Sustainability interrogated:

societies, growth, and social justice

dsa
Development Studies Association

UNIVERSITY of BRADFORD

Development Studies Association Conference, University of Bradford, 6-8 September 2017

Timetable

Wednesday 6 September	
12:00-18:00	Reception desk open
13:00-13:45	Inaugural session
14:00-15:30	Panel session 1
14:00-15:00	ESRC surgery sessions on the ‘Global Challenge Research Fund’
15:30-16:00	Refreshments
16:00-17:30	Panel session 2
17:45-19:00	Keynote 1: Michael Redclift
19:15-20:30	Prize-giving ceremony and welcome drinks reception

Thursday 7 September	
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/ UoB Alumni lunch
12:40-14:00	ENRCC Study Group meeting
12:40-14:00	Rising Powers Study Group meeting
12:40-13:00	Student social lunch
13:00-14:00	Publication strategies briefing for students and early career researchers
14:00-15:30	Panel session 5
14:00-15:00	ESRC surgery sessions on the ‘Global Challenge Research Fund’
15:30-16:00	Refreshments
15:30-16:00	Book launch (DSA-OUP book series)
16:00-17:15	Keynote 2: Kevin Anderson
17:30-19:00	NGO Study Group meeting
20:00-22:00	Conference dinner

Friday 8 September	
08:30-14:00	Reception desk open
09:00-10:30	Panel session 6
09:00-10:30	Panel discussion: Northern Powerhouse and Sustainable Cities (...)
10:30-11:00	Refreshments
11:00-12:30	Panel session 7
11:00-12:30	ESRC surgery sessions on the ‘Global Challenge Research Fund’
11:00-12:30	Roundtable: Re-examining peacebuilding and statebuilding (...)
12:30-14:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	AGM
14:00-14:15	Break
14:15-16:15	Keynotes 3 and 4, followed by debate: S. Devarajan and M. Mazzucato

DSA2017
Sustainability interrogated: societies, growth, and social justice

Development Studies Association Conference
University of Bradford
6-8 September 2017

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Conference administrators
NomadIT: Eli Bugler, James Howard, Rohan Jackson, Elaine Morley, Triinu Mets

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Development and Change, *Oxford Development Studies*, Mark Garratt and his event team at the University of Bradford, Paul Goodwin, Peace Studies and International Development.

Cover photo by Margaret Fenton-Sollof, Cambodia, 2016.

Wifi access at the venue
Eduroam credentials can be used for accessing WiFi at the University of Bradford. Delegates can also get temporary credentials for free WiFi by signing up at https://www.skywifi.cloud/.

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Welcome from the DSA President

Dear Colleagues

Welcome to Bradford for what promises to be a most stimulating conference and an opportunity to see a great city that is re-inventing itself – full of energy an innovation. The academic programme, as you will see, is packed with excellent plenary and parallel sessions and a variety of other events. There are also opportunities to visit the model town of Saltaire (utopian ideas, Victorian philanthropy, fascinating ideas about 'labour'), see the works of David Hockney and if you play truant from the conference, visit Bradford's superb museums or the fabulous countryside surrounding the city.

The conference theme – Interrogating Sustainability – is highly topical. On the one hand we have sustainable everything – sustainable growth, sustainable energy, sustainable jobs, sustainable cities, sustainable agriculture, SDGs and Bradford University's sustainable societies. On the other hand we have a leadership in the USA that has decided that sustainability, argued from a climate change perspective is a "hoax". Sometime soon Donald Trump… or maybe one of his critics… will tweet about sustainable bullshit. Deconstructing the different varieties of "sustainability" will be central to our discussions. Is sustainability a radical agenda, demanding an alternative form of global development or a new form of capitalism, or a conservative agenda that seeks to maintain a status quo based on inequality and extraction?

While it is difficult to avoid some version of the concept of sustainability in work on development the conference also has a set of vibrant paper sessions and panels on other important issues. I shall be encouraging members to think "domestically", about the UK, and reflect on what we have learned (and are learning) about public understanding, civil society and politics in the UK. Does Brexit mean UK citizens want to withdraw from international cooperation or that they want different forms of international relationships? I have been looking closely at UK political party manifestos over the years: do they see international development as North-South transfers (of money or technology or institutions) or do they now see more of an economic and social mosaic?

I hope you find the Bradford conference both productive and enjoyable and I look forward to meeting with you in this fine city.

With best wishes

David Hulme
DSA President

Welcome from the Division of Peace Studies and International Development at the University of Bradford

We are very pleased and proud to welcome you all to the 2017 DSA Annual Conference at the University of Bradford. In a year when the US has retreated from the international deal on climate change and global records for extreme weather continue to be broken, we have chosen the theme of sustainability as the focus for the conference, but we hope that discussions will range beyond a narrow focus on environmental issues. The recent merger of the fields of Peace Studies and Development Studies here at Bradford is encouraging those of us who work at this university to draw new connections between political, social and cultural sustainability and development. We expect that many of the debates here at the conference will touch on these exciting issues. We hope you will join us for a special plenary roundtable discussion on "Re-examining peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities in states emerging from conflict," on Friday which we are holding to celebrate the creation of our new Division of Peace Studies and International Development, and that you will have a chance while you are here to get to know some of our many PhD students who are volunteering at the conference, and to engage with our research and scholarship.

Throughout the week, the exciting range of panel topics that you have proposed suggests that there is plenty of scope for some creative and exciting collaborations to emerge, and we would like to sincerely thank the panel convenors for their hard work. The conference comprises 59 panels this year with more than 350 papers and we are delighted that in collaboration with the DSA we have been able to offer a bursaries fund to encourage PhD student attendance. We have delegates coming from all over the world, and we would like to thank the journals *Development and Change* and *Oxford Development Studies* for sponsoring our keynote speakers and panels. We are delighted to welcome four keynote speakers this year: Professor Michael Redclift, from King's College London, who will deliver the DSA-*Development and Change* annual lecture; Shanta Deverajan, Chief Economist for the World Bank in Middle East and North Africa, who will deliver the DSA-*Oxford Development Studies* Annual Lecture; Professor Marianna Mazucato of University College London; and Professor Kevin Anderson, from University of Manchester.

We hope you will enjoy your stay at the University of Bradford, in our award-winning sustainable campus. Our campus is the sixth greenest in the world, according to the UI Green World University Rankings, and has EcoCampus platinum and ISO14001 accreditation. As you move around the campus you will encounter some of the world's most environmentally friendly buildings and perhaps some of our quarter of a million bees. You will also spot plenty of fruit and vegetables growing – feel free to

pick and eat anything that looks ripe. Beyond the campus, we hope you will take the opportunity to explore the friendly, historic and diverse city of Bradford, whose history is linked intimately to the industrial revolution, the birth of organised labour and the Independent Labour Party, the history of imperialism, decolonisation and migration and the contemporary dynamics of globalization. Nearby you will find the World Heritage Site of Saltaire, the David Hockney Gallery, the Bronte Parsonage, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and more curryhouses and microbreweries than you will have time to sample.

Thank you to everyone who has helped organise the conference, particularly the team at NomadIT, and the convenors here at Bradford. We are sure that you will have a great time and we look forward to some intense and exciting discussions.

Caroline Hughes, Head of Division of Peace Studies and International Development
Behrooz Morvaridi, Convenor of the 2017 DSA conference

DSA2017 conference theme: Sustainability interrogated: societies, growth, and social justice

Sustainability is increasingly conceptualized as a form of 'public good' in development theory and practice. But the idea of sustainability has always been contentious, mediated by power relations at global, regional, national and local levels. Commonly policy approaches focus on eco-economic or bio-economic models rather than interrogating sustainability's inherently political dynamism. The wide range of explanations and conceptions of sustainable development can be roughly grouped into:

- 'problem solving/rationalist' perspectives, that conceptualise sustainable development as a compromise between the use of the environment, the pursuit of economic growth and moves towards poverty eradication/reduction and social stability, or
- 'critical theory' perspectives, that call for the reconfiguration (often the radical reconfiguration) of power relations and institutions to achieve social justice and peaceable societies. The issue is no longer one of what forms of growth but what type of capitalism (or alternatives).

This conference welcomes papers and panels from either (or both) 'problem solving' and 'critical theory' perspectives and will provide the opportunity for interested scholars to 'go deep' within their chosen framing and take a 'look over the fence' at what other analytical perspectives 'are up to'. The conference is intended to be as inclusive as possible, and therefore, paper and panel proposals on other topics will also be included in the conference programme.

The conference brings together academics, civil society organisations and policy makers to explore sustainability in diverse spatial, ecological and social economic contexts - urban and rural areas; stable and conflict-affected countries; emerging global powers and marginal regions. There is a particular interest in the relationships and flows that link such very different locations and societies.

Critical questions to be covered in this conference include:

- Is it still relevant to talk about sustainability as though it is not a contended and contentious issue for development?
- To what extent is the discourse of "sustainability" shaping a range of policies and practices at local and global level? What effect is this having on patterns of inequality, poverty, and insecurity?
- How do critical concepts such as power, capital, and gender help us to understand the challenges presented by economic growth and sustainability?

- What are the challenges to conceptualising and interpreting sustainability in different contexts and scales?
- Can we achieve synergies between sustainability, security, sovereignty and effective resource governance…or are these interactions about trade-offs?
- To what extent, and how, are the SDGs relevant and useful for ending global poverty and achieving gender equality and empowering women?
- How can, and should, sustainability be linked with political and societal resilience in fragile or conflict affected areas?

These are some suggested questions and topics - we welcome all contributors that illuminate the theme of sustainability from any analytical angle and in a variety of ways.

The conference convenors are keen to involve the wider community of colleagues working in the realm of policy and practice and would particularly welcome proposals from them for conventional panels or sessions in other formats that would generate exciting discussion and exchange of ideas.

While traditional academic papers will be a significant element of the conference, we are also keen to encourage a range of other ways of fostering engagement between conference participants, and between participants and the conference's key themes and questions. These will include opportunities for dialogue, reflection, and creative expression – show your film or paintings at the conference. Overall, we are aiming to achieve a rich, diverse and stimulating range of activities. Alongside proposals for papers, then, we would also welcome proposals for sessions and activities that are innovative and a little bit different.

Practical information

Using this programme

The “Practical information” chapter will aid you with the practicalities of attending DSA2017, including tips on how to use the programme in hand and how to find your way at the conference venue and in Bradford 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 conference dinner etc.

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

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

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

Timing of panels and individual papers

Panels have been allocated one to four ninety-minute sessions, depending on the number of accepted papers. There may be up to four papers per session. We are using 13 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.

DSA2017 conference venue

The DSA2017 conference takes place in the Richmond Building of the University of Bradford, located on City Campus, Richmond Rd, Bradford BD7 1DP. The reception desk is located in the Atrium of Richmond Building, which will also be the space for catering (lunch bags will be distributed there, tea and coffee served in the tea breaks), and all the breakout rooms are within easy reach, in the same venue.

The inaugural session, the keynotes and the AGM will all be held in the spacious Great Hall of the Richmond Building.

Catering: refreshment breaks, lunches and conference dinner

Refreshments (Wed 15:30-16:00, Thu 10:30-11:00, 16:00-16:30, Fri 10:30-11:00) and packed lunches (Thu, Fri 12:30-14:00) can be obtained by delegates on display of their conference badge at the refreshment serving areas in the Atrium.

The conference dinner (optional, not included in the registration fee) on Thursday evening will be a three-course sit-down meal at the Anam's Indian restaurant in Bradford (211 Great Horton Road, BD7 1RP). **Please note that alcohol will not be served**. The ticket to the dinner costs £18; you can enquire at NomadIT office for late availability. If you bought a ticket for the conference dinner when you registered, this will be printed on the badge (a cutlery icon).

