonese cuisine. Located in the heart of Manchester's Chinatown, it has lots of competition, but is perhaps one of the better restaurants around. Plenty of vegetarian options.

Vnam

140 Oldham Road, M4 6BG, Manchester, M4 6BG +44 161 205 2700, <http://www.vnam.co.uk>

Authentic Vietnamese food in the heart of Manchester. A friendly family-run little restaurant serving authentic Vietnamese Cuisine fusing traditional flavours from Siam that

goes back many centuries, and flavours of Vietnam such as a zesty limes, lemongrass, Asian basil, star anise and chillies that bring fresh tastes and fragrances to the dishes.

Indian Tiffin Room

2 Isabella Banks Street, First Street, Manchester, M15 4RL, +44 161 228 1000,
<http://www.indiantiffinroom.com>

Say Indian food and Manchester and most locals will direct you to the 'Curry Mile'. However you don't need to go out of the centre to find good Indian food. The Indian Tiffin Room specialises in authentic Indian street food that is inspired by the bustling streets of India. They offer food that is an amalgamation of various regional dishes that are very popular in different parts of India. The dishes are freshly made to order from fresh ingredients and differ from the way traditional Indian restaurants cook their food. A healthy menu, less influenced by heavily flavored spices but filled with the authentic flavours of India.

The Curry Mile

Wilmslow Road, Manchester, Lancs, M14 5TQ

Just a five-minute taxi ride or ten-minute bus from the city centre is the Curry Mile, Rusholme. This stretch of Wilmslow Road that runs through Rusholme is home to an impressive collection of restaurants, shisha bars and world food markets. Famous throughout the UK for its fantastic wealth of Indian restaurants, Manchester's Curry Mile has the largest concentration of Asian restaurants in the UK including Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan and Bangladeshi.

Read about 9 best restaurants on the Curry Mile, reviewed by Culture Trip: <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/united-kingdom/england/articles/manchester-s-curry-mile-the-9-best-restaurants/>

Sanskriti restaurant

95 Mauldeth Road, Fallowfield, Manchester,, M14 6SR, +44 161 224 4700,
<http://sanskritirestaurant.co.uk>

While this all-vegetarian and vegan restaurant is a taxi/train ride away, and might seem an odd inclusion, it is listed because it's the best Indian restaurant in Manchester. Where else will you find Gujarati cuisine on the menu, or jackfruit? At Sanskriti the meals are prepared with the belief that Indian food is not only about heat but also about the perfect marriage of aromatic herbs and spices. The menu is as diverse and colourful as the continent itself.

Northern Soul Grilled Cheese

Three near-by locations: Unit 10-11 Church Street, Northern Quarter, Manchester M4 1PN, Station Approach, Piccadilly, Manchester, M1 2QF and Albert's Square, Manchester, M2 4JW, <http://www.northernsoulmcr.com>

UK's first grilled cheese restaurant, best sandwiches in town.

Kingfisher Fish & Chips

43 Tib Street, Northern Quarter, Manchester, M4 1LX, +44 161 270 5806,

<https://kingfishernq.com>

Traditional Mancunian fish & chip shop which is a firm favourite among locals. A family-run business of 12 years offers authentic British cuisine with top quality ingredients.

Potatoes are locally sourced from farms in Lancashire and Shropshire and their fish is delivered fresh every week. They also cater for vegetarians – offering gravy and English curry veggie sauce options.

HOME

2 Tony Wilson Place, Manchester, M15 4FN, +44 161 212 3500, <https://homemcr.org>

HOME is Manchester's centre for contemporary theatre, film, art, music and more. Their programme offers many opportunities to discover new art, new experiences and new stories, from the city and across the world. HOME has also three great spaces for food: a bar, a restaurant and a roof terrace, as well as take-away option. Their pizzas are great.

Rosso

43-45 Spring Gardens, Manchester M2 2BG, +44 161 832 1400,

<http://rossorestaurants.com>

Rio Ferdinand's Rosso bar and restaurant stands proudly at the top of Manchester's prestigious King Street. Situated in a Victorian Grade II listed building, Rosso isn't your average city centre bar and its opulent surroundings make for a luxurious and refined experience.

Jamie's Italian

100 King Street, Manchester, M2 4WU, +44 161 241 3901,

<https://www.jamieoliver.com/italian/restaurants/manchester/>

Set in the heart of the city, Jamie's Italian restaurant in Manchester occupies a magnificent grade II listed building dubbed the 'King of King Street'. With room for up to 240 people on the ground floor and mezzanine of this old bank, many of the original features and fittings have been kept, making it the perfect spot for a really unique dining experience. Jamie's Italian only use fresh, carefully sourced and seasonal ingredients in their rustic dishes.

Mr Thomas's Chop House

52 Cross Street, Manchester, M2 7AR, +44 161 832 2245, <http://tomschophouse.com>

An amazing Victorian building with an interesting modern take on the classic British menu.

Cafés

Federal Cafe & Bar

9 Nicholas Croft, Northern Quarter, Manchester, M4 1EY, +44 161 425 0974, <http://federalcafe.co.uk>. Independently owned New Zealand and Australian café bar serving gourmet coffee, specialty teas, delicious brunch, bagels & homemade cakes. Open until 8pm Monday - Thursday and 11pm Friday - Saturday for food, cocktails, gin, beer and wine.zc

Earth Café

16-20 Turner Street, Manchester, M4 1DZ, +44 161 834 1996, <http://www.earthcafe.co.uk>

Vegetarian food & juice bar, a Buddhist-run vegan café that has a strong focus on healthy eating. They offer a mix of classic dishes with a unique twist and original recipes.

Teacup Kitchen

55 Thomas Street, Manchester, +44 161 832 3233, <https://teacupandcakes.com>

This enduringly popular cafe is owned by electronic music producer, DJ and tea enthusiast Mr Scruff. The cafe has won a number of awards, including best casual dining experience at the Manchester Food and Drink Awards. There is a wide range of loose leaf teas that are available to drink in or as bagged blends to take home. The handroasted coffee comes from Lancashire roasters Atkinson's. Breakfast, lunch and dinner is available, as well as cakes and other desserts. Can be busy at lunch time.

Nibble NQ

36 Oldham Street, Manchester M1 1JN, <https://www.nibblenq.com>

Scrummy all-day brunches & lunches, seasonal salads, delectable hand-baked cakes, local espresso, great company, fiercely independent, hard-working girl gang. They do sell out, so go early.

Pubs

The Crown and Kettle

2 Oldham Road, Manchester, M4 5FE, +44 (0)161 236 2923

A traditional pub in a Grade II listed building that dates back to the early nineteenth century. Worth visiting just to see the stunning ornate ceilings, but also offers good local beer. Situated just on the cusp of the Northern Quarter, the Crown and Kettle is a neat hybrid of hipster scene pub and good-and-proper local.

The Hare and Hounds

46 Shudehill, Manchester, M4 4AA, +44 (0)1618324737

One of the oldest pub in Manchester, located in the Northern Quarter. Dating back to 1743 or 1778, depending on historical data, The Hare and Hounds on Shudehill has seen its fair share of Manchester history from Industrial Revolution to urban regeneration.

The Brink

65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ, +44 161 834 6346, <http://www.brinkmcr.co.uk>

The city's only micropub serving locally sourced beers and ciders. All beer and cider is made within 25 miles of the bar, by microbreweries and artisan producers. They also have great wines, spirits and a growing single malt whisky range.

The Angel

6 Angel Street, Manchester, M4 4BQ, +44 161 833 4786 <http://theangelmanchester.com>

The Angel is a quirky independent dining pub on the edge of Manchester's Northern Quarter. It's a relaxed and informal place to enjoy a great selection of real ales and ciders, handpicked wines, and freshly cooked locally sourced food.

The Briton's Protection Manchester

50 Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester, M1 5LE, +44 161 236 5895

<https://www.manchesterbars.com/britonsprotection.htm>

A must visit for whisky connoisseurs and real ale fans as they have a whisky collection of over 200 and an extensive range of local Real Ales.

Visitor attractions

Museum of Science and Industry (MSI)

Liverpool Road, Manchester, M3 4FP, <https://www.msimanchester.org.uk>

Manchester is a city deeply connected with science and industry. From the first steam-powered mill and microcomputer to the pioneering work conducted in our universities today, innovation is the city's lifeblood. Based on the site of the oldest passenger railway station in the world, the Museum of Science and Industry truly is a museum for everyone. Permanent exhibitions allow you to explore how the Industrial Revolution started in Manchester and transformed Britain's cities as well as the lives of its people. The Museum of Science and Industry also hosts special exhibitions.

Open daily, 10am-5pm. Free entry.

The People's History Museum

Left Bank, Spinningfields, Manchester, M3 3ER, +44 161 838 9190

<http://www.phm.org.uk>

The People's History Museum is the national museum of democracy and centre for the

collection, conservation, interpretation and study of material relating to the history of working people in the UK. It is located in a grade II-listed, former hydraulic pumping station on the corner of the Bridge Street and Water Street. The museum tells the story of the history of democracy in Great Britain and about people's lives at home, work and leisure over the last 200 years. The collection contains printed material, physical objects and photographs of people at work, rest and play. Displays the largest number of trade union and other banners in the world.

Open Monday to Sunday, 10am-5pm. Free entry.

The John Rylands Library

The University of Manchester, 150 Deansgate, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M3 3EH, <http://www.library.manchester.ac.uk/rylands/>

This masterpiece of Victorian Gothic architecture looks more like a castle or cathedral. John Rylands was one of Manchester's most successful industrialists, the library was commissioned in 1890 in his memory. This world class collection includes the oldest known piece of the New Testament, the St John Fragment. Other treasures of the vast, varied collection include magnificent illuminated medieval manuscripts and a 1476 William Caxton edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Tuesday to Saturday 10am-5pm, Sunday and Monday 12pm-5pm. Free entry.

Manchester Museum

The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, <http://www.museum.manchester.ac.uk>

The Manchester Museum has 4 floors of displays and exhibitions in 15 galleries, featuring collections from all over the world. Founded as a natural history museum in 1821, the University of Manchester-owned museum has grown to play host to a fascinating collection of exhibits. From Darwin to Turing, from natural history and the environment to technology and the environmental, via objects as remarkable as dinosaur skeletons and mummies from Ancient Egypt – Manchester Museum's collection spans millennia, and over four million objects.

Open daily, 10am-5pm. Free entry.

Manchester Craft & Design Centre

17 Oak Street, Northern Quarter, Manchester, M4 5JD, +44 (0)161 832 4274, <https://www.craftanddesign.com>

This former Victorian fishmarket building at the heart of Manchester's creative Northern Quarter houses some of the region's most talented artists, designers and makers. See them at work creating textiles, jewellery, ceramics, prints, fine art, sculpture and more; discover their stories, hear about their materials and processes, or learn a new skill yourself by taking part in a workshop. The on-site café bar serves delicious homemade food.

Monday to Saturday, 10am-5:30pm. Café closes at 4.30pm daily. Free entry.

Manchester Art Gallery

Mosley Street, Manchester, M2 3JL, +44 161 235 8888,

<http://manchesterartgallery.org/>

One of the country's finest art collections, from historical to international contemporary art, located in spectacular Victorian and contemporary surroundings. Highlights include outstanding pre-Raphaelite paintings, craft and design and early 20thC British art. The decorative arts collections showcase the artistry, tastes and techniques of every era and culture, from ancient civilizations to today's designer makers.

Monday to Sunday, 10am-5pm. Free entry.

Events and meetings

Wednesday 27th June

09:30-11:15

Masterclass with Jan Nederveen Pieterse
Room D5 (First floor, Renold Building)

For PhD students and early career researchers, by application only.

12:30-13:45

Keynote Plenary 1 Changing perspectives on inequality in a globalising world

(sponsored by Journal of Development Studies)

Chair: Sarah White (DSA President, University of Bath)

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

Changing perspectives on inequality

Frances Stewart (University of Oxford)

This presentation will review ways in which perspectives on inequality and development have changed over the last half century, with emphasis on changing views concerning inequality of what; inequality among whom; and the interconnections between inequality and development. Finally, the talk will focus on two major current challenges -- first, that focus continues to be largely on distribution among individuals, to the neglect of functional distribution and horizontal inequalities; and secondly, partly as a consequence, while the norm of what is widely advocated as desirable (less inequality) has moved in one direction, policy (largely) is doing little about this and even moving in the opposite direction.

Frances Stewart is Professor Emeritus of Development Economics at the University of Oxford. A pioneering scholar on issues of human development and inequality, Frances is co-author of UNICEF's influential study, *Adjustment with a Human Face* (OUP 1987); *War and Underdevelopment* (OUP 2001); leading author and editor of *Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multiethnic Societies* (Palgrave 2008), and lead editor of a new book on *Advancing Human Development* (OUP 2018). Amongst many leading roles within international development, Frances has acted as consultant for early Human Development Reports; she has been President of the British and Irish Development

Studies Association and Chair of the United Nations Committee on Development Policy. She received the Leontief prize in 2013 for advancing the frontiers of economic thought from Tufts University and was given the UNDP's Mahbub ul Haq award for her lifetime's achievements in promoting human development in 2009. She has a DPhil from the University of Oxford and an honorary doctorate from the University of Sussex.

Inequality and institutions

Jan Nederveen Pieterse (UC Santa Barbara)

What forms of action can best combat global inequalities? The norm is quality growth (shared growth, inclusive development), the practice is often uneven growth. Why? A common feature of low quality growth and high social inequality is weak institutions that enable political and elite capture. Why are institutions weak? Since the reasons differ by region and history we must adopt a multicentric approach. While governance gaps are a common feature the way they come about, remain or grow differs. Are there parallels between patterns of inequality and the variety of institutional arrangements? Institutions, a key frontier in contemporary development, are the key variable in inequality.

Jan Nederveen Pieterse is Mellichamp Professor of Global Studies and Sociology at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He specializes in globalization, development studies and cultural anthropology. He is on the editorial board of Clarity Press, the Journal of Global Studies and e-global, and is associate editor of the European Journal of Social Theory, Ethnicities, Third Text and the Journal of Social Affairs. He edits book series on Emerging societies (Routledge) and New trends in globalization (Palgrave Macmillan). His most recent books include Multipolar Globalization: Emerging Economies and Development, China's Contingencies and Globalization (edited with Changgang Guo and Debin Liu), and Changing Constellations of Southeast Asia: From Northeast to China (edited with Abdul Rahman Embong and Siew Yean Tham). He was previously at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, the University of Cape Coast, and the University of Amsterdam.



Sponsored by
Journal of Development Studies

Keynote Plenary 2 Development and Change Annual
Lecture: The spectrum of inequality in the era of neo-liberal globalisation: diversities of fundamentals, or a multiplicity of political settlements and market failures?

José Gabriel Palma (University of Cambridge and USACH)

Chair: Diana Mitlin (GDI, Manchester)

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

I will first examine the five main stylised facts of the current broad spectrum of inequality, and then propose two new ways of looking at inequality that are closely related to what Alex Cobham and Andy Sumner have called the “Palma ratio”. I will also discuss how neo-liberal globalisation triggered a new process of “reverse catching-up” among OECD countries, so that it is now the highly-unequal middle-income countries (such as those in Latin America) that tend to show the advanced ones the shape of things to come. (“Welcome to the Third World!”). We are all indeed converging in this neo-liberal era, but towards features that so far have characterised countries with huge inequalities, such as mobile élites creaming off the rewards of economic growth, and ‘magic realist’ politics that lack self-respect if not originality. Finally, I will discuss why the neo-classical theory of factor shares that underpins influential accounts of inequality today (e.g. Piketty) not only does not ‘fit the facts’, but also relies on a methodology and social ontology that assumes that particularly complex and over-determined processes are just the simple sum of their parts. In this way, the account of inequality can be reduced to the description of individual constituents, and of the algebraic representation of the supposed simple causality interconnecting them, thus ignoring the complex interactions between politics and market failures that define contemporary patterns of inequality. I conclude that in order to understand current distributive dynamics, what really matters is to comprehend the forces determining the share of the rich — and, in terms of growth, what they choose to do with it.

José Gabriel Palma is Emeritus Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Cambridge and Professor at the Faculty of Administration and Economics at Universidad de Santiago de Chile (USACH). He has published prolifically on Latin America, economic development and inequality. He is particularly known for what many experts refer to as the ‘Palma ratio’ on inequality. He is an editor of the Cambridge Journal of Economics. He has a PhD in Economics from the University of Oxford and a PhD in Political Science from the University of Sussex.

Sponsored by *Development and Change*, this lecture will be recorded and made available on the journal’s [website](#).



Events and meetings: Thursday 28th June

19:15-20:30

Welcome drinks reception and DSA dissertation prize ceremony
(sponsored by Development and Change)
Sackville Street Building, Sackville Street

2015 saw the launch of an annual dissertation prize. The DSA dissertation annual prize of £500 is to be awarded to the best Masters level dissertation in development studies or development economics. At DSA2018 we congratulate the two joint winners of the 2018 prize: **Bushra Rehman** (IDD, University of Birmingham) and **Henrique Lopes Valenca** (GDI, University of Manchester), for their work "*The intersection of gender and disability in exacerbating poverty in displacement settings: Jordan as a case study*" and "*Industrial policy and structural change in Brazil after the Washington Consensus (2003 – 2014)*" respectively.

After the ceremony, delegates are invited for drinks and canapés to celebrate the first day of the 2018 event!

Sponsored by



Thursday 28th June

12:40-13:00

Student social lunch
Room D1 (First floor, Renold building)

This is an opportunity to meet other development studies students, so grab your lunch from the food distribution points and then come along to meet others, before the publication strategies meeting in room D2 (along the corridor).

12:45-13:30

DSA Urbanisation & Development Study Group meeting
Room E1 (Second floor, Renold building)

13:00-14:00

Publication strategies for students and early career researchers (ECR)
Room D2 (First floor, Renold building)

This panel will involve editors of some leading journals in development studies and representatives of publishers who will provide advice on effective publishing strategies. This is aimed particularly at PhD students and early career colleagues.

15:30-16:00

**DSA-Open University Press book series update and OUP book launch event
Exhibition space C15 (Ground floor, Renold building)**

DSA-OUP book series update: Uma Kothari (University of Manchester)

OUP Mini book launches:

1. Frances Stewart, Gustav Ranis and Emma Samman, 'Advancing Human Development: Theory and Practice'
2. Hazel Gray 'Turbulence and Order in Economic Development: Institutions and Economic Transformation in Tanzania and Vietnam'
3. Lant Pritchett, Kunal Sen and Eric Werker, 'Deals and Development: The political dynamics of growth episodes'
4. Tony Bebbington et al. 'Governing Extractive Industries: Politics, Histories, Ideas'
5. Sam Hickey and Naomi Hossain 'The Politics of Education in Developing Countries: From Schooling to Learning?' (Forthcoming)

16:00-17:15

Keynote Plenary 3 Oxford Development Studies Annual

Lecture: The politics of preserving gender inequality

Anne Marie Goetz (New York University)

Chair: Uma Kothari (GDI, University of Manchester)

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

Income inequality has been widening exponentially since the 2008 financial crisis and the austerity policies adopted in response. While conventionally perceived in terms of deepening class and racial divides, there is a gendered dimension to the increased material insecurity of the poorest people everywhere, and to the patterns of social polarization and the threats to liberal democracy that emerge in response. A feature of the latter are male-dominated extremist groups asserting an almost atavistic patriarchy and that target women's (real and imagined) freedoms for attack. This talk will explore signs of slowdown and reversal in the pace of change towards gender equality (while acknowledging areas of progress), and then examine how misogyny has featured in the recent turn to illiberal politics in many industrialized and developing states. There are connections between the backlash against women's rights and increasingly militarized societies and nationalist politics; misogyny is a convenient and effective mobilizing tool and is a core feature of

the alternative states proposed by right wing and religious extremists of all kinds. In intergovernmental institutions, unconventional alliances are being formed between countries hostile to women's liberties that are collaborating to dismantle aspects of women's rights (particularly sexual and reproductive rights). Feminist collective resistance has taken a variety of forms, including the surprising effectiveness of the #MeToo movement. This talk will weigh up prospects for righting the gender equality project in light of long-term changes in levels of women's political participation (on the increase), labor force participation (stalled), the endurance of discriminatory gender norms (very sticky) and changes in men's uptake of unpaid care work (grudging, slow).

Anne Marie Goetz is a Clinical Professor at the Center for Global Affairs, New York University. She is a political scientist who studies how development policies in fragile states promote the interests of marginalized social groups, particularly poor women. She has researched democratization and good governance reforms in South Asia and East Africa. She is on the editorial board of the Oxfam journal Gender and Development, is a Board member of the NGO Gender at Work, and is a member of the UN Women's group of Champions to support Women Peace and Security and Human Rights. She has a PhD in Political Science from the University of Cambridge. Prof. Goetz has worked for the United Nations Development Programme, as a Professorial Fellow at the University of Sussex (1991-2005), and as a Chief Advisor on Peace and Security at UN Women (2005-2014).

Sponsored by



17:15-18:15

Early Career Researcher Plenary Panel (sponsored by the Development Studies Association)

Chair: Alice Evans (Kings College London)

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

Sen's capability approach and the persistence of injustice: reconceptualising injustice

Oscar Garza (Universidad de las Américas Puebla, México)

Inequalities within and across countries are extensive and reflect prevalent local and global injustices. While Sen's capability approach has been highly influential in global debates concerning the conceptualization of such injustices such as poverty and inequality, one could argue that it has been less successful in translating its rich conceptual apparatus into practical action capable of promoting a more equitable development. Indeed, despite (or

independently of) its theoretical contributions, the literature on the capability approach has failed to provide practical guidance to orient policy interventions to lessen the social ailments of poverty and inequality within and across the globe. My research aims at filling this gap. At the theoretical level, I argue that the capability approach remains insufficient to promote effective injustice-reducing interventions due to the failure of capability-enhancing policies in accounting for the social/relational reproduction of injustice. I illustrate this argument with reference to the social policy of Oportunidades (recently renamed as Prospera) in Mexico. I suggest that, in order to create a more just society, injustice-reduction policies need to go beyond the removal of capability-deprivations and address the ways in which injustice is reproduced through social interactions.

Gender inequalities in the Global South: development, democracy and new self-imaginaries

Lipika Kamra (Georgetown University, Qatar)

My talk will focus on how gender inequalities in the Global South might be addressed through development interventions and democratic politics. I will draw on my research of the past 6 years, which examines the gendered politics of development and democracy in contemporary rural India. I found, much to my surprise, that poor women actively participate in development programmes (state-led and NGO-led) and in democratic elections in order to challenge the gender inequalities they face at home and outside. While they are aware of the limitations of these programmes, they nevertheless creatively negotiate with the state, NGOs, and elected representatives to create a new space for themselves in the rural public sphere. I argue, therefore, that material goods do not draw women to state officials, NGO workers or elected representatives, but the promise of carving a role outside the household. Women's new desired roles in the rural public sphere might not be enough to overturn patriarchal social and familial structures. However, by linking themselves to development actors and by participating in democratic politics, poor rural women activate a new sense of their own self. This finding contributes to knowledge on gender inequalities in the Global South and how those might be tackled. Drawing on recent work which argues that 'development' might be strongly desired by marginalized groups, I shall make a case for focusing on processes of self-making in our scholarship and responses to global inequalities challenges.

Arts based approaches and their role in challenging power and agency in international development

Jackie Kauli (Queensland University of Technology, Australia)

The field of international development is characterised by uneven power dynamics between those who fund programs and those who are regarded as beneficiaries of such initiatives. A gap often exists between western frameworks and developing locally appropriate solutions to development. To address this gap and make visible everyone's

varied contributions, arts-based approaches can create spaces that acknowledge people's creative and innovative engagements embedded in local contexts. Here, creative processes embedded in the arts based forms are critical in ensuring that these spaces provide equal opportunities to participants while exploring different perceptions, understandings and tensions. In these spaces arts based practitioners can contribute to mediate tenuous spaces using the tools and processes that artistic practices offer. In this paper, we draw on our collective experience using storytelling, drama and film for research, advocacy and monitoring and evaluation. We present case studies of undertaking action research using creative approaches to develop communication strategies to address sorcery and gender related violence in Papua New Guinea. In partnership with local human rights organisations we used participatory creative methods including digital storytelling and process drama forms to yield nuanced understandings of local conceptualisations and knowledges, and to uncover innovative community-led approaches addressing the issue of violence. Incorporating an indigenous research framework, the project emphasises joint ownership of narratives and visual outputs which in turn are shared with communities and stakeholders nationally. This paper then makes a key contribution to understanding collaborative and co-creative research processes to investigate community-led innovations that can support sustainable social change and challenge power and agency in development

Entanglements of positionality: reflections on development research practice

Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel, Germany)

I was enthusiastic to embark on my PhD field research and ready to produce knowledge about a country I had never been to before and whose language I did not speak. Thankfully, doubts about my role and the legitimacy of the questions I undertook were cast very early. In one of the PhD introductory lectures, a room full of colleagues from various countries of the Global South, the lecturer asked me, the only German in the room – and for that matter – the only person not to research in her home country, why a white, privileged, Western European girl like me should be able to contribute meaningfully to knowledge production in and about Haiti. I did not have a response to that question then, but it prompted intense reflections on the webs of relationships and entanglements of positionality, on questions of knowledge, knowledge (co-)production and the authority of different knowledges especially in a context dominated by funding guidelines and financial imbalances. In my talk I will speak about the difficulties one faces while attempting to contribute meaningfully, I will reflect about inherent, post-colonial power structures and the difficulty to overcome them and I am asking: who speaks, how, on what terms and to whom, and, most importantly: who listens?

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18:30-19:15

DSA Study Group meetings

DSA Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Study Group

Room D1 (First floor, Renold building)

DSA NGOs in Development Study Group

Room D2 (First floor, Renold building)

DSA Rising Powers Study Group

Room E1 (Second floor, Renold building)

18:30-19:15

Meeting with Global South delegates

Lecture theatre D7 (First floor, Renold building)

We invite all delegates from the Global South and others to join DSA Council members to discuss how the DSA might be able to enhance its interaction with those based in the Global South.

19:15-20:00

Global Development Institute @ 60 Drinks reception

Exhibition space C15 (Ground Floor, Renold building)

20:00-22:00

Outdoor food market and music

Outdoor grass quads behind the Renold building

This year we've replaced the traditional conference dinner with a small night market/food festival, the cost of which has been included in all delegates' registration fees. Be sure to bring your voucher to spend at the food truck of your choice. Friday 29th June

12:30-13:30

DSA AGM

Lecture theatre D7 (First floor, Renold building)

All members of the association are encouraged to attend the annual general meeting of the association. This is the key event where council members are elected, experience of the past year is reviewed, and the agenda is set for the coming year.

13:45-15:15

Closing Plenary Strategies for tackling inequality (sponsored by the Global Development Institute)

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (The New School)

Lidy Nacpil (Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development & Fight Inequality Alliance)

Alex Cobham (Tax Justice Network)

Chair: David Hulme (GDI, Manchester)

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr is Professor of International Affairs at The New School. She is a development economist interested in human development and capabilities and national and international policy strategies. Her current research includes projects on public policies and economic and social rights, and the impact of global goal setting on international development agendas. From 1995 to 2004, she was lead author and director of the UNDP Human Development Reports. Prior to this, she worked at the World Bank and UNDP on agriculture, aid coordination in Africa, and capacity development. Her recent publications include: *Fulfilling Social and Economic Rights* (with T. Lawson-Remer and S. Randolph, Oxford 2015) and *The MDGs, Capabilities and Human Rights: The Power of Numbers to Shape Agendas* (coedited with A. Yamin, Routledge, 2015), as well as numerous articles and book chapters on issues of poverty, gender, human rights, and technology. Fukuda-Parr serves on the UN Committee on Development Policy as Vice Chair, and the editorial boards of *Feminist Economics* and *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*.

Lidy B. Nacpil is an activist working on economic, environmental, social and gender justice issues in national, regional and global campaigns. She is the co-founder of the Fight Inequality Alliance, Co-ordinator of Jubilee South – Asia Pacific Movement on Debt and Development (JSAPMDD), Co-coordinator of the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice (DCJ), and member of the global Coordinating Committee of the Global Alliance on Tax Justice (GATJ). She also serves as the Convenor of the Philippine Movement for Climate Justice and Vice President of the Freedom From Debt Coalition.

Alex Cobham is an economist, chief executive of the Tax Justice Network and a visiting fellow at King's College, London. His work focuses on illicit financial flows, effective taxation for development, and inequality. He has been a researcher at Oxford University, Christian Aid, Save the Children, and the Center for Global Development, and has consulted widely, including for the Economic Commission for Africa, DFID, and the World Bank. He blogs at uncounted.org.

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Book exhibit



There will be a Book exhibit in Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1 in the Renold Building alongside the catering areas, where delegates are invited to browse the various book and journal titles, and talk to the publisher and institutional representatives. The support of the publishers and universities and other institutions is an important part of putting on the annual conference, so please do take the time to visit their stands, and talk to their staff.

The hours of the Book exhibit will be as follows: Wed 11:00-18:00; Thu 10:30-17:30; Fri 10:30-14:00.

The following publishers and institutions will be in attendance:

Practical Action Publishing, Routledge, Oxford Department of International Development, Wiley, Open University Press, Zed Books.

Panel streams

DSA2018 has invited proposals for panels and roundtables that engage critically with all dimensions of global inequalities and strategies aimed at challenging them. To have a real impact in this live area of debate, we aim to draw in colleagues from other disciplines. In addition to traditional paper presentation panels and roundtables we have also sessions that focus explicitly on strategic issues of policy and practice, marked as Policy and Practice panels in the programme. DSA study groups' panels are marked with square brackets. All panels are organised into the following thematic streams:

Stream A: Actors in addressing inequality

- A01** The role of civil society in addressing inequalities in developing countries
- A03** From the Golden Globes to the Global South: what do 'celebrity' led gender equality initiatives mean for gender equality in the developing world? (Roundtable)
- A04** The role of faith identities and actors in combating modern slavery and human trafficking
- A05** Development leadership, wicked problems and global inequalities
- A06** The global governance of inequalities
- A07** Creating participatory spaces and claiming citizenship in development practice

Stream B: Agriculture, natural resources & environment

- B01** Migration, agriculture and (in)equality in 'home areas'
- B02** Unequal legacies? The politics of the Green Revolution and South-South technology transfers in Africa [Rising Powers study group]
- B03** Examining inequalities in contexts of environmental degradation
- B04** Natural resources and global inequalities: the African experience

B05 Looking at inequalities as asymmetric power relations within green transformations

B06 Improving benefit-sharing for large hydropower dam projects: insights from academia and practice (Policy and Practice panel)

C: Development cooperation and Humanitarianism

C01 New perspectives on emerging donors: anxieties, intellectual histories, and hybrid identities [Rising Powers study group]

C02 Donor responses to insecurity and global inequalities

C04 Intervention in 'chaos zones': humanitarian assistance and peace-building [NGOs in Dev and Religions & Dev study groups]

C05 Ethnographies of development policies: understanding policy translation within the global south

C06 Can the new forms of development cooperation challenge old forms of development inequities?

C07 Reinventing the Gender Wheel: what does a gendered approach to disaster management need to avoid?

D: Digital inequalities and development data

D01 Digital inequalities and development

D02 Digital entrepreneurship and global inequality (Roundtable)

D03 Data4Dev: datafication and power in international development

D04 Crowd-sourcing development data: citizen science and the challenges of participation

E: Everyday inequalities

- E01** Everyday practices of inequality
- E02** Psy-expertise, behavioural approaches and therapeutic cultures: exacerbating or mitigating global inequalities?
- E03** Light my fire: removing gender inequalities in energy access (Policy and Practice panel)
- E04** Global apartheid? Racial inequality in the contemporary global order
- E05** Unequal access to financial inclusion: what matters and what does not
- E06** Dynamics of gender inequality in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia (Roundtable)
- E07** Migration and the quest for a better life: how people on the move re-shape global development
- E08** Health and nutritional outcomes: progress and inequalities
- E09** Gender inequalities in South Asia
- E10** Gendered development: exploring the promotion of economic and social equality over time

F: Governance, politics and social protection

- F01** The politics of uncertainty, disorder, and contingency in 'developing' states
- F02** Law, inequality, and development: new theories, methods, and insights
- F03** Can feasible anti-corruption strategies also tackle inequalities? (Roundtable)
- F04** Cash transfer programmes and intergenerational mobility
- F05** The political economy of social protection
- F06** Synergies among social protection schemes for poverty and inequality reduction

F07 The politics of inequality: exploring the role of corruption and governance

F08 Creating and disrupting political settlements in unequal contexts: examining the roles of non-elites

G: Methods

G02 'New' methods in research and communication of global inequalities

G03 Rigorous and relevant systematic evidence: lessons learned from mixed-methods approaches in microfinance, agricultural certification & rural development (Roundtable)

G04 Development impact assessed inclusively? The Qualitative Impact Protocol (QuIP) case book (Policy and Practice panel)

H: Political Economy of trade, labour and inclusive business

H01 Value chains and production networks: reducing or reproducing inequalities?

H02 Production networks and development in an era of polycentric trade [Rising Powers Study Group]

H04 Women's inequalities and global progress in work: access, dignity, decency of women's work

H05 What role for the private sector in challenging global inequality? [DSA Business & Development Study Group]

H07 Entrepreneurial resilience and innovation in turbulent environments

H08 Pharmaceuticals, patents & access to medicines

I: Rethinking development and development research

I01 Colonial legacies and development studies: contesting discourses and narratives (Roundtable)

I02 Reimagining development alternatives

I03 'Making science better': global challenges, development studies, and research across disciplines

I04 Inequalities in global research collaborations: how can we build research partnerships that disrupt and transform unequal power dynamics? (Roundtable/Workshop)

I05 Inequality studies: developing a southern approach

I06 Knowledge circulation within the social sciences - a global inequality concern?

J: Structural transformation

J01 Structural change, inequality and inclusive growth: tensions and trade-offs

J03 The political economy of industrial policy and state-business relations in the 21st Century

J04 Many dimensions of inequalities in China

J05 Preferences for redistribution: experimental evidence

J06 Inequalities in 21st century India: embedded structures, changing struggles

K: Uneven urban and sub-national development

K01 Critical junctures of change: comparative subnational politics, spatial inequalities and development

K01 & K02 Spatial inequalities joint panel

K02 Spatial inequality in the Global South

K03 Deindustrialisation in the Global South: inequality, work and urban transformation

K04 From inclusive cities via vibrant public spaces to sustainable development: a leap of faith or a leap too far? (Policy and practice panel)

K05 Social diversity and in/equalities in urban development interventions

L: Youth and inequality

L01 The dynamics of youth inequalities: aspirations, agency and multidimensional poverty

L02 The roots of inequalities: what matters most early in the life course?

L03 Shedding light on the experiences and perspectives of adolescents and youth with disabilities in LMICs

Daily timetable

Wednesday 27th June

09:30-11:15

Masterclass with Jan Nederveen Pieterse

Room D5 (First floor, Renold Building)

For PhD students and early career researchers, by application only.

11:00-18:00

Reception desk open

11:00-18:00

Book exhibit

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

12:30-13:45

Keynote Plenary 1 sponsored by Journal of Development Studies: Frances Stewart (University of Oxford) & Jan Nederveen Pieterse (UC Santa Barbara)

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

14:00-15:30

Panel session 1

A05 Development leadership, wicked problems and global inequalities

Convenors: Violeta Schubert (University of Melbourne); Rory Stanton (University of Manchester); Jaco Renken (University of Manchester); Kelechi Ekuma (University of Manchester)

Room E1: single session

B02 Unequal legacies? The politics of the Green Revolution and South-South technology transfers in Africa [Rising Powers study group]

Convenors: Tom Lavers (University of Manchester); Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies); Divya Sharma (University of Sussex)

Room F5: single session

C07 Reinventing the Gender Wheel: what does a gendered approach to disaster management need to avoid?

Convenor: Jenna Murray de Lopez (University of Manchester)

Room D1: single session

D01 Digital inequalities and development

Convenors: Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford); Dorothea Kleine (University of Sheffield)

Room F2: first of four sessions

D04 Crowd-sourcing development data: citizen science and the challenges of participation

Convenors: Katarzyna Cieslik (Wageningen University); Mirjam de Bruijn (Leiden University); Bruce Mutsvairo (University of Technology Sydney)

Room F6: single session

E01 Everyday practices of inequality

Convenors: Alex Arnall (University of Reading); Uma Kothari (University of Manchester)

Room D2: single session

F01 The politics of uncertainty, disorder, and contingency in 'developing' states

Convenor: Rebecca Tapscott (The Graduate Institute, Geneva)

Room F1: single session

F03 Can feasible anti-corruption strategies also tackle inequalities? (Roundtable)

Convenor: Pallavi Roy (SOAS, University of London)

Room E2: single session

G02 'New' methods in research and communication of global inequalities

Convenors: Belinda Wu (The Open University); Gareth Bentley (SOAS, University of London)

Room D5: single session

H04 Women's inequalities and global progress in work: access, dignity, decency of women's work

Convenors: Shoba Arun (Manchester Metropolitan University); Wendy Olsen (University of Manchester)

Room E6: first of two sessions

H05 What role for the private sector in challenging global inequality? [DSA Business & Development Study Group]

Convenors: Peter Edward (Newcastle University); Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh); Jason Hart (University of Bath)

Room E5: first of two sessions

J03 The political economy of industrial policy and state-business relations in the 21st Century

Convenors: Nicolai Schulz (London School of Economics); Prithvi Behuria (University of Manchester)

Room G6: first of two sessions

K01 & K02 Spatial inequalities joint panel

Convenors: Cristian Leyton (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Vasudha Chhotray (University of East Anglia); Abdul-Gafaru Abdulai (University of Ghana Business School); Chiara Cazzuffi (RIMISP - Centro Latinoamericano para el Desarrollo Rural); Anindita Adhikari (Brown University); Badru Bukenya (Makerere University)

Room G5: single session

K03 Deindustrialisation in the Global South: inequality, work and urban transformation

Convenors: Nicola Banks (University of Manchester); Seth Schindler (University of Manchester); Tom Gillespie (University of Manchester)

Room G1: first of two sessions

K05 Social diversity and in/equalities in urban development interventions

Convenor: Andrea Rigon (University College London)

Room G2: first of two sessions

15:30-16:00

Refreshments

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

16:00-17:30

Panel session 2

A03 From the Golden Globes to the Global South: what do 'celebrity' led gender equality initiatives mean for gender equality in the developing world? (Roundtable)

Convenor: Sarah Bradshaw (Middlesex University)

Room E1: single session

B05 Looking at inequalities as asymmetric power relations within green transformations

Convenors: Paola Velasco Herrejon (University of Cambridge); Gerardo Alonso Torres Contreras (IDS, University of Sussex)

Room F5: single session

C06 Can the new forms of development cooperation challenge old forms of development inequities?

Convenor: Laura Trajber Waisbich (University of Cambridge)

Room D1: single session

D01 Digital inequalities and development

Convenors: Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford); Dorothea Kleine (University of Sheffield)

Room F2: second of four sessions

D02 Digital entrepreneurship and global inequality (Roundtable)

Convenors: Brian Nicholson (University of Manchester); Chrisanthi Avgerou (London School of Economics); John Dobson (Clark University); Boyi Li (University of Exeter)

Room F6: single session

E08 Health and nutritional outcomes: progress and inequalities

Convenors: Winnie Sambu (University of Cape Town); Coretta Jonah (University of The Western Cape)

Room D2: single session

F04 Cash transfer programmes and intergenerational mobility

Convenor: Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University WIDER)

Room E2: single session

F07 The politics of inequality: exploring the role of corruption and governance

Convenor: Davina Osei (United Nations University MERIT)

Room F1: single session

F08 Creating and disrupting political settlements in unequal contexts: examining the roles of non-elites

Convenor: David Jackman (University of Manchester)

Room D5: single session

H04 Women's inequalities and global progress in work: access, dignity, decency of women's work

Convenors: Shoba Arun (Manchester Metropolitan University); Wendy Olsen (University of Manchester)

Room E6: second of two sessions

H05 What role for the private sector in challenging global inequality? [DSA Business & Development Study Group]

Convenors: Peter Edward (Newcastle University); Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh); Jason Hart (University of Bath)

Room E5: second of two sessions

J03 The political economy of industrial policy and state-business relations in the 21st Century

Convenors: Nicolai Schulz (London School of Economics); Prithvi Behuria (University of Manchester)

Room G6: second of two sessions

K02 Spatial inequality in the Global South

Convenors: Abdul-Gafaru Abdulai (University of Ghana Business School); Cristian Leyton (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Chiara Cazzuffi (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Badru Bukenya (Makerere University)

Room G5: single session

K03 Deindustrialisation in the Global South: inequality, work and urban transformation

Convenors: Nicola Banks (University of Manchester); Seth Schindler (University of Manchester); Tom Gillespie (University of Manchester)

Room G1: second of two sessions

K05 Social diversity and in/equalities in urban development interventions

Convenor: Andrea Rigon (University College London)

Room G2: second of two sessions

17:45-19:00

Keynote Plenary 2 sponsored by Development and Change: José Gabriel Palma (University of Cambridge)
Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

19:15-20:30

Welcome drinks reception and DSA dissertation prize ceremony sponsored in part by Development and Change
Sackville Street Building, Sackville Street

Thursday 28th June

08:30-18:00

Reception desk open

09:00-10:30

Panel session 3

A01 The role of civil society in addressing inequalities in developing countries

Convenors: Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University); Gordon Crawford (Coventry University); Justice Bawole (University of Ghana Business School); Jessica Northey (Coventry University); Emmanuel Kumi (University of Bath)
Room E1: first of three sessions

B03 Examining inequalities in contexts of environmental degradation

Convenors: Paola Ballon (University of Oxford); Clare Barnes (University of Edinburgh); Sam Staddon (University of Edinburgh)
Room F1: first of three sessions

B04 Natural resources and global inequalities: the African experience

Convenor: Felix Danso (Ghana Christian University)
Room F5: first of two sessions

C01 New perspectives on emerging donors: anxieties, intellectual histories, and hybrid identities [Rising Powers study group]

Convenors: Soyeun Kim (Sogang University); Jamie Doucette (University of Manchester)
Room D7: first of three sessions

C05 Ethnographies of development policies: understanding policy translation within the global south

Convenor: Vidya Pancholi (University of Sheffield)

Room D1: first of three sessions

D01 Digital inequalities and development

Convenors: Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford); Dorothea Kleine (University of Sheffield)

Room F2: third of four sessions

E02 Psy-expertise, behavioural approaches and therapeutic cultures: exacerbating or mitigating global inequalities?

Convenors: Sally Brooks (University of York); China Mills (University of Sheffield); Elise Klein (University of Melbourne)

Room D5: single session

E05 Unequal access to financial inclusion: what matters and what does not

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

Room D2: first of two sessions

F05 The political economy of social protection

Convenors: Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde); Nabila Idris (University of Cambridge); Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde)

Room E2: first of four sessions

H01 Value chains and production networks: reducing or reproducing inequalities?

Convenors: Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Bimal Arora (Aston Business School)

Room E6: first of three sessions

H08 Pharmaceuticals, patents & access to medicines

Convenor: Ken Shadlen (London School of Economics)

Room E5: single session

I02 Reimagining development alternatives

Convenors: Indrajit Roy (University of York); Richard Friend (University of York)

Room G2: first of two sessions

I04 Inequalities in global research collaborations: how can we build research partnerships that disrupt and transform unequal power dynamics? (Roundtable/Workshop)

Convenors: Kate Newman (Christian Aid); Hilary Cornish (Christian Aid)

Room G1: single session

J01 Structural change, inequality and inclusive growth: tensions and trade-offs

Convenor: Eduardo Ortiz-Juarez (King's College London)

Room G6: first of two sessions

K04 From inclusive cities via vibrant public spaces to sustainable development: a leap of faith or a leap too far? (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Sudhir Rajan (Indian Institute of Technology Madras); Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); PB Anand (University of Bradford); Joe Ravetz (University of Manchester)

Room G5: first of two sessions

L03 Shedding light on the experiences and perspectives of adolescents and youth with disabilities in LMICs

Convenors: Ola Abu Alghaib (Leonard Cheshire); Gerison Lansdown; Nicola Jones (Overseas Development Institute)

Room F6: single session

10:30-11:00

Refreshments

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

10:30-17:30

Book exhibit

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

11:00-12:30

Panel session 4

A01 The role of civil society in addressing inequalities in developing countries

Convenors: Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University); Gordon Crawford (Coventry University); Justice Bawole (University of Ghana Business School); Jessica Northey (Coventry University); Emmanuel Kumi (University of Bath)

Room E1: second of three sessions

B01 Migration, agriculture and (in)equality in 'home areas'

Convenors: Alan Nicol (International Water Management Institute); Fraser Sugden (University of Birmingham); Peter Mollinga (SOAS University of London)

Room F6: first of two sessions

B03 Examining inequalities in contexts of environmental degradation

Convenors: Paola Ballon (University of Oxford); Clare Barnes (University of Edinburgh); Sam Staddon (University of Edinburgh)

Room F1: second of three sessions

B04 Natural resources and global inequalities: the African experience

Convenor: Felix Danso (Ghana Christian University)

Room F5: second of two sessions

C01 New perspectives on emerging donors: anxieties, intellectual histories, and hybrid identities [Rising Powers study group]

Convenors: Soyeun Kim (Sogang University); Jamie Doucette (University of Manchester)

Room D7: second of three sessions

C05 Ethnographies of development policies: understanding policy translation within the global south

Convenor: Vidya Pancholi (University of Sheffield)

Room D1: second of three sessions

D01 Digital inequalities and development

Convenors: Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford); Dorothea Kleine (University of Sheffield)

Room F2: fourth of four sessions

E05 Unequal access to financial inclusion: what matters and what does not

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

Room D2: second of two sessions

E09 Gender inequalities in South Asia

Convenor: Meera Tiwari (University of East London)

Room D5: single session

F05 The political economy of social protection

Convenors: Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde); Nabila Idris (University of Cambridge); Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde)

Room E2: second of four sessions

H01 Value chains and production networks: reducing or reproducing inequalities?

Convenors: Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Bimal Arora (Aston Business School)

Room E6: second of three sessions

H02 Production networks and development in an era of polycentric trade [Rising Powers study group]

Convenors: Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Rory Horner (University of Manchester)

Room E5: single session

I01 Colonial legacies and development studies: contesting discourses and narratives (Roundtable)

Convenors: Susanne von Itter (European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes); Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel)

Room G1: single session

I02 Reimagining development alternatives

Convenors: Indrajit Roy (University of York); Richard Friend (University of York)

Room G2: second of two sessions

J01 Structural change, inequality and inclusive growth: tensions and trade-offs

Convenor: Eduardo Ortiz-Juarez (King's College London)

Room G6: second of two sessions

K04 From inclusive cities via vibrant public spaces to sustainable development: a leap of faith or a leap too far? (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Sudhir Rajan (Indian Institute of Technology Madras); Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); PB Anand (University of Bradford); Joe Ravetz (University of Manchester)

Room G5: second of two sessions

12:30-14:00

Lunch

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

12:40-13:00

Student social lunch

Room D1 (First floor, Renold building)

12:45-13:30

DSA Urbanisation & Development Study Group meeting
Room E1 (Second floor, Renold building)

13:00-14:00

Publication strategies for students and early career researchers
Room D2 (First floor, Renold building)

14:00-15:30

Panel session 5

A01 The role of civil society in addressing inequalities in developing countries

Convenors: Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University); Gordon Crawford (Coventry University); Justice Bawole (University of Ghana Business School); Jessica Northey (Coventry University); Emmanuel Kumi (University of Bath)

Room E1: third of three sessions

A04 The role of faith identities and actors in combating modern slavery and human trafficking

Convenors: Emma Tomalin (University Of Leeds); Shabaana Kidy (Humanitarian Academy for Development)

Room E5: single session

B01 Migration, agriculture and (in)equality in 'home areas'

Convenors: Alan Nicol (International Water Management Institute; Fraser Sugden (University of Birmingham); Peter Mollinga (SOAS University of London)

Room F6: second of two sessions

B03 Examining inequalities in contexts of environmental degradation

Convenors: Paola Ballon (University of Oxford); Clare Barnes (University of Edinburgh); Sam Staddon (University of Edinburgh)

Room F1: third of three sessions

C01 New perspectives on emerging donors: anxieties, intellectual histories, and hybrid identities [Rising Powers study group]

Convenors: Soyeun Kim (Sogang University); Jamie Doucette (The University of Manchester)

Room D7: third of three sessions

C05 Ethnographies of development policies: understanding policy translation within the global south

Convenor: Vidya Pancholi (University of Sheffield)

Room D1: third of three sessions

D03 Data4Dev: datafication and power in international development

Convenors: Gianluca Iazzolino (London School of Economics and Political Science); Silvia Masiero (Loughborough University); Linnet Taylor (Tilburg University)

Room F2: first of three sessions

E03 Light my fire: removing gender inequalities in energy access (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Ed Brown (Loughborough University); Annemarije Kooijman (ENERGIA); Joy Clancy (University of Twente)

Room D5: single session

F05 The political economy of social protection

Convenors: Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde); Nabila Idris (University of Cambridge); Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde)

Room E2: third of four sessions

H01 Value chains and production networks: reducing or reproducing inequalities?

Convenors: Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Bimal Arora (Aston Business School)

Room E6: third of three sessions

I06 Knowledge circulation within the social sciences - a global inequality concern?

Convenors: Chandni Basu (Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg); Shahnaz Rouse (Sarah Lawrence College)

Room G1: single session

J05 Preferences for redistribution: experimental evidence

Convenor: Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)

Room G6: single session

K01 Critical junctures of change: comparative subnational politics, spatial inequalities and development

Convenors: Vasudha Chhotray (University of East Anglia); Anindita Adhikari (Brown University)

Room G5: first of two sessions

L01 The dynamics of youth inequalities: aspirations, agency and multidimensional poverty

Convenor: Solava Ibrahim (University of Cambridge/Anglia Ruskin University)
Room F5: first of three sessions

15:30-16:00

Refreshments

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

15:30-16:00

DSA-Open University Press book series update and OUP book launches

Exhibition space C15 (Ground floor, Renold building)

16:00-17:15

Keynote Plenary 3 sponsored by Oxford Development Studies: Anne Marie Goetz (New York University)

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

17:15-18:15

Early Career Researcher Plenary Panel sponsored by Development Studies Association

Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

18:30-19:15

DSA Study Group meetings:

DSA Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Study Group

Room D1 (First floor, Renold building)

DSA NGOs in Development Study Group

Room D2 (First floor, Renold building)

DSA Rising Powers Study Group

Room E1 (Second floor, Renold building)

18:30-19:15

Meeting with Global South delegates

Lecture theatre D7 (First floor, Renold building)

19:15-20:00

Global Development Institute@ 60 Drinks reception

Exhibition space C15 (Ground Floor, Renold building)

20:00-22:00

Outdoor food market and music

Outdoor grass quads behind the Renold building

Friday 29th June

08:30-14:00

Reception desk open

09:00-10:30

Panel session 6

A06 The global governance of inequalities

Convenor: Karen Buckley (University of Manchester)

Room E5: single session

C02 Donor responses to insecurity and global inequalities

Convenors: Melita Lazell (University of Portsmouth); Ivica Petrikova (Royal Holloway)

Room D7: single session

D03 Data4Dev: datafication and power in international development

Convenors: Gianluca Iazzolino (London School of Economics and Political Science); Silvia Masiero (Loughborough University); Linnet Taylor (Tilburg University)

Room F2: second of three sessions

E07 Migration and the quest for a better life: how people on the move re-shape global development

Convenors: Tanja Müller (University of Manchester); Tanja Bastia (University of Manchester)

Room D2: first of two sessions

I10 Gendered development: exploring the promotion of economic and social equality over time

Convenor: Sally Faulkner (University of Sheffield)

Room D5: single session

F02 Law, inequality, and development: new theories, methods, and insights

Convenor: Deval Desai (Graduate Institute)

Room E1: single session

F05 The political economy of social protection

Convenors: Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde); Nabila Idris (University of Cambridge); Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde)

Room E2: fourth of four sessions

G04 Development impact assessed inclusively? The Qualitative Impact Protocol (QuIP) case book (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Marlies Morsink (University of Bath); Fiona Remnant (Bath Social & Development Research); James Copestake (University of Bath)

Room D1: single session

H07 Entrepreneurial resilience and innovation in turbulent environments

Convenors: Abiodun Egbetokun (National Centre for Technology Management); Oluwaseun Kolade (De Montfort University)

Room E6: first of two sessions

I03 'Making science better': global challenges, development studies, and research across disciplines

Convenors: Julian Quan (Greenwich University); Joe Devine (University of Bath); Laura Camfield (University of East Anglia); Sarah White (University of Bath)

Room G2: first of two sessions

I05 Inequality studies: developing a southern approach

Convenors: Imraan Valodia (University of the Witwatersrand); David Francis (University of the Witwatersrand); Edward Webster (University of the Witwatersrand)

Room G1: first of two sessions

J04 Many dimensions of inequalities in China

Convenor: Xiaobing Wang (University of Manchester)

Room G6: single session

K01 Critical junctures of change: comparative subnational politics, spatial inequalities and development

Convenors: Vasudha Chhotray (University of East Anglia); Anindita Adhikari (Brown University)

Room G5: second of two sessions

L01 The dynamics of youth inequalities: aspirations, agency and multidimensional poverty

Convenor: Solava Ibrahim (University of Cambridge/Anglia Ruskin University)

Room F5: second of three sessions

L02 The roots of inequalities: what matters most early in the life course?

Convenors: Virginia Morrow (University of Oxford); Paul Dornan (University of Oxford); Gina Crivello (University of Oxford)

Room F6: first of two sessions

10:30-10:45

Refreshments

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

10:30-14:00

Book exhibit

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

10:45-12:15

Panel session 7

A07 Creating participatory spaces and claiming citizenship in development practice

Convenor: Debjani Dasgupta (University of Sheffield)

Room E5: single session

B06 Improving benefit-sharing for large hydropower dam projects: insights from academia and practice (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Filippo Menga (University of Reading); Julian Kirchherr (Utrecht University)

Room F1: single session

C04 Intervention in 'chaos zones': humanitarian assistance and peace-building [NGOs in Dev and Religions & Dev study groups]

Convenors: Susannah Pickering-Saqqa (University of East London); Ibrahim Natil (Dublin City University)

Room D7: single session

D03 Data4Dev: datafication and power in international development

Convenors: Gianluca Iazzolino (London School of Economics and Political Science); Silvia Masiero (Loughborough University); Linnet Taylor (Tilburg University)

Room F2: third of three sessions

E04 Global apartheid? Racial inequality in the contemporary global order

Convenor: Ben Garner (University of Portsmouth)

Room D5: single session

E06 Dynamics of gender inequality in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia (Roundtable)

Convenors: Hannah Bargawi (SOAS, University of London); Susan Joekes (SOAS, University of London); Massoud Karshenas (SOAS, University of London)

Room E1: single session

E07 Migration and the quest for a better life: how people on the move re-shape global development

Convenors: Tanja Müller (University of Manchester); Tanja Bastia (University of Manchester)

Room D2: second of two sessions

F06 Synergies among social protection schemes for poverty and inequality reduction

Convenors: Daniele Malerba; Francesco Burchi (German Development Institute)

Room E2: single session

G03 Rigorous and relevant systematic evidence: lessons learned from mixed-methods approaches in microfinance, agricultural certification & rural development (Roundtable)

Convenor: Hugh Waddington (3ie and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

Room D1: single session

H07 Entrepreneurial resilience and innovation in turbulent environments

Convenors: Abiodun Egbetokun (National Centre for Technology Management); Oluwaseun Kolade (De Montfort University)

Room E6: second of two sessions

I03 'Making science better': global challenges, development studies, and research across disciplines

Convenors: Julian Quan (Greenwich University); Joe Devine (University of Bath); Laura Camfield (University of East Anglia); Sarah White (University of Bath)

Room G2: second of two sessions

I05 Inequality studies: developing a southern approach

Convenors: Imraan Valodia (University of the Witwatersrand); David Francis (University of the Witwatersrand); Edward Webster (University of the Witwatersrand)

Room G1: second of two sessions

J06 Inequalities in 21st Century India: embedded structures, changing struggles

Convenor: Shreya Sinha (SOAS, University of London)

Room G6: single session

L01 The dynamics of youth inequalities: aspirations, agency and multidimensional poverty

Convenor: Solava Ibrahim (University of Cambridge/Anglia Ruskin University)

Room F5: third of three sessions

L02 The roots of inequalities: what matters most early in the life course?