Reception desk, DSA2017 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 12:00-18:00; Thu 08:30-18:00; Fri 08:30-14:00.

All financial arrangements must be dealt with in the conference organisers' (NomadIT) office which is located close to the Reception desk.

NomadIT office opening hours: Wed 12:00-18:00; Thu 08:30-17:45; Fri 08:30-15:00 – but we will close for short half-hour breaks during the day.

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.

Emergency contact details

During the conference, emergency messages should be sent to conference(at) devstud.org.uk. Members of NomadIT can be contacted on UK cell/mobile phones +447482613951 (Triinu Mets) and +447866425805 (Rohan Jackson).

Printing

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

Getting around in Bradford

Cycling

Even though Bradford is hilly, it is still a good cycling town. Cycle park facilities are available at railway stations in the district. Information about taking your bike on the train can be found here: http://www.wymetro.com/TrainTravel/cycles/

There's a network of routes recommended for cycling, consisting of a number of signed routes, quiet roads, traffic calmed areas and traffic free paths. See further: https://www.bradford.gov.uk/sport-and-activities/cycling/bradford-district-cycle-map/

Public transport

First Bradford is the main operator of local bus services in Bradford along with Keighley & District Travel who offer services within the Keighley area.

For further information on routes and times contact:
Metroline on (0113) 245 7676 or www.wymetro.com

First Bradford on (0113) 381 5000 or www.firstbradford.co.uk
Keighley & District travel on 01535 603284 or www.keighleyanddistrict.co.uk

City Car Club also offers hourly, self-service car hire for the ease of getting around the district. Simply join, reserve, jump in and drive away. City Car Club vehicles are currently available from Bradford City Centre and Saltaire. www.citycarclub.co.uk.

Taxis and rideshare

There are several taxi companies operating in Bradford, and of course you can use Uber. Taxis cannot be hailed on the street in Bradford: you need to go to a taxi rank or book in advance. There are taxi ranks at both railway stations.

Taxis from the University should be pre-booked with taxi companies. Taxis usually drop-off and pick-up outside the Richmond Building. Here are some numbers:

Metro Taxis: 01274 733733
City Taxis: 01274 726095
Town Taxis: 01274 740655
Douglas Taxis: 01274 735871
Elvis Taxis: 01274 722693
Girlington All Over: 01274 488595

Bradford guide

Food and drink

Bradford may have been the wool capital in the day, but currently the place is famous for something far spicier: for the sixth year in a row, Bradford has been elected the curry capital of the UK! Below is a long list of diverse options in South Asian food.

Bradford curry guide

(see also http://www.visitbradford.com/explore/Bradford_Curry_Guide.aspx)

MyLahore
52 Great Horton Rd, Bradford, BD7 1AL, Tel: 01274 308508, www.mylahore.co.uk
If variety is the spice of life…we're pretty hot! At MyLahore you'll enjoy traditional tastes with a modern twist (and a personal touch) as we get creative with the finest, freshest ingredients.

Aagrah Shipley
4 Saltaire Road, Shipley, BD18 3HN, Tel: 01274 530880, Email, www.aagrah.net
Speciality: Kashmiri Cuisine
Aagrah serves authentic Kashmiri cuisine. Aagrah is a "hands-on" family business with the strength of two generations personally managing the branches. Vegetarian dishes.

Anam's Restaurant & Banqueting
211 Great Horton Road, Bradford, BD7 1RP, Tel: 01274 522626, www.anams.co.uk
One of the largest seated restaurants serving Kashmiri cuisine.

Sweet Centre Restaurant
110-114 Lumb Lane, Bradford, BD8 7RS, Tel: 01274 731735, www.sweetcentrerestaurant.com
Arguably the oldest most authentic asian restaurant in Bradford. Est. 1964. Excellent food, friendly atmosphere, exceptional service and great value.

Shimla Spice
69 Otley Rd, Shipley, BD18 2BJ, Tel: 01274 599800, www.shimlaspice.co.uk
Offering a unique taste of authentic Kashmiri cuisine, using the freshest and best quality ingredients to create food that is simply exquisite. Vegetarian dishes.

Omar Khan's
30 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, BD5 0AL, Tel: 01274 390777, www.omarkhans.co.uk
Omar Khan's Indian Restaurant in Bradford. Close to Alhambra Theatre, offering Al-Carte & Early Bird Menu + fully licensed bar.

Mumtaz
386 - 410 Great Horton Road, Bradford, BD7 3HS, Tel: 01274 571861, www.mumtaz.co.uk
Welcome to the world famous Mumtaz, a truly unique experience of high class dining steeped in the art of Kashmiri cooking. Unlicensed, vegetarian dishes.

Aakash
Providence Place, Bradford Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire, BD19 3PN, Tel: 01274 878866, www.aakashrestaurant.co.uk
East meets west at the self-proclaimed largest Indian restaurant in the world. Enjoy refined dining in decadent surroundings, with an in-depth and thoroughly appetising menu to select from.

Sheesh Mahal
6 St Thomas Road, Bradford, BD1 2RW, Tel: 01274 723999, www.sheeshmahalbradford.co.uk
Indian/Pakistani cuisine. Takes reservations, walk-ins welcome, good for groups, traditional dishes.

The 1875
14-18 Ivegate, Bradford, BD1 1SW, Tel: 01274 962400, www.the1875.com
International Street Food Menu served in Tapas style paired with beers/wines/spirits.

Prashad
137 Whitehall Road, Drighlington, BD11 1AT, Tel: 01132 852037, www.prashad.co.uk
Speciality: Indian. Prashad is a vegetarian restaurant. Finalist in 2010 Ramsay's Best Restaurant. No alcohol served.

Kerala Café
139-141 Bradford Road, Shipley, BD18 3TB, Tel: 01274 595367
Restaurant that specialises in South Indian Cuisine. We are the first and the only one authentic South Indian restaurant in Bradford and probably West Yorkshire area.

Azeem's
89-91 South Street, Keighley, BD21 1SX, Tel: 01535 681212
Specialising in traditional, home-cooked Asian cuisine, using natural fresh ingredients, Azeem's has become a popular venue for visitors, especially those from villages around Keighley and West Yorkshire area.

The 3 Singhs
254 Sticker Lane, Bradford, BD4 8RN, Tel: 01274 688799, www.3singhs.com
3 Singhs one of Yorkshires finest dining restaurants where quality and the customer always come first. We provide a truly genuine Indian Punjabi experience in a pleasant and relaxing atmosphere with excellent service.

Balti
Brooks Building, Albert Street, Keighley, BD21 2AT, Tel: 01274 585600, www.balti-house.co.uk
Traditional punjabi cooking, an award winning restaurant with years of culinary excellence since 1994. A warm friendly welcome, in elegant & luxurious surroundings. Car Parking - Vegetarian dishes.

Panache
19 Church Street, Ilkley, LS29 8DE, Tel: 01943 609798, www.panacheilkley.co.uk
Panache, in the Indian Sub-continent is recognised as the ultimate in living luxury. In Ilkley, we have attempted to recreate the ambiance, atmosphere and the flavours that make a visit to the Panache so memorable.

Zouk Tea Bar & Grill
1312 Leeds Road, Bradford, BD3 8LF, Tel: 01274 258025, www.zoukteabar.co.uk
Speciality: Grilled food, seafood and steaks. Award-winning restaurant specialising in Indian & Pakistani cuisine. Serving curries, grilled food, fresh breads from the tandoor, seafood & steaks from a theatre style kitchen.

Seemas
9 Wells Road, Ilkley, LS29 9JB, Tel: 01943 607104, www.seemasrestaurantilkley.co.uk
Contemporay Bengali cusine. Fully Licensed - Take away - On Street Parking - Vegetarian Options.

Kiplings
834-836 Harrogate Rd, Greengates, Bradford, BD10 0RA, Tel: 01274 622332, www.kiplingsrestaurant.co.uk
Indian cooking in a relaxed and comfortable bistro style atmosphere. Food cooked by an award winning chef, lovingly prepared using the finest ingredients. Curry Capital Team 2014.

Cafe de Akbar
1422 - 1424 Leeds Road, Bradford, BD3 7AE, Tel: 01274 664005, www.akbars.co.uk
Cafe de Akbar offers a mix of traditional karahi - style dishes and traditional English cakes, pastries and desserts. Vegetarians – Serves Hot & Soft drinks – On Street Parking - Unlicensed.

Raj Mahal Tandoori Restaurant
51 Mill Hey, Haworth, Keighley, BD22 8NA, Tel: 01535 643890
Vegetarian options. Capacity 40.

Zaara's Restaurant
34-38 Bradford Rd, Shipley, BD18 3NT, Tel: 01274 588114, www.zaaras.com/
Serving mouthwatering Indian food. Feel free to watch our professional chefs at work.

Haworth Tandoori Restaurant and Takeaway
14 Mill Hey, Haworth, Keighley, BD22 8NQ, Tel: 01535 644726
Licensed. Public car park nearby. Vegetarian options. Children welcome over 7 years. Groups accepted.

Kashmir
27 Morley Street, Bradford, BD7 1AG, Tel: 01274 726513
The Kashmir is one of the oldest established curry restaurants in Bradford. All food is freshly prepared to order so you can order any combination or any strength of curry from the menu.

International Tandoori Restaurant
40-42 Morley Street, Bradford, BD7 1BA, Tel: 01274 721449,
www.internationalrestaurantbradford.co.uk
International Restaurant prides itself on the quality of not both its food and ingredients but also its knowledgeable and friendly staff. A fantastic menu to suit most palates.

Aagrah Midpoint
The Aagrah Building, Midpoint, Thornbury, BD3 7AY, Tel: 01274 668818,
www.aagrah.com
Speciality: Kashmiri Cuisine. Authentic award winning Kashmiri cuisine with a modern twist. First class hospitality in comfortable surroundings. Our team of chefs continuously aim to provide healthy nutritious dishes with culinary innovations.

Shama Bingley
Clarke House, Keighley Road, Bingley, BD16 2RD, Tel: 01274 563777,
www.shamabingley.co.uk
Authentic Indian Cooking - Car Park - Take away menu - Vegetarian Options.

Nawaab
74 Westgate Hill Street, Tong, Bradford, BD4 0SB, Tel: 01274 681545,
www.nawaabbradford.net
Come and taste the finest cuisine in a comfortable and relaxed atmosphere. Licensed - Vegetarian Dishes.

Akbar's Restaurant at Akbar's Restaurant
1276 Leeds Road, Thornbury, BD3 8LF, Tel: 01274 773311, www.akbars.co.uk
Award winning Asian restaurant - serving quality food with a bustling atmosphere.

Karachi Restaurant
15/17 Neal Street, Bradford, BD5 0BX, Tel: 01274 732015
The Karachi is one of Bradford's original Asian restaurants. Enjoy the authentic Pakistani food and atmosphere of this café style unlicensed restaurant. Located just a short walk from the city centre.

Oakworth Tandoori
97A Commercial Buildings, Lidget, Oakworth, BD22 7NN, Tel: 01535 648855
Vegetarian options. Parking nearby.

Kebabeesh
165 New Line, Greengates, Bradford, BD10 0BN, Tel: 01274 617188, www.kebabeesh.com
The restaurant welcomes you to experience the traditions of Kebabeesh. Originally located in Wheatley Lane, Bradford in 1979 and since moved to Greengates in 1987. Vegetarian Dishes – Licensed.

Omars
46 Great Horton Road, Bradford, BD7 1AL, Tel: 01274 414188, omars.co.uk
Dishes are served sizzling at your table for a full dining experience. Try the largest naans in Yorkshire along with huge servings which ensure that you receive fantastic value for money.

Shimla Spice
14 South Street, Keighley, BD21 1NR, Tel: 01535 602040, www.shimlaspice.co.uk
Offering a unique taste of authentic Kashmiri cuisine, using the freshest and best quality ingredients to create food that is simply exquisite. Vegetarian Dishes.

Shama
2A Commercial St, Shipley, BD18 3SR, Tel: 01274 582312
Restaurant and Takeaway serving Kashmiri dishes, please feel free to bring your own favourite alcoholic drinks.

Other restaurant and cafe recommendations from culturetrip.com (Reviews written by Oliver Griffin)

South Square Vegetarian Café
A small cafe and part of the South Square arts and culture centre in Bradford. Based inside a fantastic grade II listed building, the resource centre includes artist studios and artisanal farmer's – and craft – shops. The cafe here creates unique dishes on a daily basis from locally sourced ingredients. Chefs prepare a range of fantastic vegetarian and vegan dishes with rolling specialties. In fact, the menu rarely runs concurrently, so you can be sure of a tasty surprise whenever you visit.
South Square Vegetarian Café, S Square, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, UK; +44 (0)1274 834747; http://www.southsquarecentre.co.uk/

Interlude Tea Room
For visitors seeking a trip back to the roaring twenties – that period of hedonism between two periods of global conflict – the Interlude Tea Room is a must visit. Boasting delicious food and fantastic service, the tea room is renowned for its cream teas. The high cream tea, Interlude's specialty, involves a selection of open finger sandwiches, scones with jam and cream and also a number of fresh cream cakes. This all comes with a pot of Yorkshire tea, or any other hot drink of choice. The cafe also offers a number of other options, including porridge or hot sandwiches, if cream teas don't tickle your fancy.
Interlude Tea Room, 27 Westgate, Shipley, West Yorkshire, UK +44 (0)1274 809636; http://www.interludecafes.com/

Valentino's
After opening just over 15 years ago, Valentino's has gone from strength to strength and now feeds a dedicated number of diners every week. A family run venture, the restaurant strives to produce the most authentically Italian food in Bradford, as well as the rest of the UK. In addition to the expected range of pasta and pizza dishes – all the usual suspects are here – Valentino's also serves and prepares a great number of steaks, such as fillet served with king prawns and a lobster cream sauce. Pasta and risotto options are also available as starters for the particularly hungry.
Valentino's, 59 Main St, Bingley, West Yorkshire, UK +44 (0)1274 566516; http://www.valentino-bingley.co.uk/

Emily's by De Luca Boutique
While a new craze of coffee shops has swept through London, taking the capital by storm, Emily's at De Luca Boutique now provides the same experience for the people of (and visitors to) Bradford. This cafe is one of the most culturally important places in West Yorkshire, having previously been the birth place of the Bronte sisters – Anne, Emily and Charlotte – as well as their brother Patrick. An Italian delicatessen, Emily's serves a selection of salads, cured meats and fresh Italian chesses, including mozzarella and parmesan. There are also a good selection of coffees, including espresso, macchiato and Americano options.
Emily's ad De Luca Boutique, 72-74 Market St, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, UK +44 (0)1274 834853; http://www.delucaboutique.co.uk/

Forster's Bistro & Deli
Set in the beautiful surroundings of Bradford's prestigious City Park, Forster's Bistro & Deliaims to provide restaurant goers with a fantastic fine-dining experience. All this is achieved whilst the restaurant simultaneously works with Forster's Community College, providing training and employment opportunities to people in the local area. As well as an onsite delicatessen, Forster's boasts an impressive bistro, serving typical fare suited to quick service. The menu, naturally, operates on a seasonal basis and is prone to regular change. It has previously featured dishes such as duck confit, hot smoked salmon, and butternut squash risotto.

Forster's Bistro & Deli, 9 Aldermanbury, Bradford, West Yorkshire, UK; +44 (0)1274 739788
http://www.forstersbistro.co.uk

The Golden Fleece Inn
The inn is that brilliant combination – a traditional British pub, serving upmarket comfort food in a cosy and atmospheric setting. The pub delights in providing traditional ales, high quality cider, and also stocks a great selection of world wines and lagers. The pub is decorated in a traditional fashion, complete with a bar built of dark wood, complete with brass handled pumps and high-seated bar stools. Dishes include a game pie – filled with a mix of venison, pheasant, rabbit and partridge – a plate of crispy belly of pork with apple and black pudding mash, as well as wild mushroom ravioli.
The Golden Fleece Inn, 38 Long Ln, Bingley, West Yorkshire, UK, +44 (0)1535 273970

The Waterside Restaurant
Previously known as The Cut, The Waterside Restaurant is found in one of the busiest spots in Shipley, just outside of the city of Bradford. The restaurant describes itself as stylish yet unpretentious and is an equally good venue for friends, families and even romantic dates. The restaurant prepares modern British cuisine, with options presented in an a la carte fashion. Dishes currently include starters such as black pudding with seared scallops, or pigeon breast with an apricot tarte tatin, while main meals include monkfish or salmon fillets. There are also a number of desserts available for those with a sweet tooth.
The Waterside Restaurant, Unit B, Wharf Street, Shipley, West Yorkshire, UK; +44 (0)1274 594444; http://www.waterside-restaurant.co.uk

Ital Restaurant
With a variety of delicious dishes and nightly offers, Ital Restaurant can successfully lay claim to being one of Bradford's most popular Italian restaurants. Opened by Aldo de Vittoris senior in 1989 (he was also the founder of the Mamma Mia chain), he opened Ital as his last and greatest project. The restaurant is now operated by his sons, Aldo Jnr and Christian. The Ital regularly hosts an array of local jazz artists and bands, all of which provide great entertainment for diners several nights of the week. Dishes include all of the usual Italian favourites, complete with regional specialties.
Ital Restaurant, 626 Bolton Rd, Bradford, West Yorkshire, UK; +44 (0)1274 626254; http://www.italrestaurant.co.uk

Design House Restaurant
While the Design House Restaurant is found in Halifax, the short drive from Bradford is more than worth it for the quality of the food on offer. This lightly decorated, breezy restaurant is perfect for relaxed dining. Guests can be sure to enjoy a fantastic meal in a truly chic environment, with food that is locally sourced. The Design House boasts a selection of menus, including a fixed price dinner menu and a tasting selection. The tasting menu, which costs £60 per head, includes seven courses and is a great way to

experience the full talents of the kitchen team.
Design House Restaurant, Dean Clough Arts and Business Centre, Dean Clough, Halifax, UK; +44 (0)1422 383242; http://www.designhousehalifax.co.uk

Visitor attractions

Places of interest

The Hockney Gallery, Bradford Museums, has just opened http://www.bradfordmuseums.org/venues/cartwright-hall-art-gallery/david-hockney-gallery

Saltaire, world heritage site http://www.saltairevillage.info/

Haworth, home of the Bronte sisters https://www.bronte.org.uk/

National Media Museum http://www.nationalmediamuseum.org.uk/

The Peace Museum http://www.peacemuseum.org.uk/

Bradford museums, including **Cartwright Hall** and the **Industrial Museum** http://www.bradfordmuseums.org/

Further afield

Bradford is within an hour or so of many other Yorkshire attractions, including Wakefield (the Hepworth and Yorkshire Sculpture Park), Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and the historic city of York. Not to mention the beautiful Yorkshire Dales!

To find out more, please see http://www.visitbradford.com/

Events and meetings

Wednesday 6th September

13.15-13.45

Inauguration of the conference, *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*

Welcoming speeches from Patrick Ryan, Interim Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences (University of Bradford) and Behrooz Morvaridi, senior lecturer in development studies at the Bradford Centre for International Development (University of Bradford).

Presidential lecture by **David Hulme,** President of DSA, Professor of Development Studies (University of Manchester), Executive Director of the Global Development Institute and CEO of the Effective States and Inclusive Development Research Centre.

The UK and global development: what's happening and what should we do?
The strength of the 'leave' vote in the 2016 referendum made me wonder which country I have been living in for the last 15 years. I have lectured/delivered briefings/ been a panellist at university conferences, political events, schools, parliament, NGO workshops and local government hundreds of times. Why had I not been made aware of the fact that half of my co-citizens think that global development is a zero-sum game: if foreigners are doing better that means British citizens are doing worse. So, I have started to try and think about how I became trapped in a cosmopolitan, liberal 'bubble': why do I only talk with the like-minded? In this presentation I look at the geographies of Development Studies Centres in the UK and of the 'leave' vote. I then look at political party manifestos (1997-2017) and the ways in which their treatment of development has changed. With the exception of UKIP it can be argued that all political parties have shifted from a focus on international development (Global North/South transfers of knowledge, finance and institutions built around foreign aid budgets) towards global development (recognising multi-directional flows and the need for policy reforms in international finance, trade, IPR, climate change and others). The conclusion looks at what Development Studies could do to open up a conversation with the unlike-minded. It does not look like the Daily Mail is going to invite me to become a columnist…but, some potential ways forward can be identified.

14:00-15:30

Evaluating the impact of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) on corruption in Zambia, *N3 (Richmond Building)*

DSA/ICEA dissertation prize winner Paul Fenton Villar presents his work in panel P13: Sustainability and the role of collective action in shifting power relations in the extractive industries.

14:00-15:00

ESRC surgery sessions on the 'Global Challenge Research Fund', *L30 (Richmond Building)*

Global Challenge Research Fund – New Funding Opportunities
The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) is a five-year £1.5 billion funding stream, announced as part of the Government's 2015 spending review. It forms part of the UK's Official Development Assistance commitment, to support cutting-edge research which addresses the problems faced by developing countries. After directly funding over 100 grants in phase 1 of GCRF the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) is preparing for phase 2 and have pre-announced the focus areas of our new calls. They are Mental Health, Education and Skills, Decent Work and Transitions towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies. A total budget of around £16 million will be available to fund the calls and they will be formally launched in October/November 2017.

Come along to these surgery sessions and hear ESRC staff discuss what was funded in phase 1, more about the themes of funding opportunities in phase 2 and an insight into the essential aspects of writing a good proposal for GCRF calls. There will also be an opportunity to ask any questions you may have.

16:00-17:30

Are private schools delivering better education? An empirical analysis of the differences in academic achievement between children in private and public schools in Pakistan, *JSB (Richmond Building)*

DSA/ICEA dissertation prize winner Henna Akram presents her work in panel P59: Challenges for sustainable development.

17:45-19:00

Development and Change **Annual Lecture (Keynote 1)**: *Michael Redclift (King's College, London), Great Hall (Richmond Building)*
Chair: Murat Arsel (Editor, Development and Change)

Sponsored by *Development and Change,* this lecture will be recorded and made available on the journal's website: http://www.developmentandchange.com

Sustainable development in the age of contradictions
Thirty years ago, it was suggested that 'sustainable development' was a concept fraught

with contradictions. I argued that the term was employed to manage the contradictions between 'development' and 'sustainability': two very different, and often competing, discourses. Sustainable development might even be an oxymoron. This lecture is an attempt to review these ideas and provide an assessment of where these ideas stand today in an age of new contradictions. As most people in the field of development studies know, articulating concerns that lie outside conventional economic and scientific paradigms is a challenge. There is a massive translation cost in mediating between the supposed 'beneficiaries' of development and the professional world of specialists. The knowledge that fuels democratic, deliberative institutions will be highly contested. The attraction of widening our ideas about property and knowledge is that we include behaviour and social relationships that are routinely ignored: such as public science, control of natural biodiversity, communal wellbeing and bodily integrity. At the same time, the neoliberal project was to create a more integrated and 'open' global economy, which minimised the barriers to capital, and often undermined these achievements. The 'authority' that guides the current age of contradiction is not the recognisable liberal consensus envisaged by the architects of the Brundtland Commission report thirty years ago. It is an authority which uses market transactions to define the physics of culture: shaping our world through computer algorithms. Power increasingly lies in the knowledge of predictability: a digital universe often at odds with sustainability itself.