Convenors: Virginia Morrow (University of Oxford); Paul Dornan (University of Oxford); Gina Crivello (University of Oxford)

Room F6: second of two sessions

12:15-13:45

Lunch

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

12:30-13:30

DSA AGM

Lecture theatre D7 (First floor, Renold building)

13:30-13:45

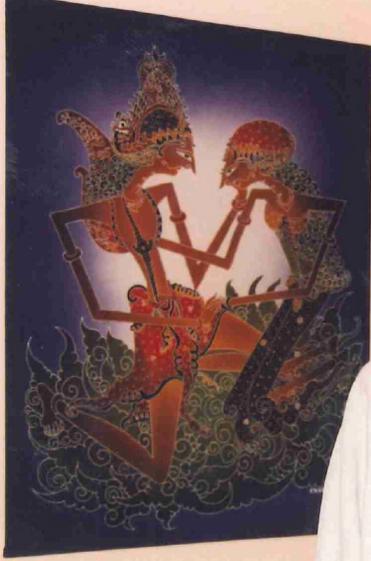
Break

Exhibition Space C15 and Exhibition Space B1, Renold building

13:45-15:15

Closing Plenary sponsored by Global Development Institute: Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (The New School), Lidy Nacpil (Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development & Fight Inequality Alliance), Alex Cobham (Tax Justice Network)
Plenary theatre C16 (Ground floor, Renold building)

GDI 60



Celebrating 60 years of development studies at The University of Manchester

Over the years we've had a few different names. In 1958 we were founded as the Department of Overseas Administrative Studies, to provide training to the new generation of post-colonial administrators.

By the late 60s we began to offer an official Postgraduate Diploma in Development Administration. We grew to become a fully-fledged teaching and research outfit, with a master's programme launching in the mid-1980s.

The big shift towards research and postgraduate teaching crystallised in 1986 when we became known as the Institute for Development Policy and Management and began accepting PhD candidates.

The Brooks World Poverty Institute was established in 2005 with the support of the Rory and Elizabeth Brooks Foundation to focus on large research projects. In 2016, IDPM and BWPI joined forces to become the Global Development Institute, acknowledging the rapidly shifting landscape of development.

We're now Europe's largest teaching and research institute focused on poverty and inequality, home to over 50 academics, with 95 PhD candidates and 630 master's students, and with over £3.5 million in research income last year.

As our name and approach changed, our commitment to development studies has never faltered and we are proud to support the Development Studies Association in its 40th year.



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Panel and paper abstracts

A01 The role of civil society in addressing inequalities in developing countries

Convenors: Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University); Gordon Crawford (Coventry University); Justice Bawole (University of Ghana Business School); Jessica Northey (Coventry University); Emmanuel Kumi (University of Bath)

Room E1: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

The role of civil society organisations in addressing inequalities in developing countries is explored. This panel will investigate their role in ensuring provision of basic services, how they push governments for legislation to promote equality, how they can measure and monitor inequalities in countries and also how the role of CSOs in addressing inequality can be theorised.

09:00-10:30

NGOs and social protection in Ghana: the hope for ages to come?

Justice Bawole (University of Ghana Business School)

This paper investigates the advocacy roles of NGOs in social protection programmes and the social safety net programmes they provide for families in poor regions in Ghana and the importance of these roles in addressing the challenges of inequalities and extreme poverty in Ghana.

Democratising Pakistan? Critical reflections on the roles of internationally funded NGOs

Arjumand Kazmi (University of Warwick)

This paper presents critical insights into the diverse roles of NGOs in democratising Pakistan. With a lens of hermeneutic phenomenology, it examines the contested milieu of political, cultural and social contexts in which NGOs operate. It challenges the liberal conceptions of democratisation.

Inequality in Myanmar - how evidence is shaping CSOs understanding of their role and ability to tackle inequality

Amy Croome (Oxfam in Myanmar)

Oxfam in Myanmar's inequality report provides a timely, accessible and the first evidence base of existing inequalities in Myanmar, their intersections, causes and potential solutions. It is proving to help foster a conversation amongst CSOs about their role in tackling inequality.

The role of parliament in combating global inequalities: the case of Zambia

Elsie Simpamba (National Assembly of Zambia); Benjamin Ekeyi (National Assembly of Nigeria)

As people's representatives, parliamentarians have an authoritative voice on speaking about how inequalities affect their citizens. What Parliament is doing in combating global inequalities and the opportunities for it to do even more, including partnership with development actors is analysed.

11:00-12:30

The role of civil society in addressing spousal violence among female rmg workers in Bangladesh

S M Faridul Haque (IDS, University of Sussex)

The civil society can play vital role in addressing the vulnerability of Spousal violence of the female garments workers in Bangladesh. Research shows that Economic empowerment of women sometimes enhances the scope of SV. Men engagement could be an effective approach to deal with this situation.

Organizational legitimacy and the goal of tackling inequalities: multiple strategies and practices of a Ugandan gender NGO

Tiina Kontinen (University of Jyväskylä)

Drawing from the theory of organizational legitimacy the evolving strategies to reach the organizational goal of tackling inequalities vis-à-vis different audiences such as power holders, beneficiaries, members and donors in a gender NGO are examined.

Rights and development? Human rights NGOs and debt bondage in South Asia

Elena Samonova (University of Helsinki)

This paper examines the impacts of introduction of human rights language in the development practice. It focuses on rights based projects for bonded labourers and discusses the potentials and limitations of rights based approach to support the liberation of bonded labourers.

14:00-15:30

In whom do you trust? Analysing the role of social capital for reducing income inequality - a panel data approach

Moina Rauf; Gerardo Jimenez (Universidad Nacional, Costa Rica)

In this study, we examine if social capital affects income inequality across countries. We aim to build a narrative, that institutions embedded deeply in the fabric of the society play a critical role in motivating policies towards inclusive growth and distributive initiatives by the state.

Carrot and stick: linking civil society and law enforcement for improving benefit sharing in forests

Aurelian Mbzbain (University of Wolverhampton); Richard Nyirenda (University of Wolverhampton)

This paper argues for a parallel capacity strengthening for civil society organisations in their roles and stronger engagement of so far neglected or under represented forest law enforcement actors to enhance equitable access by forest dependent communities to forest sector benefits and resources.

Discussing a practical assessment framework for organisational social media use by development NGOs

Anand Sheombar (Manchester Metropolitan University)

This paper suggests an applicability framework based on initial findings and literature review of organisational social media use by development NGOs. The discussion will primarily focus on the developmental implications when assessing the organisational use of social media for development purposes.

A03 From the Golden Globes to the Global South: what do 'celebrity' led gender equality initiatives mean for gender equality in the developing world? (Roundtable)

Convenor: Sarah Bradshaw (Middlesex University)

Room E1: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30

We entered 2018 with gender equality issues high on the public if not political agenda. This panel discusses what initiatives such as #metoo mean for the majority of women in the Majority World, and questions if such actions resist, reinforce, or re-assert patriarchal structures of power.

A04 The role of faith identities and actors in combating modern slavery and human trafficking

Convenors: Emma Tomalin (University Of Leeds); Shabaana Kidy (Humanitarian Academy for Development)

Room E5: Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30

This panel will critically examine the role of faith actors in combating modern slavery and human-trafficking, as well as the ways in which religious identities are pertinent in the trafficking domain (e.g. for trafficked individuals, activists, those providing services and for perpetrators).

14:00-15:30

“Even though they beat us I pray for them”: East African women’s experiences of vulnerable migration situations in the Middle East as Christians

Leah Edwards (University of Sheffield)

This paper presents the research findings from anti-trafficking work in the Middle East with East African women. This work presents the importance of faith in female economic migrants integration. The women expressed their Christian identity created greater risk for exploitation in the region.

The long term impact of faith based residential and community support for survivors of sexual exploitation and trafficking in Cambodia

Glenn Miles (Chab Dai)

Chab Dai is a coalition of over 50 faith based NGOs focusing on modern day slavery in Cambodia. The Butterfly project is a longitudinal research project involving over 100 participants who have been sexually exploited and then been through faith based programs and reintegrated over a ten year period.

Not all “victims”: moving beyond the rhetoric of victimhood and toward a holistic mission to trafficked people across the Greater Mekong Sub-Region

Shawna Warner (Payap University)

This paper examines the rhetorical framing of communicative artifacts of human trafficking, and analyzes it against on-ground data from the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

Methodist history and the anti-slave trade movement: lessons for anti-trafficking advocacy in the 21st century

Siyabulela Tonono (Methodist Church of Southern Africa)

The paper critically reflects on the history of the 18th century Methodist movement in Britain and Southern Africa to offer new insights on how the Methodist Church of Southern African can involve itself in the fight against human trafficking in the 21 century.

A05 Development leadership, wicked problems and global inequalities

Convenors: Violeta Schubert (University of Melbourne); Rory Stanton (University of Manchester); Jaco Renken (University of Manchester); Kelechi Ekuma (University of Manchester)

Room E1: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

This interdisciplinary panel explores the nature and changing contexts of leadership in international development, highlighting the influence of 'development leaders' on policy reforms and the resolution of wicked and complex social problems including inequalities.

14:00-15:30

Theorising development leadership: ideas, dynamics and competencies

Kelechi Ekuma (University of Manchester)

What is unique about leadership in global development and how can 'new' approaches to leadership help tackle development challenges, including inequalities? This paper explores the idea of development leadership, highlighting the essential dynamics that distinguish it from other leadership theories.

Shifts in development leadership: from heroes to champions

Jaco Renken (University of Manchester)

Consensus exists over the importance of leaders and other key individual actors in international development. However, consensus is elusive about the kinds of leaders and leadership roles required in development initiatives. The paper examines development champions arguing the merits for such roles.

Development leadership and sustainable development goals: an African perspective

Uche Henry Jacob (Ebonyi State University); Uchenna Udeani (University of Lagos)

The paper contributes to the emerging discourse on global development from an African perspective and seeks to explore the nexus between individual capabilities and development with the view to analytically demonstrate how development leadership can provide a platform for actualizing the SDGs.

The leadership deficit and development exceptionalism: exploring the utility of 'culture' as resource and explanation

Violeta Schubert (University of Melbourne)

This paper explores the multiplicity of ways that the term 'culture' is drawn upon in reference to the so-called leadership imperatives and deficit in which 'values' and 'morality' serves as leitmotif for development exceptionalism.

Villainy or conflict of interest? assessing the Trump, Suu Kyi and Buhari leaderships and the implications for the future trends of minority group voting behaviour

Nanji Rimdan Umoh (University of Jos); Gloria Samdi Puldu (University of Jos)

Development leadership is almost elusive where there are several contending interests to satisfy. This is more so when the leader appears to epitomize positions socially exclusive of minority interests thereby further ingraining inherent inequality and heightening tensions that agitate the polity.

A06 The global governance of inequalities

Convenor: Karen Buckley (University of Manchester)

Room E5: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30

This panel critically engages with the global governance of inequalities, capturing global level action and contestation on the environment, climate change and trade. It considers issues of legitimacy, justice and sustainability in relation to global governance and brings together a focus on the structures of international law, the United Nations Framework Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and World Trade Organization (WTO).

09:00-10:30

Legitimizing Greenpeace in China and India: the significance of legality for INGOs in the Global South

Erla Thrandardottir; Susanna Mitra; Lei Xie (Nottingham University)

Does the legal status of NGOs matter for their legitimacy? This paper uses a case study to highlight the differences between Greenpeace East Asia and Greenpeace India to examine this question.

Climate contestation: the road through Marrakech

Karen Buckley (University of Manchester)

The paper explores climate contestation at the twenty-second conference of the parties (COP22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as indicative of sustained engagement with further generative sites and modalities of global politics.

Trade policy and sustainable development: the role of WTO

Anna Wróbel (University of Warsaw)

The paper will focus on the role of World Trade Organisation and current 'development round' of negotiations in creating the conditions for sustainable development. In particular, developmental effects of agricultural trade liberalisation will be analysed.

A07 Creating participatory spaces and claiming citizenship in development practice

Convenor: Debjani Dasgupta (University of Sheffield)

Room E5: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15

This panel will look at the linkage between citizenship and the outcome of various forms of participatory processes leading towards a richer understanding of the practices of citizenship, where the extent and quality of one's citizenship is a function of one's participation in that community.

10:45-12:15

Everyday practices of villagers and practitioners in negotiating inequality in Nepal's community forestry

Sam Staddon (University of Edinburgh)

I explore the everyday practices of villagers in Nepal's community forestry and practitioners who work to support them, and the ways in which these intersect to negotiate inequalities. It focuses on opportunities to understand and reflect upon the importance of the everyday in development practice.

Engendering local governance through para-legality

Aditya Mohanty (University of Aberdeen)

This paper explores the ways in which the introduction of Resident Welfare Association (RWA) mode of governance in poorer neighborhoods of Delhi problematizes the traditional patterns of authority (viz., that of pradhans).

Creation and withdrawal of participatory spaces in the Gram Panchayats of West Bengal, India

Debjani Dasgupta (University of Sheffield); Glyn Williams (University of Sheffield)

This paper tries to identify the factors causing creation and withdrawal of participatory spaces (signified by the Village Development Committees), with the potential to forge new forms of participation and representation in the context of Gram Panchayats (village councils) of West Bengal in India.

B01 Migration, agriculture and (in)equality in 'home areas'

Convenors: Alan Nicol (International Water Management Institute; Fraser Sugden (University of Birmingham); Peter Mollinga (SOAS, University of London)

Room F6: Thu 28th June, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

How does migration impact agricultural and natural resources management in 'home areas'? How is (in)equality reproduced through remittances/investment, feminisation of agriculture, agricultural knowledge (loss and gain) and other mechanisms and processes?

11:00-12:30

Impact of migration on families in Central Asia

Irina Kuznetsova (University of Birmingham); John Round (University of Birmingham)

Based on in-depth interviews with over 300 migrants in Russia and members of their families left in rural areas in Central Asia and employ Mbembe's theory of mecropolitics paper paper theorises how migrants are positioned as superfluous, and how it impact on families.

Fractured waters: the costs and consequences of outmigration for water equality in rural communities (a synthetic review)

Alan Nicol (International Water Management Institute); Liza Debevec (International Water Management Institute); Indika Arulingam (International Water Management Institute); Likimyelesh Nigussie (International Water Management Institute)

When people migrate from communities water equality may change for those left behind. This paper surveys the literature and examines these (in)equalities in terms of ownership, access, and wider impacts of migration including remittances and changes in gendered labour patterns.

Advancing adaptation or producing precarity? The role of rural-urban migration and translocal embeddedness in navigating household resilience in Thailand

Luise Porst (Bonn University); Harald Sterly (University of Bonn); Patrick Sakdapolrak (University of Vienna)

Currently, two strands of migration research are producing seemingly conflicting narratives: one emphasizes the potentiality of migration, while the other one its link with precarity. In this paper, we seek to understand the interrelatedness of this disparate empirical evidence.

Who stays and who goes? Understanding the migration process in a rural active out-migration area. The case study of Kersa, Oromia region, Ethiopia

Marion Borderon (University of Vienna); Nega Kassa (Haramaya University); Yoann Doignon (Aix Marseille University)

Data on migration remains particularly patchy which in turns limits ability of assessing trends of migration. By tracking population changes, the Health and Demographic Surveillance Systems are filling a gap in developing databases which can be used to study migration better in deprived rural areas.

14:00-15:30

How dose rural migration impact agricultural sector and farmer household adjustment

Fengbo Chen (South China Agricultural University)

Based the survey from Southern China ,we found the rural migration totally changed the labor division and labour using patterns. Labor saving cropping patterns spreaded quickly and larger scale farm appeared. From appions of rice farmer, migration dosen't lead to the labor shortage in rural sector.

'There is nothing here:' Life histories of high-migration households in Southern Rajasthan

Clare Murphy-McGreevey (Aajeevika Bureau)

This paper uses life histories of highly vulnerable households in high-migration areas of Southern Rajasthan, to shed light on their poverty dynamics. It finds that gender inequality is reinforced at several key life moments, particularly in relation to land and asset ownership.

Internal migration, ethnic identity and the impact of remittance culture in rural Ghana

Joseph Assan (Brandeis University); Dinar Kharisma (Brandeis University)

How the demographic composition of migrants' households, including ethnicity, shapes the utilization of remittances in home districts of sampled migrants'. This study uses data from the Ghana Living Standards Survey 6 (2014), involving longitudinal survey of a nationwide sample of 18,000 households.

Spatial inequality, employment seeking behavior and exploitation of young internal migrants in Ghana

Joseph Assan (Brandeis University); Dinar Kharisma (Brandeis University)

The study examines spatial inequality using current shifts in employment seeking behavior and welfare predilection of youth in Ghana. Using data from the Ghana Living Standards Survey 6, we highlight an emerging socio-economic inequality which is influenced by the ethnicity and spatial identity.

B02 Unequal legacies? The politics of the Green Revolution and South-South technology transfers in Africa [Rising Powers study group]

Convenors: Tom Lavers (University of Manchester); Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies); Divya Sharma (University of Sussex)

Room F5: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

This panel will consider attempts to promote a 'new' Green Revolution in Africa, focusing on: the transfer of transnational policy ideas—including South-South transfers; the adoption and adaptation of these ideas in particular national political economies; and their distributional impacts.

14:00-15:30

The second Green Revolution in Africa: reflections on the USAID supported Feed the Future Program through Kansas State University Innovation Labs

Patrick Kilby (Australian National University)

This paper looks at the issues emerging from USAID supported research in crops intensification and post harvest loss programs in Ethiopia, Burkino Faso, Senegal, Tanzania, and Ghana. The key issues are around gender analysis and the targeting of women farmers; sustainability and local ownership.

Opportunities and challenges of 'farmer-led' irrigation development in sub-Saharan Africa

Philip Woodhouse (University of Manchester)

The paper examines the phenomenon of 'farmer-led' irrigation in sub-Saharan Africa. It uses a survey of 2700 farmers in Tanzania and Mozambique to compare irrigating and non-irrigating households and to identify opportunities and challenges arising from this widespread development.

Epic narratives on the Green Revolution in today's South-South cooperation

Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies)

This presentation will introduce a new research project on the domestic histories of the Green Revolution in Brazil, China and India and how narratives about an epic past have been constructed, contested and are now traveling across the global South as part of South-South cooperation. The theoretical foundations and methodological approach for the research will be overviewed and the role of the 'epic narrative' in legitimising a particular kind of agricultural trajectory will be discussed.

B03 Examining inequalities in contexts of environmental degradation

Convenors: Paola Ballon (University of Oxford); Clare Barnes (University of Edinburgh); Sam Staddon (University of Edinburgh)

Chair: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham)

Room F1: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

This panel focusses on the complex interrelationships between multifaceted inequalities, at various levels, and environmental degradation, and how such relationships are mediated by governance initiatives. The panel aims for a diversity of papers approaching this topic from multiple perspectives.

09:00-10:30

Gender perceptions of space in participatory mapping applied in natural resources management in southern Malawi

Mathews Tsirizeni (LEAD Southern and Eastern Africa); Zuze Dulanya (University of Malawi); Sosten Chiotha (LEAD Southern and Eastern Africa)

Community based decision making in Malawi regarding natural resource governance is dominated by men. These decisions do not reflect the needs of women. Participatory mapping has shown different gender based perception of space and showing the way to address gender inequalities.

Gendered differentials in climate change adaptation in Marondera rural households, Zimbabwe: a social inclusions lens

Tendayi Garutsa (University of Fort Hare); Chipso Plaxedes Mubaya (Chinhoyi University of Technology)

Men and women face distinct and differential vulnerabilities in climate change in Marondera district Zimbabwe. Findings show important insights on the multiple and fragmented dimensions within gender lines like age, gerontology and economic status intersect in the climate change adaptive measures.

Indigenous women in the woods: reimagining political participation and access in community-based natural resources management in Oaxaca, Mexico

Violeta Gutiérrez Zamora (University of Eastern Finland)

From feminist political ecology perspective, this paper analyses how in Mexico liberal approaches over indigenous women's rights for political participation and gender equity in community-based natural resources management have failed and it proposes to rethink new emancipatory pathways.

11:00-12:30

Peasants, othering and neoliberal conservation in rural Kilosa, Tanzania

Mathew Bukhi Mabele (University of Zurich)

Drawing on ethnographic research, this paper brings attention to ethnic differentiation, an understated phenomenon in Tanzania's neoliberal environmental governance, and how it shapes variegated responses from below to an anti-deforestation intervention in rural Kilosa, east central Tanzania.

Geoengineering, neoliberalism, and the ethics of care

Tina Sikka (Newcastle University)

In this talk, I provide a comparative, critical discourse driven analysis of activism for and against climate engineering.

Ecotourism as a sustainable development strategy: global and local inequalities in mobility and access to resources

Natasha Heenan (University of Sydney)

This paper will analyse the ways that ecotourism reproduces and exacerbates inequalities in global mobility and access to resources. It will examine the contribution of ecotourism to climate change, and evidence of land grabbing in developing countries for ecotourist sites.

14:00-15:30

Farmer adaptations to groundwater degradation in Pakistan's Punjab: internalising water injustice?

Fazilda Nabeel (University of Sussex)

The paper explores the breadth of informal coping mechanisms for groundwater degradation that have evolved in the absence of formal groundwater governance in Pakistan's Punjab; the power structures underlying these, and their contradicting potential to marginalise and support simultaneously.

Land inequality and environmental migration: a case of coastal agrarian community in Bangladesh

Mohammad Towheedul Islam (Australian National University)

Land inequalities increased in coastal communities in Bangladesh over time with introduction of shrimp farming. The paper demonstrates that resultant unequal access to land shapes households' mobility choices following climatic hazards with important implications for adaptation to climate change.

Is there a ‘Green Revolution’ of the landless? Decentring technology, recognising intersectionality, and pluralising ontology in rural South India

Divya Sharma (University of Sussex); Saurabh Arora (University of Sussex)

This paper revisits agrarian transformation since the 1970s in a green revolution region in south India through the standpoint of landless workers. Using life-histories we explore how workers traverse changing ecologies including depleting groundwater, rainfall patterns and eroding village commons.

B04 Natural resources and global inequalities: the African experience

Convenor: Felix Danso (Ghana Christian University)

Room F5: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

This panel examines Africa’s natural resources and inequalities. How can Africa’s natural resources be harnessed to promote inclusive socio-economic development. What institutions, are needed to ensure that natural resources are managed for pro-poor, inclusive development interventions in Africa?

09:00-10:30

Wage stagnation, increased polarisation & foreign accumulation: case study evidence from the DRC on the distributional effects of contemporary gold mining transitions in African LDCs

Ben Radley (International Institute of Social Studies)

While a transition from artisanal to industrial gold mining in the DRC has increased productivity, a narrow managerial class captures most of the gains accruing to labour, while the remaining value has flowed primarily overseas, and local attempts to mechanise production have been suppressed.

Mineral governance for inclusive participation and development: the case of Western Ghana

Felix Danso (Ghana Christian University)

The paper investigates the inequalities in the mining sector of Ghana and how mineral governance can promote inclusive development. How can women, the physically challenged and the unskilled be included in development?

Mining wealth and inequality in the DR Congo

Laure Gnassou (Economist)

In the light of e-mobility, the DR Congo remains an attractive hotspot in terms of commodities, despite political instability. Nonetheless, it is a fragile state, which is featured by a failure of the welfare state.

The central government, oil companies, and the community conflict in the Ogoniland of Nigeria

Hurso Adam (London South Bank University); Zainab Gimba (Borno State Government)

The research findings reveal that the oil exploitation and exploration have unleashed significant environmental damage and public health hazards to the communities in the Ogoniland.

11:00-12:30

Dynamics of mining operations in Zambia

Aubrey Chiwati (National Assembly of Zambia)

This paper, interrogates how investors have succeeded in preventing any fair distribution of the economic benefits of copper to Zambians. It highlights what Zambia can do in order for the mines to be more beneficial to the Citizens with emphasis on Management Buyout as a more viable option.

Think global act local - transnational corporate social responsibility meets local needs in Ghana

Ann-Christin Hayk (Trier University)

The case study compares two international oil companies' CSR initiatives in peripheral Ghana to explore the success and sustainability of CSR projects that ground in either universal or locally adapted policies. Thus, the study relates to ideas of the policy mobilisation discourse.

Straddling the socio-political nature of climate change adaptation: a case of Lower Middle Zambezi, Zimbabwe

Wedzerai Mandudzo (University of Pretoria); Innocent Pikirayi (University of Pretoria)

This study is motivated by an under-theorization of socio-political tools of adaptation to climate change. The paper argues that adaptation is a socio-political process that mediates how individuals and collectives deal with multiple and concurrent environmental changes.

Natural resources and local economic impacts: evidence from Ghana's offshore oil discovery

Josephine Ofori Adofo (University of Hawaii at Manoa); Tomomi Tanaka (The World Bank); Nori Tarui (University of Hawaii)

Does the development of a new industry lead to equitable economic growth in developing countries? This research provides an insight on this question by investigating the impacts of Ghana's offshore oil discovery across households with different socioeconomic backgrounds and spatial locations.

B05 Looking at inequalities as asymmetric power relations within green transformations

Convenors: Paola Velasco Herrejon (University of Cambridge); Gerardo Alonso Torres Contreras (IDS, University of Sussex)

Room F5: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30

Given tensions, contradictions, and lack of consent from social sectors behind green transformations, this panel aims to discuss current trends, legislative instruments, and other participation schemes that challenge asymmetric power relations while promoting renewable energy in developing countries.

16:00-17:30

Politics of water, energy and peace on the Salween River, Myanmar: a pathways analysis

Carl Middleton (Chulalongkorn University); Saw John Bright (Karen Environmental and Social Action Network); Alec Scott (Karen Environmental Social Action Network)

This paper identifies and analyzes three divergent pathways for water and energy governance being pursued in the Salween basin, Myanmar with implications for: peace, federalism and resource sharing; decentralization and community participation; and food, water and energy security.

Evaluation of the social impact assessment and social consultation mechanisms in renewable energy projects in Mexico

Nain Martinez (University of California, Berkeley)

In Mexico, energy transition policies have been successfully promoting the investment in renewable energy projects, yet they are facing social opposition. This paper aims to evaluate the role of social impact assessments and public consultation addressing social conflicts.

Two decades under the windmills in La Venta: from an annoyance to a blessing - for some

Gerardo Alonso Torres Contreras (IDS, University of Sussex)

This paper provides insights on the asymmetric ways in which renewable energies benefits are being distributed at the local level. By looking at the case of La Venta, this paper will argue that wind farms have exacerbated asymmetries and inequalities in the community through different mechanisms.

Sustainability, capabilities, and power: building a framework to analyse business-community relations in Mexico's wind energy sector

Paola Velasco Herrejon (University of Cambridge)

By bringing together Sen's capability approach and Gaventa's method to power analysis, this paper presents a framework for analysing power dynamics that underlie citizens' roles in indigenous localities and the actions of international corporations within Mexico's developing wind energy sector.

Towards a sustainable energy proposal in the context of climate change wind energy in Oaxaca, Mexico

B. Mariana Galicia (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Wind energy in Mexico is not sustainable. After ten years, wind farms settled in the state of Oaxaca have not produced socioeconomic improvements in the region and even have generated social opposition. For this reason, it is necessary to generate strategies towards a sustainable energy proposal.