Michael Redclift's research interests include sustainable development, global environmental change, environmental security and the modern food system. He has undertaken research in Spain, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico and the United Kingdom. His research on the production and consumption relations under the ESRC/AHRC Programme 'Cultures of Consumption', was published in 2004 by Taylor and Francis in New York as Chewing Gum: the fortunes of taste. He has completed (2006) a major comparative study of frontier societies and their relations with the natural environment for MIT Press: Frontiers: histories of civil societies and nature.

Michael was the first Director of the Global Environmental Change programme of the ESRC between 1990 and 1995. Between 1973 and 1997 he was at Imperial College at Wye, ultimately as Professor of Environmental Sociology. He has coordinated research grants for the European Commission (FM IV and V) and helped initiate the TERM programme of the European Science Foundation. In addition he has evaluated the research programmes of the Norwegian Research Council (RCN), the Netherlands Research Council (NRP), and other European research initiatives, including the Tyndall Centre in the UK.

Michael is currently Emeritus Professor of International Environmental Policy in the Department of Geography at King's College, London. In 2006 he was the first recipient of the 'Frederick Buttel Award', from the International Sociological Association, for "an outstanding contribution to international scholarship in environmental sociology".

19:15-20:30

DSA/ICEA dissertation prize ceremony and DSA2017 welcome drinks reception (sponsored by *Development and Change*) *Atrium (Richmond Building)*

2015 saw the launch of an annual dissertation prize in partnership with the International Consulting Economists Association (ICEA). The annual prize of £1000 is to be awarded to the best Masters level dissertation in development studies or development economics. At DSA2017 we congratulate the two winners of the 2017 prize: **Henna Akram (SOAS) and Paul Fenton Villar (UEA)**, for their work "**Are private schools delivering better education? An empirical analysis of the differences in academic achievement between children in private and public schools in Pakistan**" and "**Evaluating the impact of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) on corruption in Zambia**" respectively, but also the winner of the 2016 dissertation prize, **Robert Mwanamanga (Bradford University)**, for his work "**Does foreign aid promote growth? Evidence from Malawi**".

After the ceremony, delegates are invited for drinks and canapés to celebrate the first day of the 2017 event!

Thursday 7th September

12:40-14:00

Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change (ENRCC) Study Group meeting, *C7 (Richmond Building)*

12:40-14:00

Rising Powers Study Group meeting, *L30 (Richmond Building)*

12:40-13:00

Student social lunch, *Small Hall (Richmond Building)*

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

13:00-14:00

Publication strategies briefing for students and early career researchers (ECR), *Small Hall (Richmond Building)s*

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

14:00-15:00

ESRC surgery sessions on the 'Global Challenge Research Fund' *N4 (Richmond Building)*

Global Challenge Research Fund – New Funding Opportunities

The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) is a five-year £1.5 billion funding stream, announced as part of the Government's 2015 spending review. It forms part of the UK's Official Development Assistance commitment, to support cutting-edge research which addresses the problems faced by developing countries. After directly funding over 100 grants in phase 1 of GCRF the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) is preparing for phase 2 and have pre-announced the focus areas of our new calls. They are Mental Health, Education and Skills, Decent Work and Transitions towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies. A total budget of around £16 million will be available to fund the calls and they will be formally launched in October/November 2017.

Come along to these surgery sessions and hear ESRC staff discuss what was funded in phase 1, more about the themes of funding opportunities in phase 2 and an insight into the essential aspects of writing a good proposal for GCRF calls. There will also be an opportunity to ask any questions you may have.

15:30-16:00

Launch of first three books of the DSA-OUP book series, *Atrium (Richmond Building)*

The DSA and Oxford University Press (OUP) would like to dedicate this tea break to celebrating the launching of the first three books of the DSA book series on *Critical Frontiers of Theory, Research and Practice in International Development Studies*, published by Oxford University Press. The new titles are: *The Aid Lab: Understanding Bangladesh's Unexpected Success*, by Naomi Hossain; *Taken for a Ride: Grounded Neoliberalism, Precarious Labour, and Public Transport in an African Metropolis*, by Matteo Rizzo, and *Playing with Fire: Deepened Financial Integration and Changing Vulnerabilities of the Global South*, by Yilmaz Akyüz.

16:00-17:15

Keynote 2: *Kevin Anderson (University of Manchester), Great Hall (Richmond Building)*
Chair: Paul Rodgers (University of Bradford)

Accelerating towards Paris: how informed hope and action can trump despair

The Paris Climate Change agreement was met with euphoria but many people missed the underlying nature of the deal. The celebration was that the Paris COP meeting had not collapsed – it was not about agreement on a genuine plan to cap global warming.

This presentation looks at the prospects of the Paris agreement reducing global warming. It argues that (i) we shall definitely exceed 1.5*C of warming and 2*C will soon be unachievable (ii) scientists need to look at carbon budget reductions not estimates of number of degrees of warming (iii) the solution that Paris agreement identifies (negative emissions technologies/NETs) are in their infancy…a rabbit pulled out of a hat and not a solution (iv) to make rapid progress in reducing emissions we need to think about inequity and inequality: the world's top 10% (including most DSA members) are more than 50% of global emissions so the wealthy need to dramatically reduce their emissions now. Do not despair…but, do start working for climate justice today.

Kevin Anderson is Professor of Energy and Climate Change in the School of Mechanical, Aerospace and Civil Engineering at the University of Manchester. He is Deputy Director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research and is research active with recent publications in Royal Society journals and Nature. He engages widely across all tiers of government; from reporting on aviation-related emissions to the EU Parliament, advising the Prime Minister's office on Carbon Trading and having contributed to the development of the UK's Climate Change Act.

With his colleague Alice Bows, Kevin's work on carbon budgets has been pivotal in revealing the widening gulf between political rhetoric on climate change and the reality of rapidly escalating emissions. His work makes clear that there is now little chance of maintaining the rise in global temperature at below 2C, despite repeated high-level statements to the contrary. Moreover, Kevin's research demonstrates how avoiding even a 4C rise demands a radical reframing of both the climate change agenda and the economic characterisation of contemporary society.

Kevin has a decade of industrial experience, principally in the petrochemical industry. He sits as commissioner on the Welsh Government's Climate Change Commission and is a Director of Greenstone Carbon Management.

17:30-19:00

NGO Study Group meeting, *C7 (Richmond Building)*

20:00-22:00

Conference dinner, *Anam's Indian restaurant in Bradford (211 Great Horton Road, BD7 1RP)*

The conference dinner is a three-course sit-down meal. Please note alcohol will **not** be served. Anam's is only a 15 minute walk away from the University of Bradford. Richmond Road, located just behind Richmond building, runs into Great Horton Road (see the map at the back for detail). The ticket to the dinner costs £18; you can enquire at NomadIT office for late availability. If you bought a ticket for the conference dinner when you registered, this will be printed on the badge (a cutlery icon).

Friday 8th September

09:00-10:30

PD01 Panel discussion: Northern Powerhouse and Sustainable Cities: from dreams to reality? *JSB (Richmond Building)*
Convenors: Jamie Saunders, P.B. Anand (University of Bradford)

Though the expressions North or South are subjective and monikers of complex realities, many issues related to poverty, inequality, distance between centres of power and local realities are as relevant to Post Brexit Britain as they are to many countries in the so called Global South, usually the focus of many papers and panels at the DSA Conference. The aim of this panel discussion is to turn the attention on the London-centric nature of economic development in England, the challenges of regional industrial strategies, the role of infrastructure and institutional innovations in realising the Northern Powerhouse. This session is planned to include academics as well as practitioners from the City of Bradford Council, the West Yorkshire Combined Authority.

11:00-12:30

Does foreign aid promote growth? Evidence from Malawi, *H33 (Richmond Building)*

DSA/ICEA dissertation prize winner Robert Mwanamanga presents his work in panel P55: Aid, emerging donors and development.

11:00-12:30

ESRC surgery sessions on the 'Global Challenge Research Fund', *C7 (Richmond Building)*

Global Challenge Research Fund – New Funding Opportunities

The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) is a five-year £1.5 billion funding stream, announced as part of the Government's 2015 spending review. It forms part of the UK's Official Development Assistance commitment, to support cutting-edge research which addresses the problems faced by developing countries. After directly funding over 100 grants in phase 1 of GCRF the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) is preparing for phase 2 and have pre-announced the focus areas of our new calls. They are Mental Health, Education and Skills, Decent Work and Transitions towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies. A total budget of around £16 million will be available to fund the calls and they will be formally launched in October/November 2017.

Come along to these surgery sessions and hear ESRC staff discuss what was funded in phase 1, more about the themes of funding opportunities in phase 2 and an insight into the essential aspects of writing a good proposal for GCRF calls. There will also be an opportunity to ask any questions you may have.

11:00-12:30

RT01 Roundtable: Re-examining peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities in states emerging from conflict, *JSB (Richmond Building)*
Chair: Owen Greene (University of Bradford)
Panelists: Henry Smith (UK Stabilisation Unit), Mark White (Conflict and Development Consultant), Andy MaClean (Development and Security Consultant), Robert Parker (Saferworld Policy Director)

Strategies for engaging with countries emerging from conflict have broadly developed over the last decade within a negotiated, and relatively capacious, 'Peacebuilding and State-Building' framework. In this framework, key policy and programme agendas including power-sharing, stabilisation, reconstruction, DDR and Security and Justice Sector Reform have been revised and accommodated. Experiences in Afghanistan, Libya, Somalia, Mali and similar contexts have tested these agendas to their limits. In this panel, there will be a roundtable of experts, particularly from relevant practitioner perspectives and experiences in such countries, to discuss the extent to which elements of this framework need to be changed. What are the experience and opportunities as well as risks for promoting recovery and development while 'statebuilding' remains at best a medium-term objective?

13:00-14:00

DSA AGM, *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*

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

14:15-16:15

Keynotes 3 and 4, *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*
Keynote 3: Oxford Development Studies Annual Lecture: *Shanta Devarajan (World Bank Chief Economist, Middle East and North Africa Region)*
Chair: David Hulme (University of Manchester)

What to do when markets and governments fail poor people

Development projects and policies were initially aimed at correcting market failures: bridges and power plants provided public goods; import tariffs protected infant industries; free, publicly provided health and education captured the externalities associated with human capital. Yet, these projects and policies created a set of

"government failures." Thanks to free or subsidized power and water, Africa's infrastructure suffered from inadequate maintenance and corruption. The Middle East was rapidly running out of water. Protection generated monopolies that undermined employment and exports. While access increased, the quality of health and education services was extremely poor, partly due to high absentee rates among doctors and teachers.

But government failures are much harder to correct because they are the result of a political equilibrium. Free or subsidized water and electricity enable politicians, who allocate the subsidy to the utilities, to ensure that these services go to people who vote for them. Protected industries are sometimes owned by members of the President's family. In parts of India, teachers run the political campaigns of the local politicians.

Standard approaches, such as advising governments about reform, are unlikely to dislodge these political equilibria. However, in light of the increase in competitive elections at national and local levels, and recent research on how information and transparency promote citizen engagement, informing the public—especially poor people—could enable them to hold politicians accountable and get what is their due.

Shanta Devarajan is the Senior Director for Development Economics (DEC) at the World Bank. Previously, he was the Chief Economist of the World Bank's Middle East and North Africa Region. Since joining the World Bank in 1991, he has been a Principal Economist and Research Manager for Public Economics in the Development Research Group, and the Chief Economist of the Human Development Network, the South Asia Region and Africa Region. He was a director of the World Development Report 2004, Making Services Work for Poor People. Before 1991, he was on the faculty of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. The author or co-author of over 100 publications, Mr. Devarajan's research covers public economics, trade policy, natural resources and the environment, and general equilibrium modeling of developing countries. Born in Sri Lanka, Mr. Devarajan received his B.A. in mathematics from Princeton University and his Ph.D. in economics from the University of California, Berkeley.