B06 Improving benefit-sharing for large hydropower dam projects: insights from academia and practice (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Filippo Menga (University of Reading); Julian Kirchherr (Utrecht University)

Room F1: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15

Ensuring the equitable distribution of large dams' benefits is more pressing than ever with an unprecedented boom in dam construction currently under way. This panel will examine novel approaches to benefit-sharing by bringing together thought leaders on this topic from academia and practice.

10:45-12:15

Including ecosystem-service values when planning large-scale hydroelectric dams in the Himalayas - are you damned if you do and dammed if you don't?

Lucy Goodman (University of Cambridge)

Risks from dam construction are acute the Himalayas, where earthquake and landslide risk are high, ecosystems are fragile and communities are vulnerable. I will review whether ecosystem service valuation within cost-benefit analysis may, or may not, support better benefit-sharing during planning.

Reform and benefit-sharing in the African dam resurgence: cases in Rwanda and Tanzania

Barnaby Dye (University of Oxford)

This paper asks whether the dam resurgence involves greater benefit sharing with affected local communities using two case-study dams in Rwanda. Whilst differing from other African dams, these cases demonstrate that when designed on-high by experts, such schemes miss development opportunities.

Innovative approaches to financing local development for communities affected by hydropower reservoirs in Guinea

Jamie Skinner (International Institute for Environment and Development); Bruno Trouille (Mott MacDonalds)

This paper explores opportunities for internalizing financing streams for local development within hydropower project design and national energy policy in Guinea. It balances mobilizing sufficient finance to meet local development needs with the ability of hydropower developers/consumers to pay.

C01 New perspectives on emerging donors: anxieties, intellectual histories, and hybrid identities [Rising Powers study group]

Convenors: Soyeun Kim (Sogang University); Jamie Doucette (University of Manchester)

Room D7: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

This session interrogates the 'alternative' nature of emerging donors and South-South development cooperation. We highlight new research from variety of inter-disciplinary perspectives, with a focus on intellectual histories, affective registers, conceptual interrogation, and networks of power.

09:00-10:30

Brazil and FAO: foreign policy, development cooperation and policy diffusion

Carlos Aurelio Faria (Institute of Development Studies); Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies)

Departing from a theoretical reflection regarding foreign policy as a trigger of policy diffusion, the paper analysis the reasons that made FAO a centerpiece in Brazilian international strategies and asks how FAO's agenda was shaped by Brazilian actors, ideas and policies.

Hybrid authority in global development: the Gates Foundation and power through shifting organizational identities

Adam Fejerskov (Danish Institute for International Studies)

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation forms one of the strongest influences in global development. This paper explores how foundation practices a hybrid approach to political influence that sees it able to negotiate and change its actorness to attain influence in different situations and contexts.

Interrogating emerging donors: institutions, actors, and new forms of donorship

Jeongseong Lee (University of Manchester)

The increasing importance of new/emerging state and non-state actors has received attention over the last decade. This paper explores how state actors and non-state actors have interacted in shaping the field of development cooperation and identifies some of the challenges raised by this interaction.

Labor rights in the wake of new labor governance: the case of garment industry workers in Bangladesh

Mahmudul Hasan Sumon (Jahangirnagar University)

How labor rights can be ensured in an industrial sector which has from the very beginning enjoyed the benefits of neo-liberal policies? How are new regimes of governance affecting the day to day lives of the workers on the shop floor? The proposed paper intends to address these questions.

11:00-12:30

Why should you criticise your 'motherland' to foreigners?: the dilemma of critical scholarship and self-censorship in analysing Korea's foreign aid as a national(istic) project

Sung-Mi Kim (University of Cambridge)

This paper has been written as part of a book project on South-South development cooperation and the politics of knowledge production, led by Dr Emma Mawdsley, Dr Elsie Fourie and Dr Wiebe Nauta.

Unfolding multiple realities of participation: the case of Korea's state-NGO project partnership in Cambodia

Yoosun Ko (University of Exeter)

This paper explores the interactive processes through which actors with different interests, knowledge and capabilities converge and struggle to negotiate the meanings of participation.

Development cooperation as corporate social responsibility: the case of South Korean chaebols in international development

Farwa Sial (SOAS, University of London); Jamie Doucette (University of Manchester); Joonhwa Cho (SOAS, University of London)

This article examines the role of Korea's large, family-led conglomerates (chaebol) in the international development sector.

East Asia's 'developmentalist' cooperation and its discontents

Sanae Ito (Nagoya University)

The rise of emerging East Asian donor countries is encouraging Japan to reposition itself to follow the practice of South-South cooperation, relying on the use of PPPs. The way development cooperation is taking such shape in East Asia is indicative of the region's developmentalist tradition.

14:00-15:30

The dragon and the good life: the political economy of Chinese finance in Ecuador

Max Nathanson (University of Oxford)

This research critically evaluates the political, economic, and ideological tools through which Chinese actors gained power and leverage in Latin America through a case study of Ecuador. It reconceptualizes how power is used in Chinese engagement abroad through analysis of infrastructure finance.

Rendering invisible?: Japan's ODA in Mekong and 'donorisation' of Thailand

Soyeun Kim (Sogang University)

The paper examines hows and whys of Japan's strong support for South-South Cooperation in Southeast Asia. It does so by exploring how such assistance is historically linked to Japan's efforts to render its ODA 'invisible' with a focus of its assistance for 'donor-isation' of Thailand.

Triangular cooperation for disaster risk reduction: the case of Japan, Chile, and Latin America

Chika Watanabe (University of Manchester)

The paper explores ethnographically how and to what extent the triangular cooperation scheme around disaster risk reduction between Japan, Chile, and Latin American recipient countries offers an equitable approach, and for whom.

Anxieties of the emerging donor: the Korean development experience and the politics of international development cooperation

Jamie Doucette (University of Manchester)

This article examines recent knowledge sharing initiatives aimed at promoting South Korea's development experience as a 'development alternative', and questions the coherence of the narratives being shared.

C02 Donor responses to insecurity and global inequalities

Convenors: Melita Lazell (University of Portsmouth); Ivica Petrikova (Royal Holloway)

Room D7: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30

This panel explores whether and how donor interventions reflecting the securitization of development reduce or exacerbate global inequalities. Further, it examines whether short-term aid programmes undermine sustainability at the expense of donors' security priorities.

09:00-10:30

On the capacity of the states to impact inequality at the subnational level: the case of Latin America

Alma Bezares Calderon (Claremont Graduate University)

In this paper, I analyze the effect of interventions of international donors on subnational state capacity building in the context of a newly decentralized country: the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Development aid as a tool of German foreign policy

Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)

The paper focuses on Germany as the second largest individual aid donor and role of development cooperation in realization of economy- and security-related goals of German foreign policy.

EU civil society funding and conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa - lessons from Algeria

Jessica Northey (Coventry University)

This paper examines international donors, the EU in particular, in conflict affected countries in the Middle East and North Africa. It explores the impact of donor funding on local civil society in three different countries, arguing that lower donor budgets have given more promising results.

Foreign Aid to respond to immigration concerns: does more aid reduce irregular migration flows to Italy?

Gabriele Restelli (University of Manchester)

This research investigates whether aid is an effective tool to curb irregular migration flows to Europe's borders. Estimates suggest that, while there is a negative association between aid and irregular inflows, ODA is a less than efficient tool to respond to donors' migration control concerns.

C04 Intervention in 'chaos zones': humanitarian assistance and peace-building [NGOs in Dev and Religions & Dev study groups]

Convenors: Susannah Pickering-Saqqā (University of East London); Ibrahim Natil (Dublin City University)

Room D7: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15

This proposed panel seeks to attract papers to study the intervention, role, challenges and contributions of INGOs and NGOs in the 'chaos zone' in terms of humanitarian assistance and peace-building operations in the conflict zones of the Middle East.

10:45-12:15

Civic activism, participatory engagement and community peacebuilding

Ibrahim Natil (Dublin City University)

It investigates of this question: Do non-governmental civil society organisations succeed to promote concept of civic engagement and community peacebuilding, enduring violence? It focusses on the individuals' initiatives and civil society to promote active grassroots 'participatory democracy'.

Cross-faith collaboration in humanitarian response and social cohesion

Kathryn Kraft (University of East London); Kirsten van der Ham (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

This paper specifically investigates the role of an INGO in promoting interfaith engagement, and how this engagement affects aid delivery and social cohesion.

Peacekeepers or perpetrators? Child safeguarding in humanitarian contexts

Rosa Freedman (University of Reading); Sarah Blakemore (Keeping Children Safe)

This paper presents research findings on how to safeguard children from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian contexts. Building on research funded by the AHRC and BA, the research has taken place in peacekeeping operations, PTCs, and TCCs to provide robust evidence for our proposed solution.

C05 Ethnographies of development policies: understanding policy translation within the global south

Convenor: Vidya Pancholi (University of Sheffield)

Room D1: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

The session aims at discussing policy translation into reality. The specific aim is to learn from the ethnographies of development policies that can help explain the complexity of policy as institutional practice; the social life of projects; and practices that policy legitimises as social processes.

09:00-10:30

Processes of institutional change in the implementation of the National Community Water and Sanitation Programme in Ghana

Salomey Gyamfi Afrifa (Erasmus University)

The main objectives of this chapter are to understand how and why institutions arrangements under the NCWSP appear differently from actual policy design. What practices do water actors engage in to navigate through challenges encountered from the pressure of institutional and technological change.

Policy translation in Malawi's rural water sector: using ethnography to explore the experiences and practices of state actors delivering services on the ground

Naomi Oates (University of Sheffield)

Understanding how frontline actors translate policy into practice is central to understanding how public services function and hence might be improved. This paper explores the ways in which Malawi's water policies are (re)produced, contested and normalised through everyday actions and interactions.

Transversalities in the implementation of BSUP scheme in Mumbai, India

Vidya Pancholi (University of Sheffield)

The paper highlights the limitations of the state in claiming legitimacy and success in development scheme. Through the example of a slum redevelopment scheme in Mumbai, the paper claims the important role of transversalities in making the policy 'real'.

India's development policies: translational triumphs and trounces in the field

Natasha Sharma (London School of Economics)

An ethnographic method is being employed to understand the trajectory of three major policies in India in terms of their translation into ground reality. The challenges in the implementation of these schemes and the policy-possibilities are discussed in this paper.

11:00-12:30

From participatory design to co responsible implementation: the redesign of local development program with indigenous communities in Chile

Mariela Ramirez Goio (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); María Constanza Christian Rojas (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development)

Between 2014 and 2017, a national program for local development in indigenous communities in Chile was redesigned using a bottom up methodology. This approach had tangible consequences by recognizing indigenous communities' worldviews regarding own communities' development processes.

Women, development, and counterinsurgency in rural India

Lipika Kamra (Georgetown University Qatar)

This paper examines how women-centric development policies become central to the Indian state's counterinsurgency strategy against Maoist rebels in eastern India. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, it delves into poor women's responses to state-directed development in a counterinsurgency context.

When the common good isn't good enough: local politics in development initiatives

Courtney Kurlanska (Worcester Polytechnic Institute)

What happens when you combine an attempt at direct democracy with community level development initiatives? Focusing on the intersection of government programs at the ground level, the impact of community level politics on the implementation of development programs will be examined.

After Putin's 'Turn to the East': local responses to the state-led regional development of the Russian Far East

Hyun-Gwi Park (Chung-Ang University)

This paper examines the local responses and efficacy of Putin's initiative to develop the Russian Far East (RFE). It draws on the Russian cultural repertoire of 'pokazhuka (displaying)' to analyze policy aims and their local implementation in the RFE.

14:00-15:30

The local politics of social protection in Zambia

Maria Klara Kuss (UNU-MERIT/Maastricht University)

This paper analyses the interactions between policy relevant actors at the local level as a way to understand the deep politics of social protection. Using the case of social cash transfers in Zambia, it argues that SCTs have the potential to stimulate important changes in the local welfare regime.

Revolution aborted: microfinance entrepreneurship and the moral economy in rural Bangladesh

Mathilde Maitrot (University of York)

This paper examines entrepreneurship as a poverty alleviation policy through the notion of moral economy. Using ethnographic data from rural Bangladesh it analyses why and how development institutions ‘embed’ entrepreneurship in local social institutions.

Politics behind policies. The development of the Malagasy land policy and its translation on the ground

Anni Valkonen (University of East Anglia)

This paper investigates the dynamisms behind the Malagasy land policy reform and the difficulties in translating it into reality. Assemblages of proponents and opponents have been constituted. These use various forms of power to resist, gain force and consolidate their own ideas and practices.

C06 Can the new forms of development cooperation challenge old forms of development inequities?

Convenor: Laura Trajber Waibich (University of Cambridge)

Room D1: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30

Development finance and development cooperation have been the object of profound changes for the past decades. New actors, new measurement tools, new emerging norms, new forms of development politics. In a nutshell, this panel features a critical discussion on what those new arrangements mean to inequities in international development cooperation.

16:00-17:30

Kicking away the (statistical) ladder: the implications of revised GDP measurement for developing economies

Jacob Assa (United Nations Development Programme); Ingrid Harvold Kvangraven (University of York)

Changes in standards of GDP measurement over the past 25 years redefine the yardstick of development to fit recent strengths of developed economies. The revisions therefore constitute a form of 'kicking away the ladder,' as they inflate the economies of advanced relative to developing countries.

Cuban solidarity in the Pacific: addressing inequities and challenging power in health and development

Sharon McLennan (Massey University)

For over a decade Cuba has been delivering a solidarity and equity-based health and medical training programme in the Pacific. This paper explores this programme, and the challenges it presents to the dominant aid paradigm and to normative discourses of development and health in the region.

Negotiating accountability in South-South Cooperation: an initial mapping of emerging concurring narratives

Laura Trajber Waisbich (University of Cambridge)

Accountability in SSC has gained on importance, with internal and external pressure mounting on countries like Brazil, India and China. This paper argues that multiples forms of accountability politics coexist in SSC and are shaped by concurring narratives on what accountability is or should be.

C07 Reinventing the gender wheel: what does a gendered approach to disaster management need to avoid?

Convenor: Jenna Murray de Lopez (University of Manchester)

Room D1: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

This panel discusses the established critiques of GAD to interrogate how gender is conceptualised in disaster management settings, with the aim of pressing pause and reflecting upon how the reproduction of inequalities and the feminisation of disaster response can be avoided.

14:00-15:30

Social vulnerability of fisherwomen to climate stress and coastal hazards: ‘gender’ discussions from the case of coastal Tamil Nadu, India

Devendraraaj Madhanagopal (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)

This article selectively utilize the field findings and narratives of the study that has been conducted in one of the highly vulnerable coastal zones in south India and discusses how the small-scale fisherwomen are differentially impacted and vulnerable to climate stress and coastal hazards.

Gender equalities in the post-cyclone (Aila) livelihoods of the Munda Adivasi Community: the Bangladesh Sundarbans forest context

Sajal Roy (Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur)

The Munda indigenous community (Adivasi) has been dwelling in the village of Kalinchi at the coastal district of Satkhira since 250 years ago. The cyclone Aila (2009) severely affected the Munda community’s gendered livelihood and traditional ecological bonding with the forest and Kalinchi itself. Utilising an auto-ethnography, this paper primarily examines cyclone Aila’s long-term effects on the gendered livelihood activities in the Sundarbans forest.

Gender, development and disasters: learning from what we don’t know

Sarah Bradshaw (Middlesex University)

This paper will reflect on what we don’t know about gender and development, but we assume we do know, and what this means for ‘engendering’ disasters.

D01 Digital inequalities and development

Convenors: Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Mark Graham (University of Oxford); Dorothea Kleine (University of Sheffield)

Room F2: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30; Thu 28th June 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Covers the relation between digital technologies and global inequalities: ways in which ICTs may “level the playing field” and pro-equity digital innovations but also amplifications and entrenchments of existing inequalities via digital exclusion, harm, asymmetric benefits and adverse incorporation.

Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

Developmental implications of digital platforms

Kari Koskinen (London School of Economics and Political Science); Ben Eaton (Surrey Business School); Carla Bonina (Surrey Business School)

Digital platforms have occupied a key position in the business models of the biggest global companies. Overall, many of the most important digital platforms originate from the Global North, yet the platforms' developmental impacts to the lives in the Global South are not entirely understood.

Digital platforms and economic development: policies to address inequality

Carlo Rossotto (World Bank); Mona Badran (Cairo University/ World Bank); Elena Gasol Ramos (World Bank); Prasanna Lal Das (World Bank); Eva Clemente Miranda (World Bank Group)

Data is core to the competitiveness of nations, regions, and cities, as new business models, including digital platforms, emerge. The platform economy generates winners and losers: governments in emerging markets are keen to implement policies to benefit from digital opportunities, mitigating risks.

ICANN and the Global South: the digital divide in the domain names industry

Paul Antony White (Leeds Beckett University)

This paper will explore the digital divide in the domain names industry. It will reveal the present 'multistakeholder' ICANN regime to be a 'captured agency', dominated by commercial interests based predominantly in the Global North, to the detriment of digital development in the Global South.

Tunisia's digital strategy - paving the way for inclusive socio-economic development?

Kerstin Fritzsche (Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies)

Analysis of how and in which way inclusive economic development, regional inequalities, gender equality, data security and privacy issues are addressed in Tunisia's digital development strategy drawing on text analysis and interviews.

16:00-17:30

Knowledge politics across digital divides: environmental change, indigeneity, and technology use in the Arctic

Jason Young (University of Washington)

This presentation argues that digital divides subtly reproduce knowledge hierarchies that have important implications for development and colonialism. This argument is grounded in an examination of how Arctic indigenous peoples engage in digital knowledge politics.

Participation inequality in digital citizen engagement: building civic and responsiveness digital literacy

Caroline Khene (Rhodes University); Leroy Maisiri (Rhodes University); Hafeni Mthoko (University of Cape Town)

A case study investigation of a digital citizen engagement project in South Africa, called MobiSAM. The research study reveals the inter-connected factors that contribute to participation inequality in the digital initiative, which emanate from a lack of civic and responsiveness digital literacy.

Democratizing food quality measurement for enhanced food safety and security: mobile image analysis tools for monitoring and evaluating grain quality

Prashant Rajan (Iowa State University); Kingsly Ambrose (Purdue University); Shweta Chopra (Iowa State University); Karthik Salish (Purdue University)

How can ICTs improve the safety, quality, and dignity of food access in resource-constrained settings? We provide evidence favoring low-cost, portable techniques to measure grain quality in agricultural value chains characterized by variability in network bandwidth, latency, and connectivity.

Digital inequality and the empowerment of the poor through information and communication technologies (ICTs) in rural Bangladesh

Mohammad Sahid Ullah (University of Chittagong)

This study examines the existing power dynamics in rural society in Bangladesh and how these dynamics influence benefits and/or limitations of government initiated ICT project to serve marginalised citizens, focusing on the rural information centres namely the Union Digital Centre (UDCs).

Thu 28th June, 11:00-12:30

Healthy digital dividends in Indonesia

Gindo Tampubolon (University of Manchester)

Health seeking behaviour in developing countries is marked by information scarcity. Thus we study smartphone use in 688592 Indonesian adults using control function estimator. While the poor had less access, smartphone users had significantly higher access to health care, so enhancing health equity.

Connected refugees: opportunities and barriers for refugees using mobile devices and the internet in East Africa

Benjamin Hounsell (Samuel Hall)

Based on research conducted in refugee settlements in Kenya and Uganda, this talk will explore how mobile connectivity impacts the migration and settlement of refugees in East Africa and the opportunities for the delivery of new digital services this presents.

The role of digital technologies in supporting English language teacher education in difficult and complex circumstances

Gary Motteram (University of Manchester)

This paper shows how digital technologies can cross boundaries to provide support and training for teachers living and working in two different contexts: in rural Pakistan and in refugee camps in Jordan. It exposes some of the barriers and offers possible solutions.

14:00-15:30

Digital knowledge hubs? - Navigating the complex terrains of digital technologies in community development

Verena Thomas (Queensland University of Technology); Jackie Kauli (Queensland University of Technology)

This paper explores the concept of knowledge hubs as shared space between development agencies and community partner. We argue for the integration of creative collaborative strategies in the offline space to build the foundation for meaningful engagement with digital technologies.

The internet gap within cities: quantitative and qualitative explorations in Santiago (Chile) and Medellín (Colombia)

Nicolas Valenzuela-Levi (University of Cambridge)

This paper attempts to explore the link between income inequality and internet inequality at a household level within metropolitan areas. In particular, it uses a mixed-methods approach on two South American cases: Santiago (Chile) and Medellín (Colombia).

Informal infrastructures and IoT: exploring the role and development of the Internet of Things on Nairobi's energy and water networks

Joseph Chambers (University of Manchester)

This paper examines how IoT technologies are being incorporated within the decentralised water and energy infrastructures of Nairobi. The results identify that whilst IoT can positively reconfigure infrastructural engagement and management, they also present new political challenges within the city.

D02 Digital entrepreneurship and global inequality (Roundtable)

Convenors: Brian Nicholson (University of Manchester); Chrisanthi Avgerou (London School of Economics); John Dobson (Clark University); Boyi Li (University of Exeter)

Room F6: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30

This roundtable panel will focus on digital entrepreneurship that inspires an optimistic expectation that rural poverty might be mitigated by a new digital economy. Cases from Mexico and China explore the limitations of overcoming inequality with digital infrastructure and policy measures needed.

D03 Data4Dev: datafication and power in international development

Convenors: Gianluca Iazzolino (London School of Economics and Political Science); Silvia Masiero (Loughborough University); Linnet Taylor (Tilburg University)

Room F2: Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30; Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30, 10:45-12:15

This panel will explore the effects of data on international development, with a focus on the geographies of inclusion and exclusion stemming from datafication. It will examine the new forms of power that datafication creates, and how extant development theories can be extended to make sense of it.

Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30

National biometric ID systems and social welfare schemes: a focus on local government

Shirin Madon (London School of Economics); Ranjini Canchi Raghavendra (Independent Researcher); Anantha Krishnan Rishnardhamangalam Kalyana (Office of Collector & District Magistrate)

National biometric systems have been launched in developing countries to improve the delivery of subsidies to marginalised communities. Drawing on the case of Aadhaar, this paper investigates the role of sub-national government agencies in improving governance and promoting development.

Datafication and political power

Atika Kemal (Anglia Ruskin University)

The paper examines the effects of datafication in the context of a government social cash program in Pakistan, and how it affected power relations of actors in the program.

Datafication and the governance of cross-border data flows

Christopher Foster (University of Sheffield); Jaime Echavarri (University of Sheffield); Shamel Azme (University of Bath)

The rules governing data flows across borders are a key factor in influencing where value is captured in a datafied economy. In this paper, we explore the governance of cross-border data flows with a focus on developing and emerging economies.

Data protection law as a factor for development: datafication in smart cities, digital agriculture and digital health in Brazil

Victor Doering Xavier da Silveira (Getulio Vargas Foundation); Ana Paula Camelo (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Escola de Direito de São Paulo)

This paper presents the argument that Data Protection Law is a relevant factor for social, economic and political development. It then explores the consequences of the lack of a data protection framework in Brazil in three sectors: public WiFi in smart cities, digital agriculture and digital health.

Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30

Datafication, value and power in international development: big data in two Indian public service organisations

Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); Vanya Rakesh (ex-Centre for Internet and Society); Ritam Sengupta (Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta); Christopher Foster (University of Sheffield); Sumandro Chattapadhyay (Centre for Internet and Society)

Big data in two Indian public service organisations – electricity and transportation – is delivering value more at operational than strategic level. It facilitates upward and outward shifts in power, and changes “imaginaries” that enable political agendas to be advanced.

Rations, smart cards and internet centres: how biometric technology affects social protection in Tamil Nadu, India

Grace Carswell (University of Sussex); Geert De Neve (Sussex University)

Explores the effects of biometric technologies on social protection policies in Tamil Nadu. Considers how the poor experience new technologies, how access to social welfare is affected, and new forms of inclusion and exclusion. Explores how new technologies transform patterns of patronage.

'Lean on me': documents, policy change & the enactment of sifarish in a North Indian city

Thomas Chambers (Oxford Brookes University)

This paper traces shifts within the Indian state towards increasing digitisation of Public Distribution Systems (PDS) and ID provision. The paper considers the implications these material changes have for everyday relations between the state, low-level netas (politicians) and those they represent.

Data and development: the privacy lens and the “empowering” nature of data

Tom Fisher (Privacy International)

There is a disconnect in the development field: for all the discourse about the importance of data for development, and its role in the establishment of people as “visible” and “empowered”, the safety and security of the data is often held in reckless disregard.

10:45-12:15

Big data and healthcare industry: adoption of electronic health record in Iran

Negar Monazam Tabrizi (University of Manchester)

Clinicians often base their understanding of information on an incomplete grasp of reality on the ground which may lead to poor health outcomes. But new technological innovations and big data if utilised and harnessed effectively have the potential to improve health outcomes and address inequalities.

The empowerment of community health workers in public health service delivery: a mobile technology perspective

Priyanka Pandey (Royal Holloway, University of London)

This research purposes to understand the role mobile communication technologies play in the inclusion of community health workers (representatives of community health) into the existing health information systems (HIS).

“Finding deceivers”: discussing the use of database cross-checking as a technique to audit Brazilian social programmes

Isabele Villwock Bachtold (Universidade de Brasilia / University of Sussex)

This paper presents recent developments on the use of database cross-checking process to audit the Single Registry, main registration for Brazilian social programmes. Rather than a technical solution, the datafication of realities into numbers carries political decisions and contested knowledges.

The role of datafication in monitoring and evaluation of official development assistance

Kyung Ryul Park (London School of Economics)

The study explores the effects of datafication on monitoring and evaluation of official development assistance (ODA). Building on the concept of social shaping of technology, it traces the process of measurement of ODA and discuss how the current phenomenon of datafication reshape the field of aid.

D04 Crowd-sourcing development data: citizen science and the challenges of participation

Convenors: Katarzyna Cieslik (Wageningen University); Mirjam de Bruijn (Leiden University); Bruce Mutsvairo (University of Technology Sydney)

Room F6: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

This panel focuses on the role of citizen science in the theory and practice of international development. It invites papers that explore the perils and prospects of crowd-sourcing development data, including conceptual, empirical and applied approaches.

14:00-15:30

Forest peoples and extreme citizen science in Cameroon

Simon Hoyte (University College London); Jerome Lewis (University College London)

The development of co-designed smartphone applications is being implemented in collaboration with Baka hunter-gatherers and Bantu farmers in Cameroon, empowering forest communities to report wildlife crime and animal movements through community-led citizen science built on local knowledge systems.

FLOWERED-GeoDBApp: an application based on crowd-generating data and Sentinel-2 imagery

Maria Teresa Melis (University of Cagliari); Paolo Loddo; Francesco Dessì (University of Cagliari); Claudio La Mantia; Giorgio Ghiglieri (University of Cagliari); Khamisi Kalegele (Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology)

With the aim to share with local community data on land use and water use FLOWERED GeoDBApp has been developed in the framework of H2020 FLOWERED Project. The app is based on the collection of local geo-information on land use and water uses, through a crowd-generating data process.

Using citizen science to support polycentric risk management: some experiences from hydrology

Paul Smith (Waternumbers); Jonathan Paul (Imperial College London); Wouter Buytaert (Imperial College London); LandslideEVO Consortia

Enabling citizen science by collecting real-time hydrometric data using robust, low-cost sensor networks generates locally actionable knowledge, and empowers local stakeholders, to build resilience to natural hazards. The use of citizen science in polycentric risk management practices is discussed.

Citizen science for development: the potential role of mobile phones in sharing of information on ticks and tick-borne diseases in semi-arid savannas of Kenya

Richard Chepkwony (Wageningen University); Severine van Bommel (Wageningen University)

Ticks are lethal disease vectors with ramifications on livestock and wildlife management, affecting human livelihoods in Africa. We provide results of how mobile phone-based Environmental Virtual Observatories aims at transforming the development landscape and addressing inequalities in Kenya.