Keynote 4: *Mariana Mazzucato (Professor in the Economics of Innovation and Public Value, UCL; Director, Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose)*
Chair: Sarah White (University of Bath)

Policy making for mission-led smart and inclusive growth: from simply fixing market failures to actively shaping and co-creating markets

Many countries across the globe are pursuing growth policies that seek to be smarter, more inclusive and more sustainable. The talk will argue that the types of long-run strategic investments which such growth requires, means public policy must be justified, nurtured and evaluated in a different way. Instead of policies that are seen as 'fixing' market failures and 'system failures', policies will need to be seen as actively creating

and shaping markets—with markets as outcomes of the policy making process itself. This approach can benefit from understanding how innovation has been used to solve technological and societal challenges—from 'mission-oriented' investments that led to putting a man on the moon—to those that are today catalyzing investments to tackle climate change. The talk will consider four key questions which arise from such lessons: how to envision the *direction* of change, tilting rather than levelling the playing field; how to create public *organizations* that can welcome the underlying uncertainty and discovery process; how to *evaluate* dynamic mission-oriented and market creation policies; and concrete ways to share both the *risks and rewards* underlying the innovation process—so that 'smart' innovation-led growth can also produce 'inclusive' growth.

Professor Mariana Mazzucato holds the Chair in the Economics of Innovation and Public Value and is Director of the Institute for Innovation & Public Purpose, University College London (UCL). Mazzucato's highly-acclaimed book The Entrepreneurial State: debunking public vs. private sector myths (Anthem 2013; Public Affairs, 2015) was on the 2013 Books of the Year list of the Financial Times. She is winner of the 2014 New Statesman SPERI Prize in Political Economy and the 2015 Hans-Matthöfer-Preis and in 2013 she was named as one of the '3 most important thinkers about innovation' in the New Republic.

She advises policy makers around the world on innovation-led growth and is currently a member of the Scottish Government's Council of Economic Advisors; the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network Leadership Council; and SITRA's Advisory Panel in Finland. Her current research projects include two funded by the EC Horizon 2020 programme: Innovation-fuelled, Sustainable, Inclusive Growth (ISIGrowth) and Distributed Global Financial Systems for Society (Dolfins) and new projects on Rethinking Medical Innovation, funded by the Open Society Foundations, and on mission-oriented innovation policies with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Her recent research also includes projects funded by the Ford Foundation and the Institute for New Economic Thinking, and work commissioned by NASA, the European Space Agency.

She is co-editor of Rethinking Capitalism: Economics and Policy for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth (Wiley Blackwell, July 2016). Her new book, The Value of Everything, will be published by Penguin (Allen Lane) in 2018.

Book Exhibit

There will be a Book Exhibit in the Atrium of the Richmond Building alongside the catering space, where delegates are invited to browse the titles, and talk to the publisher/ 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 13:00-18:00; Thu 09:00-17:30; Fri 09:00-14:00.

The following publishers and institutions will be in attendance:
Wiley, Taylor & Francis, GDI, Oxford University Press, Practical Action, ESRC, LSE, Open University.

Daily timetable

Wednesday 6th September

12:00-18:00

Reception desk open

13:00-13:45

Inaugural session, *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*

14:00-15:30

Panel session 1

P08 **The history of development thought: a look in the mirror**
Convenor: Albert Sanghoon Park (University of Cambridge)
L29 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P10 **The informality of inventiveness: knowledge, innovation and the sustainability of the informal economy**
Convenors: Colin Marx (UCL); Nicholas Phelps (UCL); Michael Walls (UCL)
J19 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P13 **Sustainability and the role of collective action in shifting power relations in the extractive industries**
Convenor: Sally Faulkner (University of Sheffield)
Discussant: Patrick Osei-Kufuor (University of Cape Coast)
N3 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P20 **Is 'sustainability' still a useful concept in a world of uneconomic growth?**
Convenors: Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB); Irene Guijt (Oxfam GB)
C9 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P21 **Building networks for sustainable change: joining efforts of academia, policy and practice**
Convenors: Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel); Susanne von Itter (European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI))
G21 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P23 **Problematising gender inclusions and exclusions in the post-2015 sustainability discourse: sustaining inequalities?**
Convenor: Sarah Bradshaw (Middlesex University)
N4 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P27 **Negotiating the politics of social protection: global, national, local**
Convenors: Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Tom Lavers (University of Manchester)
F34 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P34 **The increasing space for 'moral economies' in the light of global inequality: the role of religions and faith perspectives [Religions and Development SG]**
Convenors: Shabaana Kidy (Islamic Relief Academy); Emma Tomalin (University of Leeds)
H33 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P40 **The politics of banking and finance in developing countries**
Convenor: Emily Jones (University of Oxford)
E59 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P46 **Social determinants of legitimate governance in non-democratic polities**
Convenor: Daniel Esser (American University)
C7 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P49 **The ethics of sustainability: a reconsideration of the linkages between economic growth and social justice**
Convenor: Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge)
F21 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P56 **Methodological issues, measuring growth and development**
Convenor: Patrick Ryan (University of Bradford)
JSB (Richmond Building): **single session**

14:00-15:00

ESRC surgery sessions on the 'Global Challenge Research Fund', *L30 (Richmond Building)*

15:30-16:00

Refreshments

16:00-17:30

Panel session 2

P01 **The role of stratification on global inequality and sustainability**
Convenor: Aurelie Charles (University of Bath)
Chair: Sarah White (University of Bath)
N3 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P08 **The history of development thought: a look in the mirror**
Convenor: Albert Sanghoon Park (University of Cambridge)
L29 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P10 **The informality of inventiveness: knowledge, innovation and the sustainability of the informal economy**
Convenors: Colin Marx (UCL); Nicholas Phelps (UCL); Michael Walls (UCL)
J19 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P20 **Is 'sustainability' still a useful concept in a world of uneconomic growth?**
Convenors: Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB); Irene Guijt (Oxfam GB)
C9 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P21 **Building networks for sustainable change: joining efforts of academia, policy and practice**
Convenors: Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel); Susanne von Itter (European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI))
G21 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P27 **Negotiating the politics of social protection: global, national, local**
Convenors: Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Tom Lavers (University of Manchester)
F34 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P28 **The political economy of renewable energy transitions**
Convenor: Pritish Behuria (LSE)
L30 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P31 **The role of social and community enterprise for sustainable development**
Convenors: Robert Berry (Aston University); Roxanne Persaud; Edward Dixon (Goldsmiths, University of London); Richard Hull (Goldsmiths, University of London)
N4 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P34 **The increasing space for 'moral economies' in the light of global inequality: the role of religions and faith perspectives [Religions and Development SG]**
Convenors: Shabaana Kidy (Islamic Relief Academy); Emma Tomalin (University of Leeds)
H33 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P40 **The politics of banking and finance in developing countries**
Convenor: Emily Jones (University of Oxford)
E59 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P42 **Forced migration and protection in an uncertain world**
Convenors: Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford); Ulaş Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
Chairs: Laura Hammond (SOAS), Gaim Kibreal (London South Bank University), Ulas Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
C7 (Richmond Building): **first of three sessions**

P49 **The ethics of sustainability: a reconsideration of the linkages between economic growth and social justice**
Convenor: Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge)
F21 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P59 **Challenges for sustainable development**
Convenor: Julia Jeyacheya (Manchester Metropolitan University)
JSB (Richmond Building): **single session**

17:45-19:00

Development and Change **Annual Lecture (Keynote 1): Michael Redclift (King's College, London),** *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*

19:15-20:30

Prize-giving ceremony and welcome drinks reception, *Atrium (Richmond Building)*

Thursday 7th September

08:30-18:00

Reception desk open

09:00-10:30

Panel session 3

P02 **Aid, statecentricity, and human security in East Asia**
Convenor: Brendan Howe (Ewha Womans University)
J19 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P04 **The SDGs and the private sector: business transformed or business as usual? [Business & Development SG]**
Convenors: Peter Edward (Newcastle University); Jason Hart (University of Bath); Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh)
N4 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P05 Approaches to tourism, development and sustainability [Tourism and Development SG]
Convenors: Nika Balomenou (University of Hertfordshire); David Harrison (Middlesex University)
H33 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P06 Finance and sustainable development
Convenor: Rashmi Arora (University of Bradford)
G21 (Richmond Building): **first of three sessions**

P07 Critical sustainable capacity and development management
Convenor: Farhad Analoui (University of Bradford)
L30 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P09 Rising Powers: shapers and re-shapers of sustainable development? [Rising Powers SG]
Convenors: Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies); Rory Horner (University of Manchester); Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)
JSB (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P11 Supporting change in fragile states: experiences and next steps
Convenor: Owen Greene (University of Bradford)
C9 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P16 Local communities and energy projects
Convenors: Barbara Arisi (UNILA & Vrije Universiteit); Philippe Hanna (Leiden University); Ed Atkins (University of Bristol)
N3 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P33 Sustainable futures in deltas? Opportunities for equitable and just growth in a constantly changing, and highly stressed environment
Convenors: Katharine Vincent (Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd); Ricardo Safra de Campos (University of Exeter); Natalie Suckall (University of Southampton); Emma Tompkins (University of Southampton); Andrew Allan (University of Dundee)
E59 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P36 Production networks, value chains and shifting end markets: implications for sustainability
Convenors: Aarti Krishnan (University of Manchester); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute)
L29 (Richmond Building): **first of three sessions**

P41 **Land institutions in historical and comparative perspective**
Convenor: Geoff Goodwin (LSE)
F21 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P42 **Forced migration and protection in an uncertain world**
Convenors: Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford); Ulaş Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
Chairs: Laura Hammond (SOAS), Gaim Kibreal (London South Bank University), Ulas Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
C7 (Richmond Building): **second of three sessions**

P45 **Settling and sustaining peace: post-war transitions governed from the margins**
Convenors: Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS); Oliver Walton (University of Bath)
F34 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

10:30-11:00

Refreshments

11:00-12:30

Panel session 4

P02 **Aid, statecentricity, and human security in East Asia**
Convenor: Brendan Howe (Ewha Womans University)
J19 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P04 **The SDGs and the private sector: business transformed or business as usual? [Business & Development SG]**
Convenors: Peter Edward (Newcastle University); Jason Hart (University of Bath); Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh)
N4 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P05 **Approaches to tourism, development and sustainability [Tourism and Development SG]**
Convenors: Nika Balomenou (University of Hertfordshire); David Harrison (Middlesex University)
H33 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P06 **Finance and sustainable development**
Convenor: Rashmi Arora (University of Bradford)
G21 (Richmond Building): **second of three sessions**

P09 **Rising Powers: shapers and re-shapers of sustainable development? [Rising Powers SG]**
Convenors: Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies); Rory Horner (University of Manchester); Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)
JSB (Richmond Building): **second session**

P11 **Supporting change in fragile states: experiences and next steps**
Convenor: Owen Greene (University of Bradford)
C9 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P16 **Local communities and energy projects**
Convenors: Barbara Arisi (UNILA & Vrije Universiteit); Philippe Hanna (Leiden University); Ed Atkins (University of Bristol)
N3 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P33 **Sustainable futures in deltas? Opportunities for equitable and just growth in a constantly changing, and highly stressed environment**
Convenors: Katharine Vincent (Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd); Ricardo Safra de Campos (University of Exeter); Natalie Suckall (University of Southampton); Emma Tompkins (University of Southampton); Andrew Allan (University of Dundee)
E59 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P36 **Production networks, value chains and shifting end markets: implications for sustainability**
Convenors: Aarti Krishnan (University of Manchester); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute)
L29 (Richmond Building): **second of three sessions**

P41 **Land institutions in historical and comparative perspective**
Convenor: Geoff Goodwin (LSE)
F21(Richmond Building): **second session**

P42 **Forced migration and protection in an uncertain world**
Convenors: Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford); Ulaş Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
Chairs: Laura Hammond (SOAS), Gaim Kibreal (London South Bank University), Ulas Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
C7 (Richmond Building): **third session**

P45 **Settling and sustaining peace: post-war transitions governed from the margins**
Convenors: Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS); Oliver Walton (University of Bath)
F34 (Richmond Building): **second session**

12:30-14:00

Lunch

12:40-14:00

Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change (ENRCC) Study Group meeting, *C7 (Richmond Building)*

12:40-14:00

Rising Powers Study Group meeting, *L30 (Richmond Building)*

12:40-13:00

Student social lunch, *Small Hall (Richmond Building)*

13:00-14:00

Publication strategies briefing for students and early career researchers, *Small Hall (Richmond Building)*

14:00-15:30

Panel session 5

P03 Do donor responses to insecurity undermine sustainable development?
Convenors: Ivica Petrikova (Royal Holloway); Melita Lazell (University of Portsmouth)
N3 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P06 Finance and sustainable development
Convenor: Rashmi Arora (University of Bradford)
G21 (Richmond Building): **third session**

P22 Comprehending the different organisational types in development work: from NGOs to PONGOs
Convenor: Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta)
H33 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P24 Role of industrial development in sustainable and equitable growth
Convenor: Hossein Jalilian (University of Bradford)
J19 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P26 Sustainable wellbeing? [Wellbeing, Psychology and Therapeutic Culture in International Development SG]
Convenors: Elise Klein (University of Melbourne); Sarah White (University of Bath); Shreya Jha (University of Bath); China Mills (University of Sheffield); Sally Brooks (University of York)
E59 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P32 **Neo-liberal approaches in developing countries: perspectives and critical evaluations [DSA Scotland SG]**
Convenors: Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde); Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde)
F21(Richmond Building): **single session**

P36 **Production networks, value chains and shifting end markets: implications for sustainability**
Convenors: Aarti Krishnan (University of Manchester); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute)
L29 (Richmond Building): **third session**

P39 **Urban livelihoods for the next generation: the politics of youth employment in towns and cities of the Global South**
Convenor: Nicola Banks (University of Manchester)
F34 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P48 **The intrigue of sustainable cities**
Convenors: Des Gasper (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); P.B. Anand (University of Bradford)
JSB (Richmond Building): **single session**

P52 **Community peace-building and development in conflict-affected areas**
Convenor: Neil Cooper (University of Bradford)
C9 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P58 **Poverty reduction and sustainable development**
Convenor: David Harris (University of Bradford)
L30 (Richmond Building): **single session**

14:00-15:00

ESRC surgery sessions on the 'Global Challenge Research Fund', *N4 (Richmond Building)*

15:30-16:00

Refreshments

15:30-16:00

Book launch (DSA-OUP book series), *Atrium (Richmond Building)*

16:00-17:15

Keynote 2: Kevin Anderson (University of Manchester), *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*

17:30-19:00

NGO Study Group meeting, *C7 (Richmond Building)*

20:00-22:00

Conference dinner, *Anam's Indian restaurant in Bradford (211 Great Horton Road, BD7 1RP)*

Friday 8th September

08:30-14:00

Reception desk open

09:00-10:30

Panel session 6

P12 Achieving inclusive urban development through scaling up participatory and co-productive planning
Convenors: Philipp Horn (The Open University); Diana Mitlin (University of Manchester)
L29 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P19 Land-use conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa: innovative pathways to sustainable solutions
Convenors: Gaim Kibreab (London South Bank University); Oluwaseun Kolade (London South Bank University); Robert Smith
C7 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P25 Accounting for sustainability: the case of emerging economies [Rising Powers SG]
Convenors: Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Essex); Teerooven Soobaroyen (University of Essex)
L30 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P29 Governance of renewable natural resources: delivering on sustainability and improved livelihoods? [Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change SG]
Convenor: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham)
E59 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P35 **Complex problems, complex solutions: NGOs in a changing development landscape [NGO SG]**
Convenors: Rachel Hayman (INTRAC); Susannah Pickering-Saqqa (University of East London)
F34 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P43 **Connectivity at the bottom of the pyramid: ICT4D and informal economic inclusion**
Convenors: Laura Mann (London School of Economics); Kate Meagher (LSE)
N3 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P44 **Dissonance and development: ethical dilemmas, psychology and sustainability in development assistance**
Convenors: Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester); Tom Goodfellow (University of Sheffield)
N4 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P51 **The changing politics of partnership**
Convenor: Caroline Hughes (University of Bradford)
F21 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P52 **Community peace-building and development in conflict-affected areas**
Convenor: Neil Cooper (University of Bradford)
C9 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P53 **The political economy of state-business relations**
Convenor: Nicolai Schulz (LSE)
G21 (Richmond Building): **first of two sessions**

P54 **New ideas for sustainable development**
Convenor: Donna Pankhurst (University of Bradford)
H33 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P57 **Sustainable rural development and livelihoods**
Convenor: Fiona Macaulay (University of Bradford)
J19 (Richmond Building): **single session**

PD01 **Panel Discussion: Northern Powerhouse and Sustainable Cities: from dreams to reality?**
Convenors: Jamie Saunders, P.B. Anand (University of Bradford)
JSB (Richmond Building): **single session**

10:30-11:00

Refreshments

11:00-12:30

Panel session 7

P12 Achieving inclusive urban development through scaling up participatory and co-productive planning
Convenors: Philipp Horn (The Open University); Diana Mitlin (University of Manchester)
L29 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P17 Sustainability and the role of development projects
Convenors: Ola Sholarin (University of Westminster); David Potts (University of Bradford)
J19 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P18 Planning for sustainable development goals: new thinking and emerging practices
Convenors: David Hulme (University of Manchester); Admos Chimhowu (University of Manchester)
F34 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P25 Accounting for sustainability: the case of emerging economies [Rising Powers SG]
Convenors: Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Essex); Teerooven Soobaroyen (University of Essex)
L30 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P29 Governance of renewable natural resources: delivering on sustainability and improved livelihoods? [Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change SG]
Convenor: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham)
E59 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P43 Connectivity at the bottom of the pyramid: ICT4D and informal economic inclusion
Convenors: Laura Mann (London School of Economics); Kate Meagher (LSE)
N3 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P44 Dissonance and development: ethical dilemmas, psychology and sustainability in development assistance
Convenors: Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester); Tom Goodfellow (University of Sheffield)
N4 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P50 **Authoritarian neoliberal developmentalism**
Convenor: Murat Arsel (International Institute of Social Studies)
C9 (Richmond Building): **single session**

P51 **The changing politics of partnership**
Convenor: Caroline Hughes (University of Bradford)
F21 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P53 **The political economy of state-business relations**
Convenor: Nicolai Schulz (LSE)
G21 (Richmond Building): **second session**

P55 **Aid, emerging donors and development**
Convenor: Julia Jeyacheya (Manchester Metropolitan University)
H33 (Richmond Building): **single session**

RT01 **Roundtable: Re-examining peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities in states emerging from conflict**
Chair: Owen Greene (University of Bradford)
JSB (Richmond Building)

11:00-12:30

ESRC surgery sessions on the 'Global Challenge Research Fund', *C7 (Richmond Building)*

12:30-14:00

Lunch

13:00-14:00

AGM, *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*

14:00-14:15

Break

14:15-16:15

Oxford Development Studies Annual Lecture (Keynote 3) and Keynote 4, followed by debate: Shanta Devarajan (World Bank Chief Economist, Middle East and North Africa Region) and Mariana Mazzucato (Professor in the Economics of Innovation and Public Value, UCL; Director, Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose), *Great Hall (Richmond Building)*

Panel and paper abstracts

P01 **The role of stratification on global inequality and sustainability**
Convenor: Aurelie Charles (University of Bath)
Chair: Sarah White (University of Bath)
N3 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 16:00-17:30**

The panel illustrates the dynamics of stratification contributing to the persistence of inequality. Papers offer local, regional or national case studies on the reproduction of power between groups and reflect on the social damages of such persistent inequalities.

Intergroup disparities, affirmative action and globalisation: caste discrimination in contemporary India
Ashwini Deshpande (University of Delhi); Rajesh Ramachandran (Goethe University)
This paper examines the changing contours of caste disparities and discrimination, and the role of affirmative action, during a period of rapid globalisation of the Indian economy.

Differences and connections: ethnic identification and digital use in Africa
Sangamitra Ramachander
Using a panel dataset comprising 36 African countries, this paper investigates whether countries where citizens identify to a greater extent with the nation rather than with a particular tribe have a greater uptake and use of digital technologies (Internet and mobile phones).

Elitist earnings: the white group effect in the US and UK labour force
Aurelie Charles (University of Bath); Suncica Vujic (University of Antwerp)
Elite occupations are characterised by the magnitude of income accumulation. This paper however shows that the cumulative effects on group earnings is a pattern visible across the strata of the society, for a dominant group at the expense of other racial, ethnic, and gender groups.

How micro-finance influencing inequality among woman borrowers at BoP: evidence from Sri Lanka
Mithula Guganeshan (Sparkwinn Research); Suthaharan Perampalam (Sparkwinn Research)
Micro-finance empower women, encourage financial inclusion, job creation and thereby eradicates poverty. This article highlights improper practices of micro-finance functions and how woman borrowers affected economically and socially.

Financial sector and household balance sheet structures as determinants of income and wealth inequality in high-income countries since 1980s
Hanna Szymborska (University of Leeds)
This paper explores the role and dynamics of stratification on inequality in high-income countries in the context of financial deepening since 1980s, focusing on changing power relationships across socio-economic groups in USA and selected European countries.

P02 Aid, statecentricity, and human security in East Asia

Convenor: Brendan Howe (Ewha Womans University)
J19 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Prioritization of national economic development models has been reflected in policymaking, international assistance, and resistance to humanitarian 'interference' in East Asia. This panel unpacks the complex relationship between international aid, statecentricity, and human security in the region.

09:00-10:30

Human security in South Korea's ODA
Eun Mee Kim (Ewha Womans University); Jisun Song (Ewha Womans University)
This paper examines human security in South Korea's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order to examine its readiness to cope with increasing natural disasters and other disasters in particular in the Asia Pacific.

Human security and peace building challenges for Japan's official development assistance with the case of Mindanao
Sachiko Ishikawa (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
The advocacy of human security by the Japanese government is reflected in the policy and practice of its ODA. Japan's peacebuilding in Mindanao is a showcase of her new practice. This paper clarifies how human security addressed Philippine sovereignty and the stalemate of the GPH-MILF peace process.

Protection, empowerment and dignity: diverse understandings of human security in East Asia
Ako Muto (Japan International Cooperation Agency); Oscar A. Gomez (Japan International Cooperation Agency); Yoichi Mine (Doshisha University)
While perspective of state security is dominant in East Asia, many types of stakeholders have engaged in various practices addressing human security without using the term explicitly. This paper uncovers diverse understandings of "human security" and different perceptions of threats in the region.

Promoting peace and development in dangerous places: the case of Asia
Suyoun Jang (SIPRI)
This research is to create a better understanding of dangerous places, especially in the Asian region, where the world's poverty, insecurity, and underdevelopment have been concentrated, and to explore how development assistance to the dangerous places could be improved.

11:00-12:30

Statecentricity and human insecurity in Myanmar
Brendan Howe (Ewha Womans University)
Successive government administrations in Myanmar have had a state centric focus, to the detriment of human security. The 2015 National League for Democracy victory was supposed to address such issues. Structural impediments to change have, however, left the most vulnerable insecure.