E01 Everyday practices of inequality

Convenors: Alex Arnall (University of Reading); Uma Kothari (University of Manchester)

Room D2: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

This panel explores how global inequalities are created, reproduced and potentially transformed at the level of day-to-day, routine life. It considers how studying people's everyday social relations, experiences and practices can provide new insights into addressing inequality at different scales.

14:00-15:30

Cities of the Global South: making life "liveable" on a day-to-day basis

Zubeida Lowton (University of Westminster)

This research seeks to address the legacy of social and spatial fragmentation in cities in the Global South, particularly Johannesburg. The continued reproduction of inequality will be assessed by investigating influences of social segregation and spatial fragmentation experienced on a daily basis.

Spatial stories of temporary migrant workers: Filipino migrant workers and their Sunday street market in Seoul

Yeong-Hyun Kim (Ohio University)

This research examines the spatial restrictions imposed upon temporary migrant workers in Seoul, South Korea. The placing and timing of the Filipino street market reveals the everyday realities of exclusion and the lived experiences of migrant workers in Seoul.

Subtle and profound. Contemporary forms of inequalities unveiled through observing mobility practices

Paola Jiron (Universidad de Chile); Luis Iturra (University of Oxford)

Observing how inequality on takes an everyday basis place unveils the subtle yet profound ways in which urban dwellers experience this process. A mobility approach allows for observing the subtleties under inequalities are compounded to show the consequences of extreme neoliberal interventions.

Time and inequality in access to basic services

Lucy Dubochet (London School of Economics and Political Science)

How do resource poor men and women respond to being made to wait and rush when they access basic services? What do these temporal behaviours reveal about inequalities of power in the delivery chain for basic services? This paper reports from two lower class neighbourhoods in Delhi, India.

E02 Psy-expertise, behavioural approaches and therapeutic cultures: exacerbating or mitigating global inequalities?

Convenors: Sally Brooks (University of York); China Mills (University of Sheffield); Elise Klein (University of Melbourne)

Room D5: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30

The individual's psychology, behaviour, subjectivity has become a targeted domain to address growing inequalities. This panel calls for papers that critically examine how psy-expertise, behavioural approaches and therapeutic cultures exacerbate or mitigate global inequalities.

09:00-10:30

Manifestations of treatment seeking in rural Thailand and Lao PDR and their social, economic, and technological determinants: a comparative analysis

Marco Haenssger (Nuffield Department of Medicine); Nutch Charoenboon (Mahidol-Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit); Giacomo Zanella (University of Reading)

We challenge global health discourse and speak to the theme of global inequalities through a study of the manifestations and determinants of treatment-seeking behaviour. Our comparative study draws on survey data from 2,400 Thai and Lao villagers and 60 supplementary cognitive interviews.

'Who is really behaving badly?: the cashless debit card and welfare policy in settler-colonial Australia'

Elise Klein (University of Melbourne)

I draw on a thirteen-month study of an income management program in Australia. I find that through restricting consumption, the card aims to instil 'responsible behaviour' such as getting a job in the capitalist economy, accumulating private property and succeeding in English education.

Tolerance of inequality: review of Hirschman's 'tunnel effect' with possible extensions

Wannaphong Durongkaveroj (Australian National University)

Hirschman's tunnel effect is used widely to explain a social movement regarding economic inequality. This paper discusses this proposition and provides the possible extensions with an application to the Thai economy.

E03 Light my fire: removing gender inequalities in energy access (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Ed Brown (Loughborough University); Annemarije Kooijman (ENERGIA); Joy Clancy (University of Twente)

Room D5: Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30

ENERGIA and LCEDN NETWORKS researchers, practitioners, private sector and policy specialists ask which forms of action, at what levels and by whom best combat gender inequalities in energy access (focus: productive uses and its impacts). Inputs by gender and other sector specialists welcome.

E04 Global apartheid? Racial inequality in the contemporary global order

Convenor: Ben Garner (University of Portsmouth)

Room D5: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15

This panel explores the theme of racial inequality in the contemporary global order. It is particularly interested in the extent to which we live in a world characterised by "global apartheid": how useful is this as a way of conceptualising global inequality today – both empirically and politically?

10:45-12:15

The globality of local development in South Africa: the case of housing in Johannesburg

Morgan Ndlovu (University of South Africa)

South Africa is currently facing a challenge of inequalities of varying manifestations. The most visible inequality is in the housing sector. In this paper, I argue that the local inequalities are a product of global colonial designs that control the making of local histories.

Beyond academic imperialism in public policy research: methodological perspectives from the South

Madalitso Phiri (University of South Africa)

The production and dissemination of knowledge in comparative public policy is defined by academic imperialism. The paper aims to go beyond the positivist methodology through novel thinking which shifts existing knowledge production asymmetries in the global social sciences.

Development, security and global apartheid

Ben Garner (University of Portsmouth)

This paper responds to recent discussions regarding the contemporary relevance of the concept of “global apartheid”. It reviews some of these discussions and seeks to open up an analysis of the nature, role and function of racism within contemporary global discourses of security and development.

E05 Unequal access to financial inclusion: what matters and what does not

Convenor: Lesley Sherratt (King's College London)

Room D2: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Is there a causal link between extending financial inclusion (FI) and economic growth? Is it unequal access to FI that matters, or unequal access to the terms on which it is offered? If FI is a good, who should pay for its extension to the poor – nation states, NGOs, development bodies, the poor?

09:00-10:30

Financial inclusion and economic growth in WAEMU: a multiscale heterogeneity panel causality approach

Grakolet Arnold Zamereith Gourène (Jean Lorougnon Guédé University of Daloa); Pierre Mendy (Université Cheikh Anta Diop)

In this paper, we found a bi-directional causality between economic growth and financial inclusion at the 4 to 8 years scale within WAEMU. However, the strength of this causality varies depending on whether the indicator represents the supply or demand for financial inclusion.

Is financial inclusion inclusive enough for poor and SMEs?

Su Wint Wah (Institute of Development Studies)

It is commonly accepted that Financial Inclusion is important. However, it needs further investigation to identify how it affects the poor individuals/households and SMEs. This paper explores and answers the question whether access to finance tackles inequality or aggravates inequality.

Mind the gap: regional financial deepening in an emerging economy, India

Rashmi Arora (University of Bradford); PB Anand (University of Bradford)

Unequal financial sector has profound implications for the rest of the economy and increased and inclusive financial development may provide more opportunities and help in reducing regional inequalities. In this study we examine disparities in financial development at the regional level in India.

Global inequalities: the role of banking sector in reducing this problem

Qamarullah Bin Tariq Islam (University of Rajshahi)

Higher growth rates for lower income countries can reduce global inequality based on the theory of the catch-up effect with a similar higher level of investment-GDP ratio. The aim of this paper is to identify the role of the banking sector in achieving this objective.

11:00-12:30

Restricted by caste: using Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition to analyse caste-based differences in loan sanctioning in India

Navjot Sangwan (Durham University)

This paper explores the theme of caste-based inequalities in the Indian credit sector using Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition to explain how much of these differences are due to the differences in the characteristics of individuals and how much is unexplained which could be an estimate of discrimination.

From 'financial inclusion' to 'empowerment': the women who make it

Supriya Garikipati (University of Liverpool)

Empowerment is largely viewed as the achievement of 'individual' women. We track 82 women over 11 years to see how their loan use has impacted their agency and status. Our findings show that the 'collective' agency of credit groups is far more important than suggested by the literature so far.

The role of microfinance and entrepreneurial development in combating inequality: findings from a rural survey

Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University); Issam Malki (University of Westminster); Ahmad Nawaz (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology)

This study assesses how microfinance, when advanced to poor entrepreneurs helps them to fight poverty and inequality. Findings show that if the loans are utilised for entrepreneurial purposes, both poverty and inequality can be decreased over time.

Financial literacy in India: measurement and socio-economic determinants

Nikhil Sapre (University of Bradford); Rashmi Arora (University of Bradford)

How can we measure financial literacy? What is the level of financial literacy in semi-urban areas of India? Is there a causal link between socio-economic factors, family background and financial literacy? How are financial access and financial literacy associated?

E06 Dynamics of gender inequality in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia (Roundtable)

Convenors: Hannah Bargawi (SOAS, University of London); Susan Joekes (SOAS, University of London); Massoud Karshenas (SOAS, University of London)

Room E1: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15

This panel will seek feedback on new research into the causes and consequences of, and policies to address, the extremely low – and in some cases falling – levels of paid employment for women in eight countries in these three regions, which are so costly in empowerment, social and economic terms.

E07 Migration and the quest for a better life: how people on the move re-shape global development

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

Room D2: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30, 10:45-12:15

People move within and across national borders to escape violence and persecution, for work or for love. Through these movements, they help re-shape the places they move to, those they leave as well as the many places they pass through. Despite different ways of labelling these movements and the people who engage in them, what generally unites their desires is a quest for a better life.

09:00-10:30

Back to containment development: the latest swing of the migration-development pendulum

Oliver Bakewell (The University of Manchester)

This paper looks at how the idea migration can contribute to development is giving way to a resurgence of investments in development as a way of tackling the root causes of migration.

The impact of internal politics on Palestinian refugees in Egypt

Sara Awad (Dcode Economic and Financial Consulting)

The Egyptian legal framework towards refugees in general highlights a lack of implementation of international rights. In specific, Palestinian refugees are susceptible to changes in the Egyptian regime and are vulnerable to political interests of the government.

Transnational migration, integration, and identity

Ayar Ata (London South Bank University)

To understand the Kurdish diaspora in London requires answering two interrelated questions of Kurdish forced migration history and Kurdish cultural identity. This study evaluates the integration experiences of the Kurdish diaspora in London, who have settled in this city since the 1990s.

Refugees and protest symbolism: visual images of solidarity or enforcement of racialised global development history?

Tanja Müller (University of Manchester)

This paper analyses protest symbolism by refugees. It argues that visual representations of protest can undermine global solidarity based on rights, as well as struggles to realise such rights in actual political space in a world characterised more and more by exclusionary nation – state politics.

10:45-12:15

Migration as an act of care

Tanja Bastia (University of Manchester)

Most of the literature on 'global care chains' is based on the experiences of women migrants working in care work and engaging in South-North migration between a small number of countries. In this paper I focus on South-South migration and the experiences of men working in a broader range of jobs.

Battles for survival: the politics and economics of migration in Gambia*Ndubuisi Nwokolo (University of Birmingham)*

In Gambia, migration whether legal or illegal have since its independence, shaped the country's economy and political development in fundamental ways. Today, the country which is less than two million in population (and with the smallest land mass in mainland Africa) is characterised by youth migration.

Redefining a rights-based approach to temporary labour migration - a perspective from intra-regional migration in Asia*Nicola Piper (University of Sydney)*

This paper uses migrant precarity as a lens through which to analyse mobilisation efforts for migrants' rights by civil society (including unions). It does so by drawing on the specific case of the Migrant Forum in Asia, a region-wide network of grassroots organisations.

E08 Health and nutritional outcomes: progress and inequalities*Convenors: Winnie Sambu (University of Cape Town); Coretta Jonah (University of The Western Cape)***Room D2: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30**

This panel consists of presentations that draw on scholarly reviews and quantitative analyses to discuss the nature and distribution of inequalities in child health and nutrition, and some of the key drivers of poor health and nutritional outcomes.

16:00-17:30**Terrorist violence and newborn health. Estimates for Colombia***Laura Rodriguez Takeuchi (University of Manchester)*

This paper assesses the impact of terrorist violence experienced during pregnancy on children's birthweight using data from Colombian DHS surveys matched with terrorist events records. There is a decline in birthweight for boys, but the impact is mitigated by the mother's education.

A comparative analysis of socioeconomic inequalities in stunting: a case of three middle-income African countries

Coretta Jonah (University of The Western Cape); Winnie Sambu (University of Cape Town); Julian May (Centre of Excellence in Food Security, University of the Western Cape)

Using data from Demographic and Health Surveys (2007-2014) conducted in three middle-income African countries, we examine inequalities in stunting levels. We find that stunting rates have declined, but inequalities in stunting have increased, particularly among the poorest and those in urban areas.

Evidence of between- and within-household child nutrition inequality in Malawi. Does the gender of the household headship matter?

Maria Sassi (University of Pavia)

This paper uses a linear random effect model to investigate inter-household and intra-household inequalities in under-five children's nutritional status in Malawi by gender of the household head. It provides policy suggestions for nutritional and redistributive policies design.

Does inclusive growth reduce nutritional inequality?

Mayumi Yamada (UN Mandated University for Peace, Costa Rica)

This paper investigates nutritional inequality, which uniquely but negatively influences global human development. Investigating the health data in countries with rapid economic growth, this research alerts to the fact that inclusive growth may not simply improve people's nutritional choices.

E09 Gender inequalities in South Asia

Convenor: Meera Tiwari (University of East London)

Room D5: Thu 28th June, 11:00-12:30

This panel examines examples of persistent gender inequalities as well as data that shows positive change in addressing these in some domains in South Asia. The smaller countries such as Bangladesh and Nepal have made notable progress while India despite its economic dominance in the region remains well behind in bridging the gender gaps.

11:00-12:30

Gender segregation in education and its implications for labour market outcomes: evidence from India

Soham Sahoo (Indian Institute of Management Bangalore)

This paper investigates gender-based segregation across different fields of study at the post-secondary level of schooling, and how that affects subsequent labour market outcomes of men and women in India.

Revisiting the patriarchal bargain: the intergenerational power dynamics of household money management in rural Nepal

Lu Gram (University College London); Naomi Saville (University College London); Dharma Manandhar (Mother Infant Research Activities); Joanna Morrison (Institute for Global Health); Jolene Skordis-Worrall (Institute for Global Health); Jenevieve Mannell (Institute for Global Health)

Analysing the power dynamics of money management in rural extended households in contemporary Nepal, we found that junior wives and husbands often became secret allies in seeking financial autonomy from their in-laws and renegotiating the terms of Kandiyoti's (1988) 'patriarchal bargain'.

Opening and closing doors: gender and caste in off-grid India

Kirsten Campbell (University of Edinburgh)

This paper explores the impact of community level socio-political hierarchies in dictating the abilities for women and girls to exploit off-grid energy projects for productive uses.

This is based on ethnographic fieldwork in rural east India, at the site of one of India's first "smart" micro-grids.

Declining sex ratio in India: changing the trend through the 'He and She' approach at the grassroots?

Susannah Pickering-Saqqá (University of East London); Kathryn Kraft (University of East London); Meera Tiwari (University of East London)

The Indian Census 2001-2011 show a decrease in the sex ratio. Approximately 12 million girls were lost, largely due to sex selective abortions, infanticide and other forms of neglect. This paper explores the 'He and She' approach adopted by an organisation in Haryana to halt the sex ratio decline.

Alcoholism in rural Bihar: prohibition policy and women's collectives

Meera Tiwari (University of East London)

The paper explores role of women's collectives and recent prohibition policy in curbing alcoholism in the state of Bihar in India. While alcohol intake itself has existed in rural India for centuries, current consumption pattern is becoming an increasing cause of social and economic problems.

E10 Gendered development: exploring the promotion of economic and social equality over time

Convenor: Sally Faulkner (University of Sheffield)

Room D5: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30

Gender inequality is a key issue in development policy and practice, yet the relationship between gender inequality, patriarchal social norms and donor programmes is complex. This panel examine how donor policy translates into programming, and the challenges that arise on the ground when attempting to promote gender-equality. It also considers how exogenous variables, such as employment and education, may lead to women's empowerment and changing social norms outside of aid programmes, as well as how such norms can affect the relative success of donor-led interventions.

09:00-10:30

Does income and education of working-women transform their social values? Evidence from Pakistan

Ahmad Nawaz (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology); Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University); Rida Riaz (Lahore School of Economics)

Inequalities in income and education levels of working women affects societal values. Which ultimately determines the state of modernization, equality, religiosity, and politics in a society. This paper investigates these complex relationships in the context of working women in Pakistan.

'I am a woman, what can I do?' The challenges of targeting women in asset-transfer programmes in Bangladesh

Sally Faulkner (University of Sheffield)

Asset-transfer programmes have the potential to stimulate economic empowerment through entrepreneurship, but there are a number of challenges that have to be considered when targeting women in patriarchal societies such as Bangladesh.

Women and gender in development policy. Views from Finland and Poland

Joanna Bunikowska (University of Eastern Finland)

The objective of the paper is to present main findings of the ongoing doctoral research in the topic of addressing gender equality- and women's rights related issues in development policies of two different donors: Finland and Poland.

F01 The politics of uncertainty, disorder, and contingency in 'developing' states

Convenor: Rebecca Tapscott (The Graduate Institute, Geneva)

Room F1: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

Increasingly, scholars recognize disorder and uncertainty as political phenomena, the effects of which require further study. The panel asks: (1) how do disorder and contingency function as contemporary modes of governance? and (2) can development practitioners work in such environments? If so, how?

14:00-15:30

Public authority in weak states

Teddy Brett (London School of Economics)

This paper provides a comprehensive analytical framework for a pluralistic response to the unresolved crises of public authority in weak states involved in contested democratic transitions.

Making the most of disorder: governance and development aid in Melanesia

Robert Lamontagne (Griffith University)

In Solomon Islands, governance is liberal, Christian, customary and hybrid. Having failed to create effective liberal states, development partners are now making the most of this disorder through radical decentralisation from 'slush funds' to hyperlocal courts and withdrawal from urban planning.

'We're not supposed to understand!' Refugee governance and the politics of uncertainty in Lebanon

Nora Stel (Maastricht School of Management)

Refugees in Lebanon face a regime of institutional ambiguity that is routinely explained as stemming from capacity/resource deficits. This paper however argues that institutional ambiguity is also a deliberate governance modality and explores it as an instrument to pacify, exploit and expel refugees.

Regime longevity and arbitrary governance in Uganda

Rebecca Tapscott (The Graduate Institute, Geneva)

How can regimes in seemingly weak or fragile states sustain power? Through an examination of Uganda's security sector, this paper proposes a novel theory of governance through disorder, which is termed "institutionalized arbitrariness".

F02 Law, inequality, and development: new theories, methods, and insights

Convenor: Deval Desai (Graduate Institute)

Room E1: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30

Legal theory has a long and celebrated tradition of exploring law's relationship to inequality. Development theory, less so. This panel fosters an initial conversation between studies of law and development, and law and inequality, that emerge from various critical legal and realist traditions.

09:00-10:30

Human rights law, corruption and development

Morten Koch Andersen (Danish Institute Against Torture)

This paper explores relationships between human rights, corruption and development. I address human rights and corruption, and the practices they describe through human rights cases and human rights work, on the encounter between policing authorities and the policed that links violence and capital.

The WTO and the ILO: how to build more effective transnational regulatory regimes in order to eliminate global inequalities at work?

Aneta Tyc (University of Lodz)

The paper is built on the assumption that social standards should improve parallel to the economic development of countries. The author makes remarks concerning the need for reforms of the WTO and the ILO, and comments on possibilities connected with combining both forces.

Redressing inequality in development: intersectional approach to children's plight

Karolina Mendecka (University of Lodz)

The purpose of the paper is to evaluate on the importance of the intersectional approach to children's rights, in addition to the right to substantive equality, in order to improve their living conditions, prospects for the future and to enrich academic and political discourse on development issues.

F03 Can feasible anti-corruption strategies also tackle inequalities? (Roundtable)

Convenor: Pallavi Roy (SOAS, University of London)

Room E2: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

Corruption constrains public services and hobbles development. How can we work with political realities to tackle corruption, sector by sector? The Anti-Corruption Evidence Research Consortium is working to find new strategies to loosen the grip of corruption on public services and productivity.

F04 Cash transfer programmes and intergenerational mobility

Convenor: Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University WIDER)

Chair: Carla Canelas (American University of Paris)

Room E2: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30

This panel welcomes country case contributions that examine the effects of cash transfers on intergenerational mobility, based on rigorous identification strategies. Second, it welcomes papers that focus on theoretical and methodological contributions in the area of intergenerational mobility.

16:00-17:30

Schooling and labour market impacts of Bolivia's Bono Juancito Pinto

Carla Canelas (American University of Paris); Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University WIDER)

This paper examines the impact of Bono Juancito Pinto (BJP) on schooling and child labour. Results indicate that BJP increased the likelihood of school enrolment but has no sizeable effect on the incidence of child labour.

Cash transfer programs and intergenerational social mobility: the case of Progres-Oportunidades-Prospera program in Mexico.

Caroline Schimanski; Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University WIDER)

This study investigates the intergenerational effects of Mexico's Progres-Oportunidades-Prospera program on educational achievements, labour market outcomes and fertility decisions.

Conditional Cash Transfers and intergenerational mobility: a qualitative evaluation of Mexico's Prospera programme

Edmund Breckin (University of Bradford)

The experiences of recipients of CCT programmes are rarely accounted for in evaluations of the programmes. This paper will undertake a qualitative analysis of accounts of recipients of Mexico's Prospera programme, and whether they feel it has impacted on intergenerational mobility of recipients.

The linkages between social protection and migration: a case study of Oportunidades and migration in Oaxaca, Mexico

Carmen Leon-Himmelstine (Institute of Development Studies)

This paper focuses on the way(s) in which Oportunidades and migration influence each other. It explores the life trajectories of former beneficiaries, how these transitions take place in reality, and the different meanings and paths to social mobility that they followed.

F05 The political economy of social protection

Convenors: Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde); Nabila Idris (University of Cambridge); Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde)

Room E2: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30; Fri 09:00-10:30

The panel explores the socio-political and economic choices in developing social protection policies in the global South. Covering the issues raised when establishing income transfer systems, it particularly discusses the dynamics of power and interest of multiple stakeholders.

Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30

Campaign externalities, programmatic spending, and voting preferences in rural Mexico: the case of Progres-a-Oportunidades-Prospera programme

Miguel Niño-Zarazúa (United Nations University WIDER); Dragan Filipovich (Universidad Rafael Landívar)

We examine the electoral impacts of Mexico's Progres-a-Oportunidades-Prospera (POP) programme. We find no electoral impacts in the 2000 and 2012 presidential elections, but just a negative one in the competitive presidential election of 2006. We offer a theoretical rationalization for our findings.

Do criminally charged politicians deliver? Evidence from India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Galen Murray (University of California, Los Angeles)

Do criminally accused Members of the Legislative Assembly harm local benefit delivery in India? Using a regression discontinuity design, I estimate the causal impact of electing a "criminal" politician on the distribution of NREGS projects. Accused politicians complete fewer NREGS welfare projects.

Preferences for redistribution and biased perceptions in Uruguay: evidence of differences among income groups

Federico Gonzalez Etchebehere (Universidad de la República)

Preferences for redistribution of poor people are related to their subjective belief about their relative position, while for median and high-income individuals not. Therefore, misperception of poor people may be a decisive factor in the political economy of redistribution.

11:00-12:30

The political economy of social assistance in sub-Saharan Africa: power relations, ideas and transnational policymaking

Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Tom Lavers (University of Manchester)

Comparative research on the political economy of elite commitment to social assistance in sub-Saharan Africa. QCA analysis of eight countries reveals the causal processes that underpin this shift and offers a challenge for contemporary interpretations of the drivers of social assistance in Africa.

Understanding multiple trajectories of extending social protection to the poor - an analysis of institutional change in Kenya

Katja Bender (Bonn-Rhine-Sieg University of Applied Sciences); Barbara Rohregger (University of Applied Science Bonn Rhein Sieg); Nicky Pouw (University of Amsterdam); Esther Schüring; Bethuel Kinuthia (University of Nairobi)

The paper provides a framework for defining and explaining variations in reform dynamics across sub-pillars of social-protection, and applies this framework to the Kenyan case focussing on cash transfer and social health protection reforms (process tracing approach with primary and secondary data).

The politics of social protection: the holes in Bangladesh's safety nets logic

Nabila Idris (University of Cambridge)

This study attempts to explain the politics behind the targeted 'safety nets' logic employed in Bangladesh's National Social Security Strategy. This is significant because targeted schemes can have a substantial impact on the type of social contract that develops in a country.

14:00-15:30

The politics of implementation or why institutional context matters? The role of traditional authorities in delivering pro-poor social policies in Kenya

Barbara Rohregger (Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Science); Katja Bender (Bonn-Rhine-Sieg University of Applied Sciences)

The paper describes the implementation of the CT-OVC in three Kenyan counties that evolve between 'formal' and 'informal' institutions and processes. These hybrid delivery structures are not always dysfunctional to effective delivery, but have important complementing and substituting functions.

The state role in welfare: the case of Ghana

Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde); Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde)

This paper aims to set the economic context for state welfare programmes in developing countries, to describe a range of recent Ghanaian policy measures which aim to establish a social protection system, and to make an assessment of the impact of these measures.

Assessment of the implementation of direct income supports for vulnerable populations in Uganda

Maeve McKiernan (Trinity College Dublin)

This multi-scalar case study assessed the implementation of the first direct income support measure introduced in Uganda, the Senior Citizens Grant. The study finds that the implementation has been broadly successful but that various implementation issues require consideration and corrective action.

The political economy of protecting vulnerable groups in Chile: the contribution of social assistance to the poverty exit rate of children and older people

Amanda Telias (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

Social protection policies targeted to children and older persons are common in the global South. However, these two age groups do not necessarily receive the same level of protection from the State. This paper examines the generational equity of income transfers targeted to these groups in Chile.

Fri 28th June, 09:00-10:30

Unpacking 'government-owned, government-driven': governments, donors and the politics of social protection in fragile and conflict-affected situations

Rachel Slater (University of Wolverhampton)

'Government-owned and government-driven' has come a key principle for social protection, with implications for how governments, donors and NGOs work. This paper assesses the rationale for and effectiveness of the approach to social protection in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

Inequality in fragile states: the World Bank and social protection

Sophie Mackinder (University of York)

This paper looks at the evolution of the World Bank's approach to fragile states since the 1990s, and the role that social protection has played within these countries in achieving the Bank's 'twin goals' of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

Re-negotiating the state: a study of the Zambian state's role in "post-Washington Consensus" social protection policies

Anna Wolkenhauer (University of Bremen)

Based on empirical material from Zambia, this paper studies the possibility of the state in income redistribution. It finds that government-led social protection gains consensus where it is clearly targeted at the extreme poor, whereas the state is supposed to stay out of productive subsidies.

F06 Synergies among social protection schemes for poverty and inequality reduction

Convenors: Daniele Malerba; Francesco Burchi (German Development Institute)

Room E2: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15

This panel focuses on the interactions among social protection schemes or between them and economic interventions. In particular, it aims to investigate the joint effects of these programs on different dimensions of poverty and on inequality in low- and mid-income countries.

10:45-12:15

Better together than alone? Complementarities between social protection schemes and the role of socio-economic policies

Daniele Malerba; Francesco Burchi (German Development Institute)

The paper discusses the issues related to the complementarity between different social protection schemes, and the relevance of socio-economic policies, by briefly presenting existing frameworks and evidence; the paper subsequently focuses on the case of Brasil and its Brasil Sem Miséria plan.

Cash, training or both? Impact assessment of the Tingathe Economic Empowerment project in Malawi

Christoph Strupat (German Development Institute); Francesco Burchi (German Development Institute)

Using a mixed-methods approach, the paper assesses the impact of the Economic Empowerment Project in Malawi, and its specific components – lump-sum transfer and/or business training – on several socio-economic outcomes. The aim is to verify whether this is a feasible solution to poverty eradication.

An evaluative study of SHG-microfinance initiatives with reference to National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission in state of Haryana (India)

Manju Dalal (Panjab University); Navreet Kaur (Panjab University)

Microfinance is important intervention for providing an opportunity for access to credit from the banks without any collateral. An attempt has been made in this paper to analyse the implementation of SHG's bank linkage component in National Rural and Urban Livelihood Mission.