Analytical framework for community driven development (CDD) in fragile states: a case study in Myanmar
Woojin Jung (UC Berkeley)
This paper aims to identify key ideological elements of community driven development (CDD) using a case study in Myanmar. An Agency-Power-Dimension framework is used to compare two CDD models: developmental state and revised neoliberalism. The framework helps to focus evaluation efforts of CDD.

The problem of human security analysis on nuclearised North Korea focusing on political relevance and analytical scoping
Sung-Mi Kim (University of Cambridge)
What are the ways to make human security idea more palatable for practitioners? This paper explores the case of nuclearised North Korea focusing on the issues of political relevance and analytical scoping.

Multidimensional poverty in the estate sector of Sri Lanka
Asad Ghalib (Liverpool Hope University)
This study analyses multidimensional poverty in the estate sector of Sri Lanka by using various dimensions of poverty such as health, education and living standards and finds that the sector is trapped in multidimensional deprivations for generations across a number of aspects

P03 Do donor responses to insecurity undermine sustainable development?
Convenors: Ivica Petrikova (Royal Holloway); Melita Lazell (University of Portsmouth)
N3 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

This panel explores whether and how donor interventions reflecting securitization of development encourage or undermine sustainable societies and social justice. The panel also enquires to what extent aid programs may be directed towards strengthening donor security at the expense of sustainable development.

Militarisation of UK aid: comparative study of Ethiopia and Central African Republic
Ivica Petrikova (Royal Holloway)
This paper first compares the securitisation of UK aid provision to Ethiopia and the CAR in an effort to uncover reasons underlying the relatively greater securitisation of aid committed to Ethiopia and second reflects on possible consequences of such aid provision.

Security strategies through development intervention: the gap between policy and aid commitments in the UK's DFID and the United States International Development Agency
Melita Lazell (University of Portsmouth)
Building on previous research, this project seeks to understand what causes donors to divert from their stated policy when making funding decisions in conflict-afflicted states. This is important as aid commitments that divert from policy may exacerbate conflict, undermining sustainable development.

Balancing donors' strategic interests with sustainable development: a case study of Nigeria
Michael Nwankpa (University of Roehampton)
This paper begins with the premise that most donors' development interventions in developing countries are guided by strategic interests. However, its main concern is to what extent donors' strategic interests undermine sustainable development and if strategic interests can ever be compatible with local needs.

P04 The SDGs and the private sector: business transformed or business as usual? [Business & Development SG]
Convenors: Peter Edward (Newcastle University); Jason Hart (University of Bath); Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh)
N4 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

The SDGs contain multiple targets and indicators relating to the private sector, which is called to join an "enhanced global partnership" with governments and NGOs. This panel explores the implications of the SDGs for state-business-civil society relations in international development.

09:00-10:30

CSR and local politics in a new oil context: reflections on a Uganda case study
Laura Smith (University of Leeds)
To ensure that Uganda can harness its new oil wealth for sustainable development, CSR activities by multinational oil companies are encouraged to ensure that project benefits are shared with communities. This paper explores the extent to which activities shaped by local needs and demands.

An examplification of the front and back-end activities approach to evaluating corporate social investments
Yungong Theophilus Jong (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University)
This paper set out to suggest and to exemplify the application of the front and backend activities approach to evaluating effective Corporate Social Investments (CSI) activities using the case of the extractive sector CSI integration practices in Cameroon.

Politics of sugarcane promotion and sustainable development: foreign capital, power dynamics and policy practices in Zambia
Simon Manda (University of Leeds); Anne Tallontire (University of Leeds); Andrew Dougill (University of Leeds)
The paper argues that corporations deploy the 'power of presence' to influence national policies and practices for promoting sugarcane in Zambia. Drawing on two smallholder sugarcane projects, interpretations, divergences and incompatibilities in development objectives among actors are assessed.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships and the structuring of spaces between fields
Moira Faul (Université de Genève); Jordan Tchilingirian (University of Bath)
The authors theorise multi-stakeholder partnerships as a means to explore emerging spaces between established fields they bridge across, using network approaches to examine how the interactions of partners continuously structure partnerships; and the effect of initial conditions on partnering.

11:00-12:30

The Geneva connection: pharmaceutical companies and the LDCs
Helen Hawthorne (Middlesex University)
This paper reviews the cooperation between pharmaceutical companies and Least Developed Countries in relation to access to essential medicines which developed as a result of the MDGs. It investigates how the introduction of the SDGs has affected this cooperation and whether the LDCs have benefited.

P05 Approaches to tourism, development and sustainability [Tourism and Development SG]

Convenors: Nika Balomenou (University of Hertfordshire); David Harrison (Middlesex University)

H33 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Tourism is often claimed to be a sustainable form of 'development' by governments and other agencies, and has generated much academic discussion. However, such claims need to be examined and tested, for both theoretical consistency and empirical validity.

09:00-10:30

What pro-poor value chain analysis tells us & what it doesn't tell us: a claim for more critical approaches

Theres Winter (Sheffield Hallam University)

Pro-poor value chain analysis (VCA) has been frequently applied to measure the economic impact of tourism strategies. This research tests VCA in Brazil's Northeast and asks to leave the positivist paradigm behind and move towards a more holistic and critical approach.

Tracking sustainability in tourism development policy and planning in Ghana

Emmanuel Akwasi Adu-Ampong (Sheffield Hallam University)

This paper tracks how the concept of sustainability has been adopted and evolved within Ghanaian tourism policy and planning. A content analysis of tourism policy documents show particular shifts in the emphasis placed on on the economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainability.

Tourism planning and development in Myanmar: capitalism, communities and change

Julia Jeyacheya (Manchester Metropolitan University); Julia Jeyacheya (Manchester Metropolitan University); Mark Hampton (University of Kent); Julian Clifton (University of Western Australia)

This paper examines how the forces of globalisation and neoliberalism are determining the direction and mode of tourism development in Myanmar. We demonstrate how a globalised tourism industry is reshaping the national model to one which capitalises on weak governance and disempowered local people.

11:00-12:30

Unsustainable and disempowering: tourism, water and development in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia.
Stroma Cole (UWE)
Tourism is using unsustainable amounts of water to the detriment of communities. The price of water is beyond the reach of some and pushes others into exploitative paid work. Based on fieldwork in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia I explore the unsustainable and disempowering aspects of tourism development.

Tourism, paradigms and mobilties
David Harrison (Middlesex University)
There have been recent claims that a 'new mobilities paradigm' is especially appropriate to tourism studies. However, applying Kuhn's to social science generally is problematic and, though useful, 'the new mobilities paradigm' is neither a paradigm nor necessary in tourism studies.

P06 Finance and sustainable development

Convenor: Rashmi Arora (University of Bradford)
G21 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30**

Although a large literature exists on finance-economic growth relationship, yet not much is known on how financial sector can lead to sustainable growth and development. In this panel we invite papers which examine how financial sector development can contribute to sustainable development.

09:00-10:30

Is finance available to all in South Asia?
Rashmi Arora (University of Bradford)
This study using World Bank and CGAP database examines extent of financial access in the South Asian countries. The countries included are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and India. We also examine digitisation of financial services in the region.

Thinking inside the box: a closer look at financial inclusion and household income
Quanda Zhang (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology)
In this paper, I first construct a new micro level multidimensional index for financial inclusion. I then examine the effect of financial inclusion on household income. I find that financial inclusion has a strong positive effect on household income.

Finance as just a constraint on economic growth or a way to sustainable development.
Kenneth Jackson (Auckland Institute of Studies)
This paper considers the way in which finance is seen most often in relation to commercial aggregates rather than issues of distribution and the impact of poverty and inequality, questions of sustainability and equality as between income groups, gender and generations.

King Edward VII Avenue
Alison Brown (Cardiff University); Peter Mackie (Cardiff University)
This paper takes a comparative perspective to explore access to finance in four African cities in different political regimes, based on ESRC-DFID research in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, to argue that the effectiveness and reach of microfinance is closely tied to wider political agendas.

11:00-12:30

Innovative financing models for green investments for the poor in Kenya
Maria Sassi (University of Pavia); Naira Harutyunyan (Development Foundation of Armenia)
Green financing landscape for pro-poor investments in Kenya is examined. Clean energy governance framework constantly improves making Kenya a regional pioneer. Successful business models targeting the poor exist that via innovation and cultural appropriateness make a market niche from a problem.

Financial sector development in South Asia: achievements and challenges
Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)
The paper aims at assessing financial development of South Asian economies, discussing similarities and differences between their financial systems, and assessing impact of financial sector development (inclusive financial inclusion) on sustainable development in the region.

Financing for sustainable development in fragile states: the case of the DR Congo
Laure Gnassou (Economist)
To achieve sustainable peace and development referring to the 2030 Agenda, the DR Congo, a fragile State, must secure sustainable financing. However, it has experienced a multidimensional crisis putting public finance under pressure since 2016.

Microfinance institutions and poverty targeting in Northern Ghana
Gilbert Zana Naab (University of Bradford)
This study assesses the institutional designs of Microfinance institutions (MFIs) against their actual implementation. I argue for effectiveness of MFIs product designs be viewed from both supply and demand sides of the core market and as well consider the livelihood strategies of MF clients.

14:00-15:30

Commercial microfinance institutions and formalization of informal enterprises in Nigeria
Oluwole Oridupa (Leeds Beckett University)
This paper critically discusses implications of commercial microfinance Institutions (CMFIs) in driving formalization of informal enterprises in Nigeria as a case of other developing and emerging countries. The research used Marx's surplus value theoretical framework, particularly the exploitation of interest- bearing credit.

P07 Critical sustainable capacity and development management

Convenor: Farhad Analoui (University of Bradford)
L30 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30**

This panel is concerned with the need for sharing critical challenges offered by new strands of research, theories, principles, tools, applications and different experience of practitioners' capacity and development management for continual learning, and the realisation of the sustainable goals.

Sustainable capacity building: the role of donor agencies
Joseph Danquah (University of Bradford); Farhad Analoui (University of Bradford)
World Bank and other donor agencies support capacity development projects to sustain development goals. Study of assemblies in Ghana shows positive impact. It is recommended that these initiatives be implemented through semi-autonomous bodies to facilitate endogenous process. A model is proposed.

Role of human resource development in public sector reform and decentralization: the case of central region of Ghana
Kwabena Barima Antwi (University of Cape Coast); Farhad Analoui (University of Bradford); Simon Mariwah (University of Cape Coast)
The study examines the role of HRD in enhancing public sector reform and decentralization in Ghana. Participants admit that HRD plays a central role in achieving public sector reform and decentralization in Ghana, by ensuring sustained engagement of key players through capacity building.

Towards achieving sustainable human resource capacity development: the role of international donors and practitioners in the developing world
Farhad Analoui (University of Bradford); Joseph Danquah (University of Bradford)
Capacity development fosters systematic, integrated, developing country ownership, focused on sustainable results. The dominant role of donor-led projects is examined. It is argued that role of Human Resource Development (HRD) gains unprecedented importance for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Parameters of managerial effectiveness and development of third sector managers: an empirical study of HIV NGO managers in India
Shehnaz Bhore (University of Bradford); Farhad Analoui (University of Bradford)
This first-time research explores the effectiveness of NGO managers in the India. The aim of this research has been to explore the parameters of managerial effectiveness among the managerial staff of HIV/AIDS NGOs in India.

P08 The history of development thought: a look in the mirror

Convenor: Albert Sanghoon Park (University of Cambridge)
L29 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

This panel invites reflection on development's past for the sake of a sustainable future—not only for the world, but also for development's place in it. What can we learn from development's past? How does this change perceptions of its future? Diverse viewpoints are highly encouraged to participate.

14:00-15:30

Foreign aid, development assistance, soft power and public diplomacy
Colin Alexander (Nottingham Trent University)
This paper examines the relationship between a country's foreign aid and development assistance programmes and the communication of a positive image to both domestic and international audiences by using soft power analysis as its framework.