Lessons learnt from KMS and PKMS as supplement for social protection scheme. Case studies of Yogyakarta and Surakarta City, Indonesia

Andie Arif Wicaksono (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

The KMS of Yogyakarta in 2009 was adopted by Surakarta in 2010 as PKMS. They became the supplemental system after the national government initiated BPJS Kesehatan in 2014. They prove to reduce the poverty in the city level as they also covered the vulnerable poor, which are not covered by BPJS.

F07 The politics of inequality: exploring the role of corruption and governance

Convenor: Davina Osei (United Nations University MERIT)

Room F1: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30

This panel focuses on the role of governance structures in perpetuating or bridging inequalities in less developed economies. The role of differing forms of corruption in particular is highlighted. The panel targets papers that approach the governance-inequality nexus from diverse perspectives.

16:00-17:30

Patronage, perceived property rights and persistence of slums*Abodh Kumar (London School of Economics & Central University of South Bihar)*

This study endeavours to answer the question: Why do slums persist? The paper argues that disappearance of slum attributes through effective formal institutional intervention through provision of legal land tenure and improvement in the local level of governance.

Australian scholarships to Cambodia: who gets them and what do they learn?*Kongkea Chhoeun (Australian National University)*

This paper studies the impact of OECD aid on democracy and governance in the recipient countries.

Corruption and inequalities of social capital - can human agency play a role?*Davina Osei (United Nations University -MERIT)*

Unequal access to social networks in particular, and social capital in general, has the potential of increasing corruption proclivities. However, the level of human agency an individual exhibits can be substituted for the inequality of social capital and its effects on corruption.

Unequal governing structures and corruption? An empirical evidence from developing countries*Ahmad Nawaz (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology); Mona Khan*

The literature states that good governance eventually leads to lower levels of corruption in a society. However, this complex relationship is moderated by unequal prevailing socio-economic conditions, among many other. This paper takes on this issue in the context of developing countries.

F08 Creating and disrupting political settlements in unequal contexts: examining the roles of non-elites*Convenor: David Jackman (University of Manchester)***Room D5: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30**

Political settlements are often understood as an outcome of elite bargains, and as therefore reflective of the balance of power between elites. In practice however 'ruling coalitions' incorporate diverse actors, and elites have complex dependencies on non-elites. Non-elites can be needed to establish dominance, and more generally elites need to maintain legitimacy among the masses. This panel will explore the importance of non-elites in creating, maintaining and disrupting political settlements.

16:00-17:30

Reconstituting social contracts in conflict-affected MENA countries: whither Iraq and Libya

Mark Furness (German Development Institute); Bernhard Trautner (German Development Institute)

This article looks beyond state-centred analyses of fragile and conflict-affected countries. It addresses the question of what are the elements of a social contract that can make a society peaceful again, with reference to Iraq and Libya.

Social protection in Nepal: a missed opportunity for change?

Neil Webster (Danish Institute for International Studies)

Targeted or universal, social transformation or securing an old political settlement? Nepal is described as having a Scandinavian approach to social protection, but it also has intersecting inequalities, not least rooted in caste. Is social protection failing due to unintended outcomes?

Towards a relational view of political violence

David Jackman (University of Manchester)

Political violence is often portrayed as symptomatic of dysfunctional political systems and antithetical to political order. Building on ethnographic data of labourers in Dhaka city, this presentation challenges this view, demonstrating how deeply entrenched political violence can be.

G02 'New' methods in research and communication of global inequalities

Convenors: Belinda Wu (The Open University); Gareth Bentley (SOAS, University of London)

Room D5: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

Digital and visual enabled technologies translate global inequality realities into everyday intersubjective ideas and pose complex challenges. We invite discussions on research and communication methods engaging this world of diverse data and audiences that will shape the global inequality agenda.

14:00-15:30

Benefits and challenges of Big Data for Development (BD4D)*Belinda Wu (The Open University)*

Big Data for Development (BD4D) technology enabled data-driven innovations can revolutionalise the global inequality reduction research and practice. However, technical and ethical challenges in implementing BD4D can amplify or even cause development discourses. This paper discusses such issues.

The opportunities and challenges of analyzing Big Data on global inequalities and human development through visual analytics and geographic information*Sanna Ojanpera (University of Oxford); Stefano De Sabbata (University of Leicester)*

This paper investigates the opportunities and challenges related to analyzing big data on global inequalities and human development through information visualization, interactive visual analytics, and geographic information systems.

Engaging digital publics: INGO use of social media*Helen Yanacopulos (The Open University)*

Digital media technologies such as social media have opened up new political spaces and have potentially enabled different forms of public engagement between INGOs and their northern publics and constituencies. This paper examines the use of Facebook and Twitter across eight large UK based INGOs.

Global inequalities and foreign correspondences*Gareth Bentley (SOAS, University of London)*

A historical comparative analysis of BBC visual documentation of global inequalities in Ethiopia in 1984 and Yemen in 2016. The paper will examine key technological, aesthetic, moral and aesthetic changes by adopting a post-structural theoretical approach

G03 Rigorous and relevant systematic evidence: lessons learned from mixed-methods approaches in microfinance, agricultural certification & rural development (Roundtable)

*Convenor: Hugh Waddington (3ie and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)**Chair: Marie Gaarder (3ie)***Room D1: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15**

Commissioners and providers of systematic evidence can incorporate different approaches to answer questions to help marginalised people. The session draws on experiences of systematic evidence production (evidence maps and reviews) in agriculture, microfinance and rural development.

G04 Development impact assessed inclusively? The Qualitative Impact Protocol (QuIP) case book (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Marlies Morsink (University of Bath); Fiona Remnant (Bath Social & Development Research); James Copestake (University of Bath)

Room D1: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30

How to back up good intent with credible evidence of impact? The session reflects on recent use of the QuIP (see www.bathsdr.org) by INGOs and investors to foster more inclusive reality checks on their social impact in Ethiopia, India, Malawi, Mexico, Tanzania, Uganda, UK and Zambia.

09:00-10:30

Attributing development impact inclusively?

James Copestake (University of Bath); Marlies Morsink (University of Bath); Fiona Remnant (Bath Social & Development Research)

We introduce the session by highlighting the dilemmas inherent in attempting to co-produce credible development impact attribution in an inclusive way. These are explored through reflection on case study experience with commissioning and use of the qualitative impact protocol (QuIP).

Local learning with local voices through QUIP. Tearfund's experience of QUIP in Uganda

Charlotte Flowers (Tearfund)

Tearfund partnered with BSDR to research the impact of CCM in Uganda using QUIP in 2016. This led to research based on beneficiary voices, and inclusive learning at different levels. However, this depended on intentional learning events to ensure involvement of local partners and communities.

Experience of using the Qualitative Impact Protocol (QuIP) in Tanzania

Martin Whiteside (GreenNet)

An example of using QuIP to bring participants inclusively into the analytical process, with them leading on explaining their ex-post theory of change, in an evaluation of an SCF nutrition programme in Tanzania

Assessing the impact of housing microfinance in Southern India, Habitat for Humanity International

Max Nino-Zarazua (University of Bath)

Housing microfinance (HMF) is intended to improve the housing and living conditions of low-income people. In 2016 Habitat for Humanity International (HfHI) commissioned an impact evaluation of two HMF programmes in India. This paper presents main findings and reflections of this experience.

Institutionalising impact evaluation within an international NGO: the experience of Gorta Self Help Africa

Wilm van Bekkum (Self Help Africa)

Will share my experiences with promoting the QuIP approach more broadly within an international NGO focused on agricultural development.

H01 Value chains and production networks: reducing or reproducing inequalities?

Convenors: Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Bimal Arora (Aston Business School)

Room E6: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30

As global, regional and local value chains and production networks rise in importance in international trade, there is a need to analyse to what degree they reduce or reproduce inequalities in social, economic and environmental terms across stakeholders and space.

09:00-10:30

Labour arbitrage and inequality in GVCs

Dev Nathan (Institute for Human Development / Duke University GVC Center)

This paper deals with the interaction of two kinds of rents, product and labour arbitrage rents. In the analysis of inequality both between country and within country inequality are considered.

Globalization, socio-cultural practices among cotton-picking women in Pakistani Punjab

Ahmad Hassan (Aarhus University); Hussain Khan (Government College University Lahore)

The overall focus of this paper is on relationship between the process of globalization and local socio-cultural practices of cotton-picking women workers in the global production network for the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) in Punjab, Pakistan.

Tomatoes in winter: counter-seasonal control of a global production network site in Morocco

Lydia Medland (University of Bristol)

This paper engages with literature on global production networks, food regimes and power. Drawing on fieldwork in a counter-seasonal production site in Morocco, I argue that dynamics of global inequalities in such networks can be best understood by engaging with experiences of workers within them.

Going nowhere fast? Changed working conditions on South Africa's Western Cape fruit and wine farms

Margareet Visser (University of Cape Town)

This paper compares if and how farmworker livelihoods have changed since the heyday of Apartheid, and the role of the state in these changes. While farmworkers enjoy vastly more legal protection than in the past, most may in fact be economically worse off.

11:00-12:30

Upgrading in the South African Cape Flora industry: bifurcation, barriers and behaviours

David Bek (Coventry University); Jill Timms (Coventry University); Kathy O'Grady

A sector of the South African Cape Flora industry is successfully engaging with export opportunities requiring product upgrading and associated social and environmental upgrading. However, upgrading potential is not being maximised due to Northern corporate behaviours and local regulatory weakness.

Contesting sustainable production: governance and upgrading in the Papua New Guinean palm oil industry

Caroline Hambloch (SOAS, University of London)

This paper explores who benefits and who loses out from voluntary sustainability certification, by using a case study of Roundtable on Sustainable palm oil in the palm oil industry in Papua New Guinea.

Gender and technological upgrading: a decomposition analysis for manufacturing in developing economies

Sheba Tejani (The New School); David Kucera (International Labour Organization)

This paper investigates the relationship between technological upgrading and the female share of employment from 1990 to 2012 for 14 developing countries with significant integration into global value chains. It has policy implications for gender inequality as it relates to technological upgrading.

Multi-stakeholder initiatives in Bangladesh after Rana Plaza: global norms and workers' perspectives

Naila Kabeer (London School of Economics)

The Rana Plaza collapse in Bangladesh in 2013 gave rise to multi-stakeholder initiatives, moving away from buyer-driven codes of conduct. This paper asks if these initiatives have improved conditions, how improvements overlap with workers' priorities, and where and why has progress been slowest.

14:00-15:30

Global fish and new forms of inequality: social struggles around the transnational production network of industrial salmon farming in Southern Chile

Karin Fischer (Johannes Kepler University Linz)

The paper examines the new forms of inequality created by the arrival of the global salmon farming industry in Southern Chile and the social struggles that respond to them. Following a Polanyian perspective, the study intends to enrich the GPN/GVC framework by bringing in a social movement approach.

The myths of the agricultural value chain development: inequalities in cassava value chains

Lora Forsythe (Natural Resources Institute)

The paper critically examines narratives of cassava value chain development and agricultural commercialisation from an inequalities perspective using mixed-method evidence from Nigeria and Malawi from 2009 to 2014.

How the dynamics of Public-Private Partnership successfully support agricultural value chain in Global South?

Hyojung Lee (Korea International Cooperation Agency)

This research tried to explore how the dynamics and mechanism of PPP successfully support agricultural value chain in Global South with three cases of cooperation between donor agencies and international food companies.

Between markets and hierarchies. The cyclic nature of smallholder farmers' transactions in Kenyan fresh fruits and vegetables export value chain

Fredrick Ajwang (Open University)

Previous studies of Kenyan fresh fruits and vegetables value chain have shown that great number of smallholder farmers exited the value chain because of the food standards. However, it is unknown what happens to these farmers. This paper explores the smallholder farmers' transactional behaviour.

H02 Production networks and development in an era of polycentric trade [Rising Powers Study Group]

Convenors: Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Rory Horner (University of Manchester)

Room E5: Thu 28th June, 11:00-12:30

As end markets in the global South – and domestic and regional value chains – have grown, a pattern of polycentric trade has emerged. Building on earlier research on North-South value chains, this session explores prospects for development in the context of multiple, overlapping value chains.

11:00-12:30

Measuring governance and upgrading across market trajectories: North-South vs. South-South value chains

Giovanni Pasquali (University of Oxford)

The paper presents a quantitative study design to measure product, process, and functional upgrading, as well as internal and external governance. This is achieved using firm-level export data over a 10-year period for the Kenyan leather and garment value chains.

When global production networks meet domestic political economy: protectionism, collaboration, and global ‘green race’

Wei Shen (IDS, University of Sussex)

Two trends are notable in green energy transition, rising protectionism and expansion of global production networks. We use Chinese wind and solar MNCs’ activity in Africa as case to illustrate how companies are exploiting various strategies to adapt to the different systems.

The effects of India and China on the production of sustainable palm oil in Indonesia: towards a better understanding of the implications of power dynamics in regional value chains for sustainability

Yohanes Kadarusman (Prasetiya Mulya University); Eusebius Pantja Pramudya (Institute of Social and Economic Research)

The exploration of the dynamics of India’s and China’s relationships with their supplier base derived from palm oil industry. Ensuing in detailed accounts of how India and China govern regional palm oil value chains and its implication on the promotion of sustainable palm oil in Indonesia.

Labour standards and social contracts in China, India and Brazil

Peter Knorringa (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester)

This paper explores how the engagement with global labour standards is co-shaped by national social contracts in China, India and Brazil. It presents primary and secondary data to better understand different attitudes towards standards setting and compliance practices among actors.

H04 Women's inequalities and global progress in work: access, dignity, decency of women's work

Convenors: Shoba Arun (Manchester Metropolitan University); Wendy Olsen (University of Manchester)

Chair: Punita Chowbey (Sheffield Hallam University)

Room E6: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel explores the social, economic and cultural basis of differences in the work experience of women. South Asian women's labour supply may be declining in some industries: how is this differentiated? How do economic inequality and ethnic divisions affect women's time-use?

14:00-15:30

Empowerment or depletion - what determines outcomes of women's work?

Deepta Chopra (Institute of Development Studies)

This paper will present time use data to examine interactions between paid work and unpaid care work. It will show that these interactions and the quality of both paid and unpaid work are critical factors in shaping women's outcomes from this work to be either empowering or depleting.

Household budgeting models and women's employment among South Asians

Punita Chowbey (Sheffield Hallam University)

This paper seeks to present a typology of household budgeting in context of transnational finance, ethnicity and social class. Based on 90 in-depth interviews with South Asian women, it will explore the role of women's employment and independent income in establishing these budgeting typologies.

Time-use, marital negotiations and tensions about work: comparing rural India and Bangladesh

Wendy Olsen (University of Manchester); Sahida Khondaker (BRAC University); Sohela Nazneen (University of Sussex); Maheen Sultan (Brac Institute of Governance and Development); Santosh Singh (Indian Institute of Dalit Studies)

The time-use and work experience of women in rural Bangladesh and In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand are differentiated by social class. Their labour supply is officially declining, but their reality is highly diverse. We examine how social class and ethnicity are associated women's time-use.

16:00-17:30

Questioning women's visibility and gendered work in Meghalaya

Bornali Borah (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

Inequality comparisons based only on labour market overlook how women spend much more time outside the market than men. This paper studies the gendered nature of women's work and implications on their visibility in workforce using time use survey based on a study conducted in Meghalaya, India.

Tackling social norms: Jordanian women and non-traditional work

Lina Khraise (University of Manchester)

This research looks at the various work experiences of women across socioeconomic classes in Amman, Jordan. By focusing on non-traditional work, the extent to which social norms are challenged is explored.

Gender, time poverty and health outcome among rural households in southwest Nigeria

Olajumoke Adeyeye (Obafemi Awolowo University); Eniola Fabusoro (Federal University of Agriculture)

This study assesses the gender inequality in time poverty and its impact on development outcomes, especially the perceived health status and health seeking behaviour of rural smallholders. Qualitative analysis attributes the inequality to deep patriarchal system prevailing in the rural communities

H05 What role for the private sector in challenging global inequality? [DSA Business & Development Study Group]

Convenors: Peter Edward (Newcastle University); Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh); Jason Hart (University of Bath)

Room E5: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

Reducing inequality is a Sustainable Development Goal that the private sector should help realise (along with the other SDGs). What does the evidence around public-private partnerships thus far suggest about the role of private sector involvement in addressing inequality within and between nations?

14:00-15:30

Between risk and responsibility: sustainable development in the mining industry

Tomas Frederiksen (University of Manchester)

This paper examines how the mining industry reconciles the conflicting demands of stakeholders in pursuit of 'sustainable development' in Zambia, Ghana and Peru. Central to this is how companies conceptualise sustainable development through the lenses of risk and corporate social responsibility.

Do 'creating shared values' and 'inclusive business' go hand-in-hand to formulate a long-term business plan?

Rohan Katepallewar (IDS, University of Sussex)

Using 'Creating shared values' principle and promoting traditional organic crop varieties in remote rural areas, can provide win-win situation for both large companies and communities. Various cases underlines the long-term benefits of inclusive businesses promoted by large companies.

The winners and losers of globalisation - a case study of the construction sector in Accra, Ghana

Serena Masino (University of Westminster)

The research identifies winners and losers of globalisation in the real estate and construction sectors of Accra. In doing so, it examines the dynamics of local industrial upgrading and the importance of corrective national policies to mitigate the downsides of such process of globalisation.

Flash blending development finance? how to make aid donor-private sector partnerships help meet the SDGs

Marc Cohen (Oxfam America)

Does reality match the enthusiastic rhetoric on the role of the private sector in development? This paper examines blended development finance and broader donor-private sector partnerships, assessing whether these reduce poverty and inequality, advance gender justice, and promote sustainability.

16:00-17:30

Critical discourse analysis of the role of private sector in international development policy: a comparison of the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals

Sarah Cummings (VU University Amsterdam)

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) (Fairclough 2012) is employed to consider discourses of the private sector in the key documents of the MDGs and the SDGs in order to examine the extent to which the international discourse has evolved in the 2000-2015 period.

DFID and the UK private sector in Africa: a case review of opportunities and conflicting interests

Jo-Anna Russon (Nottingham Trent University)

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) is increasingly committed to the private sector as an active development partner. This case analysis reviews the opportunities and conflicting interests in the nexus of UK private sector actors, DFID, and DFID's goals in six African countries.

Impact investing and the emergence of new public-private partnerships in Brazil: challenging local inequalities through the market?

Jessica Sklair (School of Advanced Study, University of London)

Do impact investing and new public-private partnerships for development hold the key to reducing inequality? This paper will interrogate this question, by exploring how issues of inequality are framed and approached by social investors in Brazil.

H07 Entrepreneurial resilience and innovation in turbulent environments

Convenors: Abiodun Egbetokun (National Centre for Technology Management); Oluwaseun Kolade (De Montfort University)

Room E6: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30, 10:45-12:15

SMEs are key to fighting inequalities in developing countries, but their survival in turbulent environments depends on entrepreneurs' adaptive strategies/business models. This panel focuses on entrepreneurial resilience and innovation. There is a plan for a special issue after the conference.

09:00-10:30

Spiritual capital, entrepreneurial resilience and firm-level performance in turbulent environments

Oluwaseun Kolade (De Montfort University); Abiodun Egbetokun (National Centre for Technology Management)

Within the context of entrepreneurs' response and coping strategies in turbulent environments, this paper proposes a conceptual framework that interrogates and integrates the relationships between spiritual capital, environmental turbulence, entrepreneurial resilience and firm survival.

Frugal innovation and regulation: a two-way street?

Sylvia Bergh (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

This paper reviews the available evidence on how frugal innovations (i.e. the activities of 'frugal' entrepreneurs) in the health care, energy, and mobile money sectors are governed, how such innovations in turn trigger new regulations, and what this means for entrepreneurial resilience.

Conflict economies and small businesses: a case study of Kashmir Valley

Elizabeth Mariam Jan (University of Kashmir); Sardar Babur Hussain (Institute for Social and Economic Change)

The present study will make an attempt to examine the economic consequences of conflict in Indian administered Kashmir, classified as one of the world's most militarized zone. The study investigates the question of how violent conflict impacts at the micro level on the small enterprises.

Product innovations and informal market competition in sub-Saharan Africa: firm-level evidence

Elvis Avenyo (Maastricht University/UNU-MERIT)

In SSA, firm-level evidence reveal the competitive behaviour of informal enterprises as ‘unhealthy’ and a top three obstacle formal businesses face. This paper fills the gap by investigating the relationship between informal competition and innovativeness of formal firms in 5 SSA countries.

10:45-12:15

Gender inequality in entrepreneurship beneath the frontier: myths and facts

Abiodun Egbetokun (National Centre for Technology Management)

We examine the nature and performance of women’s firms in comparison to men’s, in sub-Saharan Africa. We highlight empirical facts and expose myths that don’t hold up to data.

Entrepreneurship at peripheries of Mumbai City

Rinku Prasad (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

The paper attempts to show entrepreneurship grows and thrives in peripheries of mega cities like Mumbai, inspite of growing de-industrialisation and poor working conditions.

Innovation, employment, and creativity in sub-Saharan Africa: a firm-level analysis

Kehinde Medase (Friedrich-Schiller University, Jena)

We investigate how creativity correlates to employment growth, and how the paired input-variables either complement or substitute each other to impact employment growth at firm-level. We use robust OLS, Tobit, and Heckman two-stage models for the analysis.

H08 Pharmaceuticals, patents & access to medicines

Convenor: Ken Shadlen (London School of Economics)

Room E5: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30

Pharmaceuticals can be a vital sector for health as well as industrial development. Yet, vast inequalities are present in terms of access to affordable and effective medicines around the world. This session involves a range of papers which focus on various issues related to pharmaceuticals in the global South, an often overlooked sector within development studies, yet one where significant global inequalities are present. Topics include local production of drugs, promotion of generic medicines, and the relationship between trade agreements, patents, and drug prices.

09:00-10:30

The political economy of generic drug promotion and regulation in Latin America

Elize Fonseca (Institute of Education and Research); Ken Shadlen (London School of Economics)

In Latin America, we continue to witness cross-national variation in generic drug regulation. We propose a typology that facilitates comparative analysis. Variation are reflective not of technical choices, but political interaction between state actors, pharma industries, and medical communities.

Pharmaceutical industry in India since the 1990s: did liberalization and globalization work?

Sudip Chaudhuri (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta)

Does India's experience in the last two decades suggest a re-thinking about the relationship between patents, R&D and innovation in developing countries? Does import trade regime matter for a more developed industry? What does India's experience in biotechnology products and APIs suggest?

Patents, trade, and medicines: past, present, and future

Ken Shadlen (London School of Economics)

The paper presents data on patent provisions in bilateral trade agreements that exceed what is required from the World Trade Organization. I review debates over the effects on drug prices of such provisions and focus on the conceptual and methodological challenges that analysts must overcome.

Comparative dynamics of local pharmaceutical production in sub-Saharan Africa

Rory Horner (University of Manchester)

The comparative dynamics of local pharmaceutical production in sub-Saharan Africa are explored, with a particular focus on agreements and divergences between health and industry policymakers, and how those differences vary across a number of selected countries.

I01 Colonial legacies and development studies: contesting discourses and narratives (Roundtable)

Convenors: Susanne von Itter (European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes); Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel)

Room G1: Thu 28th June, 11:00-12:30

Social, economic and environmental dimensions of global inequalities continue to be shaped by (post-)colonial power relations and their entanglements with (white) idea(l)s of modernity, civilization and progress. This roundtable discusses and contests discourses and narratives of colonial legacies.

I02 Reimagining development alternatives

Convenors: Indrajit Roy (University of York); Richard Friend (University of York)

Room G2: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

New patterns of globalisation with emerging ecological pressures, dependence on interconnected social-ecological systems, changing patterns of mobility and migration, and structures and relations of politics and power require reimagining development alternatives from theory to practice.

09:00-10:30

World Basic Income: a new way to share the world's wealth, to guarantee every man, woman and child the means to live

Paul Harnett (World Basic Income Ltd.); Laura Bannister (World Basic Income Ltd.)

Using dividends from the global commons to pay a world basic income and in the meantime kickstart the initiative with development finance.

The social justice agenda in development studies: which approach?

Chris Lyon (Effective States and Inclusive Development Research Centre)

The idea of social justice appears to be moving into the mainstream of development discourse. How can a critical and rigorously-theorised conception of social justice/injustice avoid the pitfall of critical neutering or co-option, and provide a fresh, normatively grounded perspective on development?

Rooted in narratives*Subhalakshmi Gooptu (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)*

Literature and development studies share a dialectic relationship which is often disregarded as being unproductive. I will be reading NoViolet Bulwayo's *We Need New Names* and Indra Sinha's *Animal's People* to explore how literature and development studies can expand ways of analysis.

Towards a post-neoliberal development agenda? The East African Community and the second-hand clothing trade*Peter O'Reilly (University of York); Tony Heron (University of York)*

This paper sets out to assess claims that we are entering a post-neoliberal development phase in Africa. It does so through a focus on the East African Community's decision, in March 2016, to phase-out and eventually ban outright the importation of second-hand clothing.

11:00-12:30

Can there be a moral vision for international development in a time of populism?*Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester)*

Twenty-five years ago David Lumsdaine argued that the foreign aid regime could only be fully explained by the moral vision that emerged as part of the post-WWII order. This paper asks whether that moral vision has any relevance in this time of renewed nationalism and new narratives of development.

Decline and levelling off of earnings inequality: boon or bane for a growing economy?*Virgi Sari (University of Manchester); Ralitza Dimova (University of Manchester)*

There are circumstances where declining/levelling earnings gaps is more indicative of a bane than a boon for long term economic growth. Using the case of Indonesia, we study the implications of structural characteristics and direct labour market interventions on the dynamics of earnings inequality.

The role of culture and self-knowledge in development*Mia Perry (University of Glasgow)*

This paper is based on the premise that self-awareness and cultural literacy enable people to make 'good' decisions (good is a relative and situated term). This paper discusses the practical implications and examples of a cultural-focused perspective on development.

I03 'Making science better': global challenges, development studies, and research across disciplines

Convenors: Julian Quan (Greenwich University); Joe Devine (University of Bath); Laura Camfield (University of East Anglia); Sarah White (University of Bath)

Room G2: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30, 10:45-12:15

This panel reviews experiences in cross-disciplinary collaboration between development studies and other forms of expertise, especially beyond the social sciences in addressing global challenges. It will provide a forum for discussion of how differences can be addressed and best outcomes achieved.

09:00-10:30

Decolonisation and the institutional architecture of development studies

Jaime Echavarrri (University of Sheffield); Dorothea Kleine (University of Sheffield); Dan Brockington (University of Sheffield)

The decolonization of academe is growing. But what does this mean for the institutional architecture teaching and researching development studies? We analyze institutions in the North and South to understand what do these say about themselves and how do they present themselves within decolonization.

Rethinking interdisciplinary in research partnerships: a 'partners' approach to fair and equitable research partnerships in response to global challenges

Jude Fransman (Open University)

This paper draws on data from a programme of strategic research and capacity building for the RCUK's on 'fair and equitable research partnerships'. It explores an approach to interdisciplinarity that frames research through the priorities, perspectives and practices of civil society practitioners.

Key research challenges in the developing world: a case study of Kenya

Petronilla Muriithi (Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology)

Researchers in developing countries face many challenges in their research environments, limiting their capability and capacity to produce knowledge. This paper brings to light the challenges faced by the academic research community in Kenya, and the associated global inequalities.

From transdisciplinarity to transboundary: core principles for a communicative intellectual practice

Mike Powell (Emergent Works); Sarah Cummings (VU University Amsterdam)

This presentation seeks to establish core principles and methods which can support an intellectual practice capable of working across multiple disciplines, informed by and contributing to discourses at all levels and locations.

10:45-12:15

Arts based approaches and their role in challenging power and agency in international development

Jackie Kauli (Queensland University of Technology); Verena Thomas (Queensland University of Technology)

This paper discusses co-creative research processes to investigate community-led innovations to support sustainable social change and challenge power and agency in development. We present case studies of using creative approaches to address sorcery and gender related violence in Papua New Guinea.

Consensus forecasts: integrating indigenous knowledge with scientific weather and climate information to strengthen resilience to climate change

Camilla Audia (King's College London); Frances Crowley (King's College London)

This paper explores methods of co-production of knowledge between forecast users, social scientists, meteorologists and local forecasters focusing on equally valuing different sources of knowledge to enable a greater uptake of Met Office generated climate information by farmers in Burkina Faso.

Conversations with climate scientists about uncertainty and 'development trajectories'

Andrew Ainslie (University of Reading); Grady Walker (University of Reading)

In the Lake Victoria Basin, a consortium of researchers led by climate scientists at the University of Leeds and the Met Office – are trying to understand what future rainfall patterns hold for economic development in the region over the coming decades.

I04 Inequalities in global research collaborations: how can we build research partnerships that disrupt and transform unequal power dynamics? (Roundtable/Workshop)

Convenors: Kate Newman (Christian Aid); Hilary Cornish (Christian Aid)

Room G1: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30

Collaborations between academics, local and international NGOs are incentivized by funds like the GCRF. Whilst collaborative research has the potential to amplify marginalised voices there are inequalities already embedded in the dynamics of partnerships. How do we understand and transform them?

I05 Inequality studies: developing a southern approach

Convenors: Imraan Valodia (University of the Witwatersrand); David Francis (University of the Witwatersrand); Edward Webster (University of the Witwatersrand)

Room G1: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30, 10:45-12:15

This panel aims to identify key questions, rationale and methodology to develop a southern approach to the study of inequality. The panel will draw together researchers from across a range of key southern countries, including South Africa, Brazil, Colombia and India.

09:00-10:30

Studying inequality in South Africa: towards a southern approach

David Francis (University of the Witwatersrand); Edward Webster (University of the Witwatersrand); Imraan Valodia (University of the Witwatersrand)

In this paper we will present emerging thinking on developing a southern approach to inequality which is informed by the study of inequality in South Africa. Our approach is underpinned by a focus on interdisciplinarity, power, and south-south research collaboration.

Understanding Brazilian inequality: trends, determinants and policies

Lycia Silva e Lima (Fundação Getulio Vargas); Matheus Berlingeri; Andre Portela De Souza (Getulio Vargas Foundation)

This paper documents the evolution of income inequality in Brazil since 1990s, and discusses the immediate determinants of the evolution of the Brazilian inequality. Moreover, this paper reviews the social policies implemented in Brazil during this period.

Inegalitarian growth: India and Brazil compared

Gerry Rodgers (Institute for Human Development, New Delhi)

This paper compares the pattern of growth and inequality in Brazil and India since the mid 20th century. It considers a variety of economic, social and political institutions and forces, and their impact on labour market inequalities and other aspects of social and economic differentiation.

Inequality and job precariousness: a comparative analysis of Brazil and Mexico

Carlos Salas (Unicamp); Christian Duarte Caldeira; Luis Quintana Romero (Facultad de Estudios Superiores, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México); Fernanda Seidel Oliveira (University of Campinas)

We will examine the evolution of income inequality and precariousness in Brazil and Mexico during the period 2005-2016.

10:45-12:15

Spill-over effects of formal political institutions and market interventions on gender equality: non-experimental evidence from India

Jeemol Unni (Ahmedabad University); Shyam Singh (Institute of Rural Management); Vivek Pandey (Institute of Rural Management)

Market intervention transfers resource to women but decision making is vested in men given social structures. Reservation in local government improves status of women in social structures. We address gender equality through market intervention in dairy and spillover effects of political reservation.

Rethinking property in the process of transition: redistribution or legalizing concentration?

Helena Alviar (University of Los Andes)

The paper has the following starting point: ending with the 'latifundio' is no longer at the center of the debate in Colombia. The left, including demobilized FARC (as well the right) are now bargaining the adjudication, and the terms of accretion, of vacant, publicly owned land.

Contours of rural development in India

Sandhya Garg (National Council of Applied Economic Research); Sanjukta Das

With uneven growth of village amenities in India, the progress has been made towards equalisation, as evidenced by the convergence in all public goods. Higher rural development occurred in areas with higher initial level or growth of roads and in areas nearer to urban centres.

I06 Knowledge circulation within the social sciences - a global inequality concern?

Convenors: Chandni Basu (Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg); Shahnaz Rouse (Sarah Lawrence College)

Room G1: Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30

The issue of circulation of knowledge within the Social Sciences brings forth implications of connection and disconnection as intrinsic features of knowledge production. What this entails in terms of relational ontology among Social Science researchers therefore remains to be interrogated.

14:00-15:30

Knowledge production, value chains and the changing political economy of academic freedom

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

Concern to promote knowledge economies in the Global South has led to the globalization of knowledge production through knowledge value chains. This paper explores the politics of knowledge value chains and their implications for radical and modernist notions of academic freedom.

The problem of voice: local archives, local chronicles, oral sources and the academic world. A case study on the Mappila Muslims of Kerala (South India)

Barbara Riedel (University of Freiburg)

This paper recounts one concrete case in the relationship between connected and disconnected circuits of knowledge. It elaborates on the different stories of the Kunjali Marakkars, 'pirates' on the southwest coast of India in the 16th century, and on the different perceptions of this story.

Knowledge production, inequalities and the role of insiders/outsider dynamics

Emanuela Girei (University of Sheffield); Arun Kumar (University of York); Loice Natukunda

This paper explores inequalities in knowledge production by focusing on insider/outsider dynamics when doing research in Sub-Saharan Africa. It aims to contribute to research practices that foster reciprocity while being sensitive neither to reproduce nor silence rooted inequalities and asymmetries.

J01 Structural change, inequality and inclusive growth: tensions and trade-offs

Convenor: Eduardo Ortiz-Juarez (King's College London)

Room G6: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

Focused on developing countries that seek to end poverty and to pursue high growth, the panel will address the tension between structural change, associated with rising disparities between the rich and poor, and inclusive growth that is shared across society so that poverty reduction is maximised.

09:00-10:30

Innovation, structural change, and inclusion - a cross country analysis*Amrita Saha (IDS, University of Sussex); Tommaso Ciarli (University of Sussex)*

There is little evidence in the literature on the three-way relations between innovation, structural change and inclusion. With a structural model for a short panel of developing countries over 13 years, we advance a first exercise in this direction.

Mobility and the capabilities approach- fragments, foresights, and fantasies*Kundan Mishra (University of Massachusetts Boston)*

The structural explanations of economic growth extended to rural-urban undermine the agency of migrants. Through a review of the structural approaches to rural-urban migration, this paper highlights the knowledge gaps regarding agency of migrants and proposes a framework that addresses concerns.

Structural change, productivity growth and labor market turbulence in Africa*Emmanuel Buadi Mensah (United Nations University-MERIT); Solomon Owusu; Adam Szirmai (United Nations University-MERIT/Maastricht University); Neil Foster-McGregor (United Nations University-MERIT)*

The paper uses new and expanded sector database to analyse the role of structural transformation on the economic growth of Africa. In addition to decomposing labor productivity growth into within and structural change components, we compute the labor market turbulence effect of structural change.

Macro-economic policy in support of domestic market formation and structural transformation*Christina Wolf (Kingston University)*

This paper investigates how macroeconomic policy, in particular redistributive policies and government spending, can act in support of domestic market formation and therefore ultimately in support of structural transformation in developing countries.

11:00-12:30

Structure and changes in household income and employment across social groups in rural India*Manasi Bera (Jawaharlal Nehru University); Amaresh Dubey (Jawaharlal Nehru University)*

This study analyses the inclusiveness of the growth process underway in the rural economy of India by focusing on the changes in long term activity of the households and their current economic wellbeing and how the opportunities are being accessed by different social groups.

Structural transformation in rural areas: evidence from Indonesia longitudinal data

C. Nila Warda (SMERU Research Institute); Elza Elmira (SMERU Research Institute)

The study shows that structural transformation among rural people, mostly poor farmers, significantly improve their welfare. Considering their skill-gap, the village government could establish village-owned enterprises under Village Law to facilitate and empower the farmers to acquire the new skills.

Structural change and inequality in sub-Saharan African economies

David Potts (University of Bradford)

This paper reviews evidence on structural change and trends in inequality in a range of Sub-Saharan African economies that have experienced varying rates of economic growth in the last twenty years.

Linked in? Software and information technology services in India's economic development

Grace Kite (Gracious Economics)

Modern structural change often involves information technology. India has a head-start relative to other developing countries but has this contributed to development, or only benefited a few already well-off people? This paper evaluates and quantifies linkages into Indian firms and households.

J03 The political economy of industrial policy and state-business relations in the 21st century

Convenors: Nicolai Schulz (London School of Economics); Pritish Behuria (University of Manchester)

Room G6: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel will examine the politics of industrial policy and state-business relations in late developing countries in the 21st century. Both empirical and theoretical papers are welcomed.

14:00-15:30

Business-state relations in Colombia: elite politics and economic policy challenges for the post-conflict era

Tobias Franz (Universidad de los Andes)

While elite interests for deepening the neoliberal accumulation strategy continue to dominate in post-conflict Colombia, the Peace Deal with the FARC-EP opens windows of opportunities to overcome the country's dependence on low productivity growth in commodities, services and extractive industries.

Join hands or walk alone? Evidence on lobbying for trade policy in India

Amrita Saha (IDS, University of Sussex)

Using primary evidence for 146 Indian manufacturing firms, I examine the types of lobbying strategies for trade policy influence and what drives firm choice for these strategies.

The politics of big business in Kenya

Pritish Behuria (University of Manchester)

This paper examines the politics behind the varied trajectories of the development of Kenyan conglomerates since independence. It highlights how the state's relationships with local businesses have impacted the trajectories of their development. Fieldwork was undertaken in February 2018.

The small island that could: the private sector as a source of Mauritius' high regulatory quality

Magdalene Silberberger (University Witten/Herdecke)

The qualitative analysis in this paper points to a prominent role of the private sector and its collaboration with the government in regulatory making. I also show that the determinants of good regulation are not limited to only one factor, but a wide array of influences and circumstances.

16:00-17:30

Industrial policy and structural change in Brazil after the Washington Consensus (2003-2014)

Henrique Lopes Valença

This paper focuses on the contradictions and erratic concerns of the return of industrial to Brazil under between 2003 and 2014. It is argued that industrial policy during this period reflected the uneasy *modus vivendi* of neo-developmentalism and neo-extractivism in the Brazilian political economy.

Beyond the neoliberal-statist divide: a political settlements reading of Kenya's M-Pesa success story

Matthew Tyce (University of Manchester)

Challenging the polarisation in the literature between advocates of competitive markets and strong states, this paper uses Kenya's M-Pesa success story to demonstrate that innovation can occur within highly-particularistic, patronage-based contexts that conform to neither of these polar opposites.

The political economy of commodity processing promotion: a comparison of export restrictions on raw materials in Africa

Nicolai Schulz (London School of Economics)

This paper tests the argument that due to a perceived or actual increased risk to their political survival, policy makers are less likely to severely tax or ban the export of commodities, the larger the share of the population that gains significant income from working in producing that commodity.

J04 Many dimensions of inequalities in China

Convenor: Xiaobing Wang (University of Manchester)

Room G6: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30

This paper panel will examine the experiences and lessons from China in combating many dimensional of inequalities. It aims for a synergy of some high quality papers and will encourage the exchange of ideas among scholars. The panellists will consist of some of the authorities in the field.

09:00-10:30

China's poverty alleviation policies and multidimensional poverty: 1995-2013

Yangyang Shen (Beijing Normal University)

The paper aims at evaluating poverty alleviation impacts in rural China between 1995 and 2013, using multidimensional poverty theory. The research questions include: changes of rural China's multidimensional poverty, indicators' contribution to the overall poverty, and changes of poverty.

The increasing inequality of wealth in China, 2002-2013

Haiyuan Wan (Beijing Normal University); Shi Li (Beijing Normal University); John Knight (Oxford University)

The inequality of wealth in China has increased rapidly in recent years. An attempt is made to explain the rising wealth inequality in terms of the relationships between income and wealth, house price inflation, differential saving, and income from wealth.

Decomposition of regional income inequality: a new method and applications to urban China

Quheng Deng (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences); Shi Li (Beijing Normal University)

A new regression-based decomposition method is developed to estimate the contribution of regional factors to total income inequality. The method is applied to the Chinese urban data for the reference year of 2007 and compared to more traditional regression-based decomposition methods.

The impact of migration on left-behind parents' happiness in rural China

Peng Zhan (Nanjing University of Finance & Economics); Shi Li (Beijing Normal University); Corrado Giuliatti (University of Southampton)

This paper analysis the impact of young generations' migration action on the left-behind elders' happiness. We find: the elders' happiness is positively affected by their children's migration action. The economic support and the take-care time from the children affect most.

J05 Preferences for redistribution: experimental evidence

Convenor: Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)

Room G6: Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30

This panel will explore new experimental evidence on citizen preferences for redistribution and taxation using experimental methods. The included papers will explore variations in preferences according to country context, social and professional background, gender and other relevant dimensions. Importantly, the panel will also analyse the extent to which preferences are responsive to information about the state of inequality, social mobility, and the political context. Implications of the studies for tax legitimacy and redistributive policy will be discussed.

14:00-15:30

Can information about inequality and social mobility change preferences for redistribution? Evidence from Randomized Controlled Trials in 12 high and middle-income countries

Franziska Mager (Oxfam GB); Christopher Hoy (Australian National University)

We investigate if it is possible to increase people's support for the government to address inequality by providing information about inequality and social mobility. We test this through RCTs with over 50,000 online survey participants in 12 countries that make up over 1/3 of the global population.

**Do citizen tax policy preferences reflect efficiency and inequality considerations?
Experimental evidence from Tanzania**

Arne Wiig (Chr Michelsen Institute); Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute); Ivar Kolstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)

Based on a discrete choice experiment, citizen preferences for taxation do not seem to reflect considerations of efficiency and inequality. People rather respond to simple arguments related to the nationality of company owners and local employment effects.

Do economists act like democrats or technocratic paternalists?

Ivar Kolstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute); Arne Wiig (Chr Michelsen Institute); Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute)

When confronted with information that ordinary citizens do not care that strongly about efficiency, does this change economists' views of optimal public policy? This paper presents results from a field experiment on tax preferences conducted among students of economics in Tanzania.

J06 Inequalities in 21st century India: embedded structures, changing struggles

Convenor: Shreya Sinha (SOAS, University of London)

Room G6: Fri 29th June, 10:45-12:15

This panel will explore how existing socio-economic inequalities in India are sustained, exacerbated and challenged in the 21st century. Hierarchies of caste, class and gender persist in both rural and urban societies but are far from unchanging. At the same time, the macroeconomic shift to neoliberalism since the 1990s has unleashed new social forces in this landscape. Through papers on agriculture, land markets, informal sector workers and everyday politics in India, this panel will discuss the changing structures, actors and struggles shaping the nature of inequalities in this region of the world.

10:45-12:15

Street vendors in Mumbai: an ethnographic study of their daily livelihood struggles

Meghamrita Chakraborty (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Street vendors are thus a part of the city and help the city in many ways. The study attempts to use an Ethnographic lens to understand the streets of Mumbai from the perspective of the street vendors.

Whose crisis? Investigating agrarian distress and accumulation in Punjab, India

Shreya Sinha (SOAS, University of London)

Against arguments of an overarching crisis for farmers under liberalisation, this paper unpacks the processes sustaining and exacerbating agrarian inequalities in northwest. It shows that capitalist farmers continue to accumulate and this poses challenges for progressive agrarian politics.

K01 Critical junctures of change: comparative subnational politics, spatial inequalities and development

Convenors: Vasudha Chhotray (University of East Anglia); Anindita Adhikari (Brown University)

Room G5: Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30, Fri 29th June 09:00-10:30

This panel calls for papers that examine how critical political junctures such as territorial reorganization, political regime change or new forms of subaltern resistance amongst others produce variations in development trajectories in subnational units either across time or space or both.

Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30

From revolution to restructuring; politics and post civil war debates on development inequality in Nigeria

Yemi Adewoyin (University of Nigeria)

The cries of unequal development through the political process in Nigeria, which led to the abolition of regional governance for a unitary system of government and a return to federalism, albeit with expanded numbers of sub-national units, are yet to abate prompting fresh debates for a panacea.

Dependency and critical junctures: an inquiry into the development process in Kashmir (1947-2016)

Sardar Babur Hussain (Institute for Social and Economic Change)

This paper provides a political economy perspective to explain dependency historically in Indian controlled Kashmir and argues that critical junctures are extremely important in understanding the dependent nature of Kashmir economy, and its incorporation into the national economy.

Invested in ambivalence: internal colonialism and state capitalism in southwest China

Ryan Parsons (Princeton University)

This paper draws on ethnographic fieldwork of a town in southwest China to explore the contours of market-led development and the mechanisms through which it produces social inequality. The project builds on the internal colonialism thesis and related works in the political sociology of development.

Implementing multiculturalism: the subnational governance of indigenous land claims in Argentina

Matthias vom Hau (Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals)

Multiculturalism has become a global policy norm, but how is it put into practice? This question has major developmental implications. Based on a fuzzy-set QCA this paper seeks to explain subnational variations in the implementation of indigenous land rights across 23 Argentine provinces.

Fri 29th June 09:00-10:30

The political prioritisation of welfare in India: a subnational level analysis of the Public Distribution System in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

Anindita Adhikari (Brown University); Vasudha Chhotray (University of East Anglia)

This paper will compare the contrasting welfare trajectories of two newly created Indian states which share the same moment of statehood and similar demographic profiles to identify factors which explain differences in their prioritisation and implementation of a national food subsidy program.

Natural gas revenue sharing in the Andes: in what sense reducing spatial inequalities?

Felipe Irarrazaval (University of Manchester)

This work analyses the sub-national politics of natural gas revenue sharing in Peru and Bolivia, and particularly how the institutional outcome and the sub-national context address spatial inequalities at the sub-national level.

Decentering structural constraints: locating the site and politics of labour reforms in India

Zaad Mahmood (University of Oxford)

This paper draws attention to the continuing relevance of local politics in influencing public policy, through a study of labour market reforms across Indian states and highlights the relevance of regional political economy in influencing reforms.

One nation, competing local welfare states - aged care service deliveries in two Chinese cosmopolitan cities

Kristine Li (Brown University)

This paper discusses the divergent ways local states of two Chinese cities provide care service to its urban neighborhoods and the forces driving such distinct practices. The paper shows how ideas, history and institutional setting interact with each other to produce divergent welfare outcomes.

K01 & K02 Spatial inequalities joint panel

Convenors: Cristian Leyton (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Vasudha Chhotray (University of East Anglia); Abdul-Gafaru Abdulai (University of Ghana Business School); Chiara Cazzuffi (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Anindita Adhikari (Brown University); Badru Bukenya (Makerere University)

Room G5: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30

This panel seeks to collect new evidence on (a) the magnitude of spatial inequality across and within developing countries and regions; (b) the local and aggregate costs that spatial inequality generates; (c) the political economy drivers of spatial inequality including critical political junctures; (d) examples of successful policies to address spatial inequality.

14:00-15:30

A re-emerging urban bias? Growing regional inequalities in university attainment in six African countries

Rebecca Simson (Institute for Historical Research and London School of Economics)

This paper argues that after a period of regional convergence in educational attainment in the early independence era in sub-Saharan Africa, the economic slowdown in the 1980s and university reforms of the 1990s have contributed to a substantial rise in regional inequality in university attainment.

Governing l'Afrique Inutile: unevenness by design in the electrification of northern Ghana, 1989-2012

Ivan Cuesta-Fernandez (University of Edinburgh)

How do states govern unequal spatial orders? This paper underlines one Political Economy driver of spatial inequality: the strategic electrification of long-neglected African peripheries. The analysis traces the co-evolution of access and provision nationwide and in northern Ghana from 1989 to 2012.

K02 Spatial inequality in the Global South

Convenors: Abdul-Gafaru Abdulai (University of Ghana Business School); Cristian Leyton (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Chiara Cazzuffi (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Badru Bukenya (Makerere University)

Room G5: Wed 27th June, 16:00-17:30

This panel seeks to collect new evidence on (a) the magnitude of spatial inequality in developing regions; (b) the local and aggregate costs that spatial inequality generates; (c) the political economy drivers of spatial inequality; (d) examples of successful policies to address spatial inequality.

16:00-17:30

Spatial inequality in capabilities in Latin America

Cristian Leyton (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Chiara Cazzuffi (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development)

Using a spatially disaggregated database comparing 10 Latin American countries over the last decade, we present an overview of spatial inequality within countries in a set of capability proxies (education, health, poverty, economic inclusion).

Different institutions matter for urban and rural electrification in sub-Saharan Africa

Terry van Gevelt (University of Hong Kong)

Using spatial data for 178,681 households in Sub-Saharan Africa, we find that different institutions matter for urban and rural electrification. Our findings suggest that successful rural electrification initiatives require a focus on local-level institutions that predate the colonial period.

The political economy of spatial development disparities in Ghana and Uganda

Badru Bukenya (Makerere University); Abdul-Gafaru Abdulai (University of Ghana Business School)

Our research contributes to deepening understanding of the political economy drivers of spatial inequality. Drawing evidence from Ghana and Uganda, we show that politics and the character of inter-elite power relations are the central drivers of spatial inequality in Africa.

K03 Deindustrialisation in the Global South: inequality, work and urban transformation

Convenors: Nicola Banks (University of Manchester); Seth Schindler (University of Manchester); Tom Gillespie (University of Manchester)

Room G1: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel focuses on the drivers of deindustrialisation in cities in the global South, and its impacts at the urban scale on labourers, work and the built environment. Taken together, the papers will highlight emergent patterns of uneven development, inequality and income (re)distribution.

14:00-15:30

The new international geography of deindustrialization

Seth Schindler (University of Manchester)

This paper proposes the emergence of a New International Geography of Deindustrialization, and offers a typology to better understand its different manifestations in cities in developing countries.

Implosive development: development through urbanisation and de-industrialisation in Turkey during the 2000s

Mustafa Kemal Bayırbağ (Middle East Technical University)

The paper analyzes the relationship between urbanisation and de-industrialisation in the Global South, concentrating on the case of Turkey. It focuses on how the urbanisation strategy of the 2000s facilitated deindustrialisation, as part of a contradictory and implosive development policy.

Deindustrialisation and its impacts in cities: lessons from Tanzania

Deusdedit Rwehumbiza (University of Dar es Salaam Business School)

I investigate deindustrialisation in Tanzania by exploring the lasting impacts on Dar es Salaam city following the decline of manufacturing in the 1980s and examining how the recent industrial growth differs from the economic base that had been established by the 1980s, which declined after 1985.

Deindustrialization in São Paulo and the creation of a new precarious working class

Jesse Souza (Federal University of São Paulo)

The paper aims to address the issue of the constitution of a precarious working class in contemporary Brazil – with a focus on the city of São Paulo – as a result of the ongoing process of deindustrialization.

16:00-17:30

What redevelopment means to the informal worker

Philipa Akuoko (Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology)

Informality is growing in the global south as a response to economic crises. The infrastructure development agenda of global south governments and the urban elites in recent times, however, is aimed at removing informality without the necessary provisions.

Turning off the clock: looking at public sector industries and space in Indian cities

Neha Sami (Indian Institute for Human Settlements)

In January 2016, the Government of India decided to shut down the watch division of the HMT factory in Bangalore. Through this case this paper will explore how public sector (de-)industrialization in India is changing, and what that means for cities in which these manufacturing units are located.

Engine urbanism: the contradictory spatiality of deindustrializing Mumbai

Himanshu Burte (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

This paper explores spatial consequences of a deindustrialization process in Mumbai since 1991 jointly driven by policy and market, for different social groups. From a Lefebvrian (1991) perspective, it uses the lenses of occupancy, rhythms and built form to develop a concept of 'engine urbanism'.

Accumulation by dispossession - losing the creative space of Kathputli colony in Delhi

Gaurav Sikka (RNAR College, L.N. Mithila University)

Since cities are regarded as 'engines of growth', an indicator of development and a major contributor to the national economy; the neoliberal regimes tend to work towards rapid urban transformation and renewal even if it is at the expense of the disempowered and downtrodden.

K04 From inclusive cities via vibrant public spaces to sustainable development: a leap of faith or a leap too far? (Policy and practice panel)

Convenors: Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Sudhir Rajan (Indian Institute of Technology Madras); Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); PB Anand (University of Bradford); Joe Ravetz (University of Manchester)

Room G5: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30

This British Academy research based panel has 4 sessions: 1. From unequal cities to inclusive and smart development; 2. Space, pace, publicness, and the city of tomorrow; 3. From right to the city to cities for all; and 4. Local North and Global South: cities in Brexit and the Northern Powerhouse.

09:00-10:30

From smart cities to inclusive cities: looking for deeper conceptual dimensions

PB Anand (University of Bradford)

This paper emerges from the British Academy funded research on situating infrastructure governance with inclusive, smart and sustainable cities paradigms. Smart city proposals focus on utilitarian frames but they often lack deeper institutional or conceptual frames. This paper aims to address this.

'Smart-Wise Cities' in India: mapping the collective intelligence in urban transformation

Joe Ravetz (University of Manchester); Jessica Symons (University of Manchester); Mayank Dubey (Xavier University Bhubaneswar); Tathagata Chatterji (Xavier University Bhubaneswar); Souvanic Roy (Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology)

Smart city technologies are powerful drivers in urban transformation, with positive & negative effects. Mapping these shows pathways for 'Smart-Wise Cities' to steer towards societal goals. This paper reports on a pilot project in India, with implications for global urban studies.

Preparing to be smart

Caroline Dwyer (Bradford University); PB Anand (University of Bradford)

This paper will outline a case study of a social housing provider in the UK, one of the stakeholders for smart cities, and their data sharing and quality practices. Results suggest that the social housing provider is not ready for the smart city movement. Recommendations are provided.

Smart cities and smart citizens

Serag El Hegazi (University of Bradford)

This paper will examine the importance of establishing smart cities by including smart citizens. In order to be defined as a smart city, it should ensure that all individuals are catered for in one inclusive city.

11:00-12:30

Barefoot researchers for better communities and inclusive, just cities

Anita Patil-Deshmukh (Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action and Research)

Community Based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR) model, grounded in the principle of 'experiential learning' aims to democratize knowledge. This initiative, posited in neighborhoods constructs distinctive discourse about the urbanization and builds Inclusive, Sustainable, and Just cities.

Bypassed youth cultures in a smart new age: the many impasses of the periurban and tiny glimmers of hope

Sudhir Rajan (Indian Institute of Technology); Baiju T (Indian Institute of Technology)

This paper synthesises findings from two years of research in the periurban regions of Chennai and Bangalore, whose original focus was on livelihood security and sustainability. Bypassed youth cultures turned out to be a strong theme, whose resolution requires creative strategies.

Vulnerable citizens, mental health and the city: from Chennai to Bradford

Use Immler (University of Bradford)

Subjective realities of vulnerable citizens: Chennai versus Bradford. This paper builds on experiences of settlers interviewed in Chennai, India, in regards to their lack of adequate sanitation, and compares it to the account of vulnerable people in Bradford, UK, who lack adequate housing.

Participatory governance for sustainable cities and communities in the ageing world: South Korean initiatives

Yunjeong Yang (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

Sustainable cities with an increasing older population should encompass and incorporate public spaces and communities that are 'age-friendly'. This study analyzes the extent to which current policies and local initiatives in Korea respect, empower, and engage senior citizens in decision-making.

K05 Social diversity and in/equalities in urban development interventions

Convenor: Andrea Rigon (University College London)

Room G2: Wed 27th June, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30

This panel discusses case studies exploring how diversity of gender, class, race and ethnicity, citizenship status, age, ability, and sexuality is taken (or not) into account in the planning and implementation of development interventions.

14:00-15:30

Diversity and inequalities in urban development interventions in poor neighbourhoods

Andrea Rigon (University College London)

Through some examples, this paper demonstrates the importance of taking into account diversity in planning urban interventions in poor neighbourhoods and argues for an intersectional approach focusing on the relations between residents and between different groups of residents.

Gender, puberty and urban poverty: a case of 'missing women and girls' in slums of the Global South?

Jordana Ramalho (London School of Economics and Political Science); Sylvia Chant (London School of Economics and Political Science)

This paper identifies a critical need for prioritising research on, and action for, early adolescent females in urban slums; a group whose prospects of exiting poverty frequently come up against massive constraints at menarche, and for whom dedicated research or policy interventions remain limited.

Indigenous rights to the city: ethnic diversity and urban development in Bolivia and Ecuador

Philipp Horn (University of Sheffield)

This paper examines the role of indigeneity in urban development interventions in La Paz, Bolivia and Quito, Ecuador. It compares the practices of a variety of different actors and uncovers a set of tensions between indigeneity as (1) lived experience and as (2) category of urban development.

Land reform and social differentiation in Zimbabwe, re-inventing the wheel of inequalities in urban development

Barbara Chibvamushure (University of Zimbabwe); Julius Museveni (University of Zimbabwe)

Peri-urban slum settlement upgrading has seen the political exclusion of former farm workers based on citizenship status and ethnicity. Descendants of migrant workers are not considered Zimbabweans, their exclusion from urban land leads to their displacement.

16:00-17:30

Settlements of the un-sedentary: a study on the living conditions of migrant labour in Ahmedabad India

Nivedita Jayaram (Aajeevika Bureau); Sangeeth Sugathan (Aajeevika Bureau)

This paper examines the living conditions of migrant labour in Ahmedabad, India. Through secondary and primary investigations, it finds that policy should address the link between growing rural-urban migration, casualization of work and poor living conditions to resolve India's urbanization crisis.

Awareness of child rights and spatial, economic and social deprivation among urban poor children: an urban situation analysis in Varanasi city

Manish Thakre (Save the Children); Manabendra Nath Ray (Save the Children)

Disparities in access to basic amenities are noted by caste and class affiliation of urban dwellers and across migrant and non-migrant households in India (Kundu, D.,2018). Lack of awareness of child rights exacerbates spatial, economic and social deprivation of poor children in Varanasi.

L01 The dynamics of youth inequalities: aspirations, agency and multidimensional poverty

Convenor: Solava Ibrahim (University of Cambridge/Anglia Ruskin University)

Room F5: Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30; Fri 09:00-10:30, 10:45-12:15

The Study Group on Multidimensional Poverty and Poverty Dynamics proposes a panel on youth inequalities in Global South and North. The panel aims to address global inequalities and multidimensional poverty – with a focus on youth aspirations and agency and runs in 2 sessions based on submissions.

Thu 28th June, 14:00-15:30

From marginalisation to 'active' citizenship - NGOs representation of youth agency during the Ebola response in Sierra Leone

Alice Chadwick (University of Bath)

Looking at how NGOs represent youth agency during the Ebola response in Sierra Leone, I argue that a narrative of transformation from youthful marginalisation to 'active' citizenship obscures structural causes of poverty and shapes what forms of agency are deemed acceptable.

The politics of youth citizenship: from participation to radicalisation

Solava Ibrahim (University of Cambridge/ Anglia Ruskin University)

How did the uprisings affect Egyptian youth? This paper tracks the aspirations and agency of urban youth in Cairo over ten years (2006-2016) and identifies four citizenship pathways they followed to address persisting inequalities: radicalisation, depoliticization, disengagement and pragmatism.

Inequality drivers for youth protests: an analysis of the Egyptian uprisings of 2011 and 2013

Aly Khalil (IDS, University of Sussex)

This paper explores youth perceptions of inequality leading to the Arab Spring. It speaks to the debate on the link between inequality and inequality of power and aims to highlight perceptions of inequality among different demographics of politically active youth in Egypt during the uprisings.

Aspirations of economic inclusion of the Latin American youth

Chiara Cazzuffi (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Juan Fernández Labbé (RIMISP - Latin American Center for Rural Development); Javiera Torres (RIMISP, Latin American Center for Rural Development); Vivian Diaz

This paper investigates the aspirations of economic inclusion of the Latin American youth, and how they relate with their assets and vulnerabilities, and with the characteristics of the place where they live.

Fri 09:00-10:30

Dimensions of and solutions to youth inequality in the Global South: the case of South Africa

Admire Nyamwanza (Human Sciences Research Council)

The paper explores features driving youth inequality in the Global South, focusing on South Africa. Using a political economy lens, it analyses the nature and consequences of youth inequality in South Africa, suggesting recommendations for solutions and drawing lessons for the Global South at large.

Identifying the effects of limited work opportunities on transitions to adulthood among young refugees in Uganda and Jordan

Wayne Shand (University of Manchester); Lorraine van Blerk (University of Dundee)

Young refugees face multiple challenges to attaining social adulthood due to lost social and material capital and legal limits to employment. This paper explores the experiences of young refugees in Jordan and Uganda to examine the impact of limited work opportunities on transitions to adulthood.

'... and sometimes I felt ashamed to say where I am from' - the influence of place on young Cartagenians' aspirations and social mobility opportunities

Sonja Marzi (University of East Anglia)

This paper explores the influence of young Colombians' place of living on their aspirations and social mobility opportunities. On example of young Colombians, aged 15-22, in Cartagena, this paper illustrate how their places create inequalities and limit their social mobility opportunities.

Time allocation as a key capability for youth wellbeing: a multidimensional index to monitor household inequalities

Elizabeth Rivera (University of Chile); Evelyn Benven (Government of Chile)

The motivation of this research is twofold: (1) to analyze the methodological implications of considering time allocation as a type of capability in a multidimensional index; and 2) to propose a multidimensional index for youth time allocation in Chile by using the Time Use Survey 2015.

10:45-12:15

'Starting is hard': beginning a family and becoming a man in rural Malawi

Daniel Wroe (University of Bath)

Based on an ethnographic case study from a rural Malawian village, this paper explores how intergenerational relationships provide opportunities for young men to escape 'waithood', specifically where an older generation has been through a comparable life stage.

The politics claiming & exercising citizenship rights among young people in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Eyob Balcha Gebremariam (London School of Economics)

This paper argues that understanding the politics of claiming and exercising citizenship rights among young people requires a process-oriented, dynamic and relational approach to citizenship.

L02 The roots of inequalities: what matters most early in the life course?

Convenors: Virginia Morrow (University of Oxford); Paul Dornan (University of Oxford); Gina Crivello (University of Oxford)

Room F6: Fri 29th June, 09:00-10:30, 10:45-12:15

This panel will draw on papers exploring lasting effects of early disadvantage. The panel will pose – and seek to answer – the fundamental policy relevant questions of ‘what matters most in the early life course?’ The panel will draw on the rich Young Lives research study and from other relevant research that addresses this question.

09:00-10:30

Inequalities in early learning: what can we learn from DHS and MICS surveys?

Alexis Le Nestour (Save the Children UK); Oliver Fiala (Save the Children UK)

This paper discusses the level of between and within country inequalities in early childhood development using all available DHS/MICS surveys. The paper shows what countries and groups are the most disadvantaged and what dimensions of early development is the most affected by inequalities.

Accounting for intergenerational social mobility in low- and middle-income countries - evidence from the poorest in Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam

Fabian Koenings (Friedrich Schiller University Jena); Jakob Schwab (German Development Institute)

This study investigates intergenerational social mobility and its particular transmission mechanisms in low- and middle-income countries. We find that the time poorer children spend in child labor and the number of children living in the household account for large parts of the immobility observed.

Playing catch-up: putting the world's poorest and most marginalised children at the heart of SDG monitoring

Oliver Fiala (Save the Children UK); Alexis Le Nestour (Save the Children UK)

We propose a new compelling method to monitor progress towards the Leave No One behind Pledge in a more systematic and accessible way. We compute global and national trends in six child-related SDG indicators, showing for the first time disaggregated trends for the global poorest 20%.

Conceptualizing childhoods: transitions and trajectories of children among the Argobbas in northeast Ethiopia

Anannia Sahle (University of Brighton)

This paper explores how perceptions and socio-cultural practices invariably contribute to inequalities in children's lives among the Argobba communities in Ethiopia. Emerging findings from doctoral research highlight key issues shaping children's opportunities in transitioning into adulthood.

10:45-12:15

Uncertainty from the perspectives of street connected and marginalised rural youth in their complex lives: case studies from Ethiopia and Nepal

Vicky Johnson (Goldsmiths, University of London); Milki Feyisa (Goldsmiths, University of London); Shubhendra Man Shrestha (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Marginalised youth in Ethiopia and Nepal have worked with national researchers to understand uncertainty in their complex lives. Case studies from rural and urban conflict affected and environmentally fragile sites illuminate how structural inequalities and uncertainty affect youth strategies.

Developmental spaces? Development psychology and urban geographies of youth in Tanzania

Nicola Banks (University of Manchester)

We explore how Tanzania's urban spaces hinder key psychosocial developmental processes for youth. City life shapes poverty and hardship and transforms the social norms and practices that nurture healthy psychosocial development, setting shaky foundations for future opportunities and well-being.

What does youth resilience look like in everyday context of poverty? Longitudinal evidence from Young Lives

Gina Crivello (University of Oxford); Virginia Morrow (University of Oxford)

This paper asks why some youth are able to 'beat the odds' despite the odds being stacked against them early in life. The data come from Young Lives, an international mixed-methods study of childhood poverty tracing the life trajectories of two age cohorts over a fifteen-year period. We examine youth outcomes (age 22) and look back in time to understand what supported those who were faring well in the face of adversity.

L03 Shedding light on the experiences and perspectives of adolescents and youth with disabilities in LMICs

Convenors: Ola Abu Alghaib (Leonard Cheshire); Gerison Lansdown; Nicola Jones (Overseas Development Institute)

Room F6: Thu 28th June, 09:00-10:30

Adolescents and youth with disabilities 'are amongst the most marginalised and poorest of the world's youth (UNICEF, 2013)', yet lack visibility on the development agenda. The proposed panel will explore how to enhance the wellbeing and resilience of adolescents with disabilities in diverse LMICs.

09:00-10:30

'If my wheelchair can't take me there, my social media will': youth with disabilities in higher education in Kenya and their activities on social media

Alice Gathoni (The Open University)

The study reports on Kenya's youth with disabilities' activity on social media and how these activities impact their current participation and future possibilities to live the kind of 'life they value' as young people.

Disability policies, transnationalism and policy diffusion: 'A' social models of inclusion for youth and children in LMICs

Keerty Nakray (O.P. Jindal Global University)

This paper will examine the advances made by LMICs in the inclusion of disabled children and youth within mainstream policies and its implications on their social outcomes following the adoption of The UN convention on the Persons with disabilities and its Optional Protocol 2006.

To investigate the prenatal care challenges faced by deaf women mothers in Kenya

Catherine Ndambu (Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology)

According to the United Nations enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being. Access to health care affects the health of deaf people and a call for action to provide better access to health services has been highlighted.

List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters

Abdulai, Abdul-Gafaru -- K01 & K02; K02
Abu Alghaib, Ola -- L03
Adam, Hurso -- B04
Adewoyin, Yemi -- K01
Adeyeye, Olajumoke -- H04
Adhikari, Anindita -- K01; K01 & K02
Ainslie, Andrew -- I03
Ajwang, Fredrick -- H01
Akuoko, Philipa -- K03
Alviar, Helena -- I05
Anand, PB -- E05; K04
Arnall, Alex -- E01
Arora, Bimal -- H01
Arora, Rashmi -- E05
Arun, Shoba -- H04
Assan, Joseph -- B01
Ata, Ayar -- E07
Audia, Camilla -- I03
Avenyo, Elvis -- H07
Awad, Sara -- E07
Azmeah, Shamel -- D03
Badran, Mona -- D01
Bakewell, Oliver -- E07
Ballon, Paola -- B03
Banks, Nicola -- K03; L02
Bargawi, Hannah -- E06
Barnes, Clare -- B03
Barrientos, Stephanie -- H01
Bastia, Tanja -- E07
Basu, Chandni -- I06
Bawole, Justice -- A01
Bayırbağ, Mustafa Kemal -- K03
Behuria, Pritish -- J03
Bek, David -- H01
Bender, Katja -- F05
Bentley, Gareth -- G02
Bera, Manasi -- J01
Bergh, Sylvia -- H07
Bezares Calderon, Alma -- C02
Blakemore, Sarah -- C04
Bonina, Carla -- D01
Borah, Bornali -- H04
Borderon, Marion -- B01
Bradshaw, Sarah -- A03; C07
Brett, Teddy -- F01
Bright, Saw John -- B05
Brockington, Dan -- I03
Brooks, Sally -- E02
Brown, Ed -- E03
Buckley, Karen -- A06
Bukonya, Badru -- K01 & K02; K02
Bunikowska, Joanna -- E10
Burchi, Francesco -- F06
Burte, Himanshu -- K03
Cabral, Lidia -- B02; C01
Camfield, Laura -- I03

List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters

Campbell, Kirsten -- E09
Canelas, Carla -- F04
Carswell, Grace -- D03
Cazzuffi, Chiara -- K01 & K02; K02; L01
Chadwick, Alice -- L01
Chakraborty, Meghamrita -- J06
Chambers, Joseph -- D01
Chambers, Thomas -- D03
Chant, Sylvia -- A03, K05
Chaudhuri, Sudip -- H08
Chen, Fengbo -- B01
Chhoeun, Kongkea -- F07
Chhotray, Vasudha -- K01; K01 & K02
Chibvamushure, Barbara -- K05
Chiwati, Aubrey -- B04
Cho, Joonhwa -- C01
Chopra, Deepta -- H04
Chowbey, Punita -- H04
Ciarli, Tommaso -- J01
Cieslik, Katarzyna -- D04
Clancy, Joy -- E03
Cobham, Alex -- Closing Plenary
Cohen, Marc -- H05
Copestake, James -- G04
Cornish, Hilary -- I04
Crivello, Gina -- L02
Croome, Amy -- A01
Cuesta-Fernandez, Ivan -- K01 & K02
Cummings, Sarah -- H05; I03
Danso, Felix -- B04
Dasgupta, Debjani -- A07
De Souza, Andre Portela -- I05
Deng, Quheng -- J04
Desai, Deval -- F02
Dimova, Ralitzha -- I02
Doering Xavier da Silveira, Victor -- D03
Doucette, Jamie -- C01
Dubey, Amaresh -- H04; J01
Dubochet, Lucy -- E01
Durongkaveroj, Wannaphong -- E02
Duvier, Caroline -- K04
Dye, Barnaby -- B06
Echavarri, Jaime -- D03; I03
Edward, Peter -- H05
Edwards, Leah -- A04
Egbetokun, Abiodun -- H07
Ekuma, Kelechi -- A05
Evans, Alice -- ECR Plenary
El Hegazi, Serag -- K04
Faria, Carlos Aurelio -- C01
Faulkner, Sally -- E10
Fejerskov, Adam -- C01
Feyisa, Milki -- L02
Fischer, Karin -- H01
Fisher, Tom -- D03
Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge -- J05
Flowers, Charlotte -- G04
Fonseca, Elize -- H08
Forsythe, Lora -- H01
Foster, Christopher -- D03
Francis, David -- I05
Fransman, Jude -- I03

List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters

Frederiksen, Tomas -- H05
 Freedman, Rosa -- C04
 Friend, Richard -- I02
 Fritzsche, Kerstin -- D01
 Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko -- Closing Plenary
 Furness, Mark -- F08
 Gaarder, Marie -- G03
 Galicia, B. Mariana -- B05
 Garikipati, Supriya -- E05
 Garza, Oscar -- ECR Plenary
 Gathoni, Alice -- L03
 Gebremariam, Eyob Balcha -- L01
 Ghalib, Asad -- A01; E05; E10
 Gillespie, Tom -- K03
 Gimba, Zainab -- B04
 Girei, Emanuela -- I06
 Gnassou, Laure -- B04
 Goetz, Anne Marie -- Keynote Plenary 3
 Gonzalez Etchebehere, Federico -- F05
 Goodman, Lucy -- B06
 Gooptu, Subhalakshmi -- I02
 Gourène, Grakolet Arnold Zamereith -- E05
 Gram, Lu -- E09
 Gutiérrez Zamora, Violeta -- B03
 Gyamfi Afrifa, Salomey -- C05
 Haenssger, Marco -- E02
 Hambloch, Caroline -- H01
 Haque, S M Faridul -- A01
 Hart, Jason -- H05
 Hassan, Ahmad -- H01
 Hayk, Ann-Christin -- B04
 Heeks, Richard -- D01; D03
 Heenan, Natasha -- B03
 Heron, Tony -- I02
 Hickey, Sam -- F05
 Horn, Philipp -- K05
 Horner, Rory -- H02; H08
 Hounsell, Benjamin -- D01
 Hoyte, Simon -- D04
 Hulme, David -- Closing Plenary
 Huq, Mozammel -- F05
 Hussain, Sardar Babur -- H07; K01
 Iazzolino, Gianluca -- D03
 Ibrahim, Solava -- L01
 Idris, Nabila -- F05
 Immler, Use -- K04
 Irarrazaval, Felipe -- K01
 Islam, Mohammad Towheedul -- B03
 Ito, Sanae -- C01
 Iturra, Luis -- E01
 Jackman, David -- F08
 Jacob, Uche Henry -- A05
 Jan, Elizabeth Mariam -- H07
 Jedrzejska, Karina -- C02
 Jimenez, Gerardo -- A01
 Joeekes, Susan -- E06
 Johnson, Vicky -- L02
 Jonah, Coretta -- E08
 Jones, Nicola -- L03
 Kabeer, Naila -- H01
 Kadarusman, Yohanes -- H02
 Kamra, Lipika -- C05; ECR Plenary

List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters

Karshenas, Massoud -- E06; ECR Plenary
Katepallewar, Rohan -- H05
Kauli, Jackie -- D01; I03; ECR Plenary
Kazmi, Arjumand -- A01
Kemal, Atika -- D03
Khalil, Aly -- L01
Khraise, Lina -- H04
Kidy, Shabaana -- A04
Kilby, Patrick -- B02
Kim, Soyeun -- C01
Kim, Sung-Mi -- C01
Kim, Yeong-Hyun -- E01
Kite, Grace -- J01
Klein, Elise -- E02
Kleine, Dorothea -- D01; I03
Knorringer, Peter -- H02
Ko, Yoosun -- C01
Koch Andersen, Morten -- F02
Koenings, Fabian -- L02
Kolade, Oluwaseun -- H07
Kolstad, Ivar -- J05
Kontinen, Tiina -- A01
Kooijman, Annemarije -- E03
Koskinen, Kari -- D01
Kothari, Uma -- E01; E07; Keynote Plenary 3
Krauss, Judith -- H01
Kumar, Abodh -- F07
Kurlanska, Courtney -- C05
Kuss, Maria Klara -- C05
Kuznetsova, Irina -- B01
Kvangraven, Ingrid Harvold -- C06
Lamontagne, Robert -- F01
Lansdown, Gerison -- L03
Lavers, Tom -- B02; F05
Lazell, Melita -- C02
Lee, Hyojung -- H01
Lee, Jeongseong -- C01
Leon-Himmelstine, Carmen -- F04
Leyton, Cristian -- K01 & K02; K02
Li, Kristine -- K01
Lopes Valença, Henrique -- J03
Lowton, Zubeida -- E01
Lyon, Chris -- I02
Mabele, Mathew Bukhi -- B03
Mackinder, Sophie -- F05
Madhanagopal, Devendraraj -- C07
Madon, Shirin -- D03
Mager, Franziska -- J05
Mahmood, Zaad -- K01
Maitrot, Mathilde -- C05
Malerba, Daniele -- F06
Mandudzo, Wedzerai -- B04
Marzi, Sonja -- L01
Masiero, Silvia -- D03
Masino, Serena -- H05
Mbzibain, Aurelian -- A01
McKiernan, Maeve -- F05
McLennan, Sharon -- C06
Medase, Kehinde -- H07
Medland, Lydia -- H01
Melis, Maria Teresa -- D04
Mendecka, Karolina -- F02

List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters

Menga, Filippo -- B06
Mensah, Emmanuel Buadi -- J01
Miles, Glenn -- A04
Mishra, Kundan -- J01
Mitlin, Diana -- Keynote Plenary 2
Mohanty, Aditya -- A07
Mollinga, Peter -- B01
Monazam Tabrizi, Negar -- D03
Morrow, Virginia -- L02
Morsink, Marlies -- G04
Morvaridi, Behrooz -- I06
Motteram, Gary -- D01
Mthoko, Hafeni -- D01
Müller, Tanja -- E07
Muriithi, Petronilla -- I03
Murphy-McGreevey, Clare -- B01
Murray, Galen -- F05
Murray de Lopez, Jenna -- A03; C07
Nabeel, Fazilda -- B03
Nacpil, Lidy -- Closing Plenary
Nadvi, Khalid -- H02
Nakray, Keerty -- L03
Nathan, Dev -- H01
Natil, Ibrahim -- C04
Nawaz, Ahmad -- E05; E10; F07
Ndlovu, Morgan -- E04
Newman, Kate -- I04
Nicol, Alan -- B01
Nino-Zarazua, Max -- G04
Niño-Zarazúa, Miguel -- F04; F05
Northey, Jessica -- A01; C02
Nunan, Fiona -- B03
Nwokolo, Ndubuisi -- E07
Nyamwanza, Admire -- L01
O'Reilly, Peter -- I02
Oates, Naomi -- C05
Ofori Adofo, Josephine -- B04
Ojanpera, Sanna -- G02
Ortiz-Juarez, Eduardo -- J01
Osei, Davina -- F07
Palma, José Gabriel -- Keynote Plenary 2
Pancholi, Vidya -- C05
Pandey, Priyanka -- D03
Park, Hyun-Gwi -- C05
Park, Kyung Ryul -- D03
Parsons, Ryan -- K01
Pasquali, Giovanni -- H02
Patil-Deshmukh, Anita -- K04
Perry, Mia -- I02
Petrikova, Ivica -- C02
Phiri, Madalitso -- E04
Pickering-Saqqa, Susannah -- C04; E09
Pieterse, Jan Nederveen -- Keynote Plenary 1
Piper, Nicola -- E07
Porst, Luise -- B01
Potts, David -- J01
Powell, Mike -- I03
Prasad, Rinku -- H07
Quan, Julian -- I03
Radley, Ben -- B04
Rajan, Prashant -- D01
Rajan, Sudhir -- K04

List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters

Ramalho, Jordana -- K05
Ramirez Goio, Mariela -- C05
Rauf, Moina -- A01
Ravetz, Joe -- K04
Renken, Jaco -- A05
Restelli, Gabriele -- C02
Riaz, Rida -- E10
Riedel, Barbara -- I06
Rigon, Andrea -- K05
Rimdan Umoh, Nanji -- A05
Rodgers, Gerry -- I05
Rodriguez Takeuchi, Laura -- E08
Rohregger, Barbara -- F05
Rouse, Shahnaz -- I06
Roy, Pallavi -- F03
Roy, Sajal -- C07
Russon, Jo-Anna -- H05
Rwehumbiza, Deusdedit -- K03
Saha, Amrita -- J01; J03
Sahle, Anannia -- L02
Salas, Carlos -- I05
Sambu, Winnie -- E08
Sami, Neha -- K03
Samonova, Elena -- A01
Sangwan, Navjot -- E05
Sapre, Nikhil -- E05
Sari, Virgi -- I02
Sassi, Maria -- E08
Schimanski, Caroline -- F04
Schindler, Seth -- K03
Schöneberg, Julia -- I01; ECR Plenary
Schubert, Violeta -- A05
Schulz, Nicolai -- J03
Schwab, Jakob -- L02
Sebba, Kalyango Ronald -- E07
Shadlen, Ken -- H08
Shand, Wayne -- L01
Sharma, Divya -- B02; B03
Shen, Wei -- H02
Shen, Yangyang -- J04
Sheombar, Anand -- A01
Sherratt, Lesley -- E05
Shrestha, Shubhendra Man -- L02
Sial, Farwa -- C01
Sikka, Gaurav -- K03
Sikka, Tina -- B03
Simpamba, Elsie -- A01
Simson, Rebecca -- K01 & K02
Sinha, Shreya -- J06
Skinner, Jamie -- B06
Sklair, Jessica -- H05
Slater, Rachel -- F05
Smith, Paul -- D04
Souza, Jesse -- K03
Staddon, Sam -- A07; B03
Stanton, Rory -- A05
Stel, Nora -- F01
Stewart, Frances -- Keynote Plenary 1
Sumon, Mahmudul Hasan -- C01
Tampubolon, Gindo -- D01
Tapscott, Rebecca -- F01
Taylor, Linnet -- D03

List of participants: Convenors, chairs, discussants and presenters

Tejani, Sheba -- H01
Teye, Joseph -- E07
Thomas, Verena -- D01; I03
Thrandardottir, Erla -- A06
Tiwari, Meera -- E09
Tonono, Siyabulela -- A04
Torres Contreras, Gerardo Alonso -- B05
Trajber Waisbich, Laura -- C06
Tyc, Aneta -- F02
Ullah, Mohammad Sahid -- D01
Unni, Jeemol -- I05
Valenzuela-Levi, Nicolas -- D01
Valkonen, Anni -- C05
Valodia, Imraan -- I05
van Bekkum, Wilm -- G04
van Gevelt, Terry -- K02
Velasco Herrejon, Paola -- B05
Villwock Bachtold, Isabele -- D03
Visser, Margareet -- H01
vom Hau, Matthias -- K01
von Itter, Susanne -- I01
Waddington, Hugh -- G03
Wan, Haiyuan -- J04
Wang, Xiaobing -- J04
Warda, C. Nila -- J01
Warner, Shawna -- A04
Watanabe, Chika -- C01
Webster, Edward -- I05
Webster, Neil -- F08
White, Paul Antony -- D01
White, Sarah -- Keynote Plenary 1; I03
Whiteside, Martin -- G04
Wicaksono, Andie Arif -- F06
Wiig, Arne -- J05
Wilding, Polly -- A03
Williams, Glyn -- A07
Wint Wah, Su -- E05
Wolf, Christina -- J01
Wolkenhauer, Anna -- F05
Woodhouse, Philip -- B02
Wróbel, Anna -- A06
Wroe, Daniel -- L01
Wu, Belinda -- G02
Yamada, Mayumi -- E08
Yanacopulos, Helen -- G02
Yang, Yunjeong -- K04
Young, Jason -- D01
Zhan, Peng -- J04

Location	WEDNESDAY 27 JUNE		THURSDAY 28 JUNE			FRIDAY 29 JUNE	
	14:00-15:30	16:00-17:30	09:00-10:30	11:00-12:30	14:00-15:30	09:00-10:30	10:45-12:15
D1	C07	C06	C05	C05	C05	G04	G03
D2	E01	E08	E05	E05		E07	E07
D5	G02	F08	E02	E09	E03	E10	E04
D7			C01	C01	C01	C02	C04
E1	A05	A03	A01	A01	A01	F02	E06
E2	F03	F04	F05	F05	F05	F05	F06
E5	H05	H05	H08	H02		A06	A07
E6	H04	H04	H01	H01	H01	H07	H07
F1	F01	F07	B03	B03			B06
F2	D01	D01	D01	D01	D03	D03	D03
F5	B02	B05	B04	B04	L01	L01	L01
F6	D04	D02	L03	B01	B01	L02	L02
G1	K03	K03	I04	I01	I06	I05	I05
G2	K05	K05	I02	I02		I03	I03
G5	K01 and K02	K02	K04	K04	K01	K01	
G6	J03	J03	J01	J01	J05	J04	J06
C16					A04		

DSA2018 VENUE

-  **RENOLD BUILDING**
Main conference venue
-  **SACKVILLE STREET BUILDING**
Drinks reception
-  **SACKVILLE STREET BUILDING**
SOCIAL EVENING
-  **Echos Day Nursery**
Echo St, Manchester M1 7DP
-  **ATM (RBS)**
ATM (Bulls Head)