From Bandung to Trump: international development and the contest of development paradigms
Patrick Kilby (Australian National University)
This paper explores the development of Western and Chinese foreign aid since the 1950s and the paradigms that guide each; how the aid has contributed to shaping North-South and South-South relations; and finally, the implications of a more nationalist US foreign aid policy.

Evidence in the changing aid landscape
Woojin Jung (UC Berkeley)
Over the past three decades, there has been a shift in dominant models of aid intervention and evidence. The study explores the evolution of aid in three phases: sectoral, entrepreneurial and technological, and critically accounts for particular ways of providing evidence.

16:00-17:30

The idea of development: a historiographical turn?
Albert Sanghoon Park (University of Cambridge)
What is the history of international development? How has this history been portrayed? Furthermore, what are the practical consequences? This paper presents a review of historical texts to highlight a number of historical narratives since the 1980s and their ensuing controversies.

On the (mis)uses of colonial history in new institutional economics and its implications for approaches to contemporary development
Hazel Gray (University of Edinburgh)
This paper evaluates the uses of colonial history in new institutional economics of Douglass North, Acemoglu, Robinson etc. The paper argues that colonial history is misrepresented and this has significant implications for understanding the role of violence in development.

P09 Rising Powers: shapers and re-shapers of sustainable development? [Rising Powers SG]

Convenors: Lidia Cabral (Institute of Development Studies); Rory Horner (University of Manchester); Emma Mawdsley (University of Cambridge)
JSB (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Rising power states, firms and civil society organisations lead a wider group of increasingly influential southern actors shaping global (un)sustainable development. These sessions explore the various channels through which these various actors may shape and re-shape sustainable development.

09:00-10:30

'Rising Powers' firms and global value chains: what lessons for governance, upgrading, and sustainability?
Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester)
Rising Powers are recognised as key drivers of the global economy. Centres of global production and increasingly consumption. What is not known is how Rising Power lead firms are shaping the geographies of global value chains, and with what consequences for governance and sustainability concerns.

Making global trade governance work for development - role of rising powers in shaping sustainable trade regime
Anna Wróbel (University of Warsaw)
This paper aims to present how to improve the governance of global trade and the WTO to better advance sustainable development and respond to the needs of developing countries. Especially it will be characterized the role of rising powers in shaping sustainable trade regime.

A double-edged sword: what does China's development experience tell us about the sustainability of their aid model in Sub - Saharan Africa?
Nastassja Quijano (University of Westminster); Abel Gizaw (University of Westminster); Eliana Gerardi (University of Westminster); Natanya Rodrigo-Candappa (University of Westminster)
China has become an influential player in the international development landscape based on their economic growth. This paper will explore how China is reshaping and challenging the concept of sustainability through a hybrid model of development assistance in Sub – Saharan Africa.

11:00-12:30

Chinese renewable energy Investment in South Africa: a 'meso-level' analysis
Wei Shen (Institute of Development Studies); Lucy Baker (University of Sussex)
This paper interrogates factors that driving or deterring bilateral cooperation in clean energy transitions between two major developing countries: China and South Africa. It shows that the Chinese wind and solar energy activities are developed in a unique manner compared to other energy projects.

'Rising player' dynamics abroad - and at home? Turkey and the sustainability turn in global development
Sebastian Haug (University of Cambridge)
The dynamics surrounding the first steps of SDG implementation in Turkey provide insights into the complex realities of 'rising' players in the field of global development.

The institution of Indonesian South-South cooperation: negotiating the global and national context
Miranda Tahalele (Australian National University)
The institutional setting of Indonesian South-south Cooperation cultivates an 'Indonesian Way' of cooperation that grounded in its historical narrative and internal good governance agenda while negotiating the global development context.

P10 The informality of inventiveness: knowledge, innovation and the sustainability of the informal economy

Convenors: Colin Marx (UCL); Nicholas Phelps (UCL); Michael Walls (UCL)
J19 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

This panel will explore the knowledge mobilised by informal enterprises, their inventiveness and the relationship of these to business, institutional/community and environmental sustainability.

14:00-15:30

Economic knowledge and informality: drawing lessons from the Global South
Michael Walls (UCL); Colin Marx (UCL)
Much literature on economic knowledge draws on data from wealthy countries, where knowledge is often formalised. Drawing on limited primary research in Zaria, Nigeria and Hargeisa, Somaliland, we consider how frameworks might be developed to improve understanding where levels of informality are high.

Informal entrepreneurs' perceptions and practices regarding the environmental and social sustainability of their businesses.
Nicholas Andreou (Balloon Ventures); Enrico Calvanese (Balloon Ventures)
This paper investigates informal entrepreneurs' perceptions and practices of environmental and social sustainability in Kenya. Using thematic analysis, we considered what the main barriers to sustainability are using an entrepreneur-driven approach.

Innovation in managing the informal sector: the case of the new (2014) Street Vendors Act in India
Philip Amis (University of Birmingham)
This paper is concerned with attempts to manage the informal sector in India in terms of the Street Vendors Act 2104. The problematic implementation experience of this act is discussed in the case of the state of MP in India. Nevertheless this is seen as an important Global innovation.

Real, imagined and administered spaces of urban economic agglomeration: the case of industry, kampongs and government in Indonesia
Nicholas Phelps (UCL)
The reality of urban economic agglomeration is one of the concentration of businesses. Rarely do concentrations coincide with the boundaries of imagined communities or the borders of administrative spaces of governments. The paper examines these ideas in relation to Indonesia.

16:00-17:30

The relabelling of 'creative' kampongs: informality and innovation questioned
Fikri Zul Fahmi (Institut Teknologi Bandung); Dinar Ramadhani (Institut Teknologi Bandung); Adiwan Aritenang (Institut Teknologi Bandung)
This paper presents critiques of how kampongs are relabelled as 'creative' but the development strategies are not clearly designed to support creativity and innovation processes.

The creative Kampungs of Solo, Indonesia: a case study in public policy, informal inventiveness, and sustainability
Ahmad Rifai (Yayasan Kota Kita); Nina Asterina (Yayasan Kota Kita); Brett Davis (University of Pennsylvania)
By examining the community and economic conditions of three 'creative kampungs' in Solo, Indonesia, this paper explores the relationship between public policy, the inventiveness of informal enterprise, and sustainability.

The role of exogenous factors in stimulating innovation and clusters
Holi Wijaya (Diponegoro University); Iwan Rudiarto (Diponegoro University)
The paper identifies the important roles of local government and individual champions as exogenous factors promoting the innovation and development of locally-based SME clusters in Indonesia.

P11 Supporting change in fragile states: experiences and next steps

Convenor: Owen Greene (University of Bradford)
C9 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Research–Practitioner panel series on experiences and next steps for effective support for political and conflict resilience of fragile and conflict affected states.

09:00-10:30

The role of local governance in a fragile state: the case of Nepal after the 2006 Peace Agreement.
Neil Webster (Danish Institute for International Studies)
Local governance in Nepal emerged as critical factor in the country's post-conflict development. The paper examines the role of the national Local Governance and Community Development Programme, the shifting engagements of government, donors, local communities and citizens, and the lessons learned.

Supporting resilient political institutions: a politically agile approach
Susan Griffiths (Global Partners Governance)
Drawing on the experience of Global Partners Governance supporting political institutions in fragile MENA states, the paper argues for an adaptive, "politically agile" approach, focusing on local ownership and behaviour, and considers some of the challenges in implementing this approach.

Socio-economic recovery in fragile settings: aid interventions and recovery trajectories
Gemma van der Haar (Wageningen University); Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
This paper discusses how policies and interventions that seek to enable socio-economic recovery in fragile, post-conflict settings intersect with people's efforts to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, in complex, non-linear recovery trajectories.

Community-led reconstruction as democratic social transformation in Nepal
Gordon Crawford (Coventry University); Chas Morrison (Coventry University)
This research investigates post-earthquake community-led reconstruction as a mechanism to achieve democratic social transformation, by simultaneously contesting socio-economic inequalities and unjust power relations, and challenging weak responses from a state characterised by political fragility.

11:00-12:30

The feminization of rural space: how women are (re)constructing gender and power in Africa
Chesney McOmber (University of Florida)
While many important studies are exploring the impacts of migration on displaced people, this paper asks an equally important question: what happens to those who are left behind? This paper explores the gendered experience of reconstructing communities where men have become absent and its consequences for development practice.

Enhancing conflict- and gender-sensitive engagement with fragile and conflict affected states: lesson from country programme experience
Owen Greene (University of Bradford)
Over the last 20 years, international policies and guidelines have been widely adopted to promote conflict sensitive and gender-sensitive policies and programmes in fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS). These methodologies and guidelines are often not used adequately in practice in country programmes in actual FCAS contexts, even by well-intentioned aid agencies and NGOs. This paper reports on the findings of a recent collaboration by Oxfam GB, Saferworld and Bradford University to examining their practical experience in working in FCAS countries to identify key methodological and institutional weaknesses and contextual challenges and opportunities to overcome them.

Economic resilience in fragile cities
Alison Brown (Cardiff University); Peter Mackie (Cardiff University)
This paper examines the informal economy's role in poverty-reduction and economic recovery in post-conflict and fragile cities. Based on studies of Hargeisa and Karachi, the paper argues for a re-evaluation of the informal economy in supporting post-conflict resilience and recovery.

P12 Achieving inclusive urban development through scaling up participatory and co-productive planning

Convenors: Philipp Horn (The Open University); Diana Mitlin (University of Manchester)
L29 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

This panel aims to critically explore approaches on scaling up the effective modalities of participatory and co-productive neighbourhood planning to the city level, and in so doing seeks to strengthen the critical mass of people-centred approaches supporting inclusive and sustainable urban development.

09:00-10:30

Imagining urban futures: urban design thinking for city-scale co-production
Beatrice De Carli (University of Sheffield); Helen Rourke (Development Action Group)
The paper engages critically with the discourse of urban design thinking in participatory urban development, questioning to which extent and under which conditions design – as a way of forward thinking about the city – can enable co-production at the city scale. Co-authors: Beatrice De Carli, Helen Rourke, Helen MacGregor.

Harnessing decentralisation for inclusive urban service delivery: a case study of Kigali, Rwanda
Thomas Stubbs (University of Cambridge)
Kigali is a beacon of stability amidst the dysfunctional urbanism characterizing sub-Saharan Africa. Based on findings from informant interviews, this study finds that the institutionalization of traditional participatory practices underpins the city's successful approach to urban service delivery.

Towards citywide participatory planning: emerging community-led practices in three African cities
Philipp Horn (The Open University); Diana Mitlin (University of Manchester)
This paper discusses efforts to scale-up participatory planning from the community to the city-level. We argue that, for more equitable urban development to occur, it is vital to rethink the planning process with more careful acknowledgement towards present city-specific challenges and obstacles.

Inclusive city governance: international lesson-drawing from progressive urban leadership
Robin Hambleton (University of the West of England)
In a recent book, 'Leading the Inclusive City', the author examines examples of inspirational civic leadership in 17 cities in 14 different countries. This paper presents a conceptual framework for understanding inclusive place-based governance and provides examples to illustrate the power of place.

11:00-12:30

Enacting gender-sensitive, participatory slum upgrade: lessons from the implementation of BSUP and RAY in Trivandrum, Kerala
Glyn Williams (University of Sheffield); Berit Aasen (Oslo and Akershus University College)
This paper uses primary data from two housing projects in Trivandrum, Kerala to explore the difficulties of realising in practice the participatory goals of India's national slum-upgrade policy. It recommends smarter institutional design to strengthen beneficiary voice within housing delivery.

Scaling up participatory and co-productive transport planning to support safer mobilities among children and other vulnerable groups: experiences in urban Ghana
Gina Porter (Durham University); Karen Lucas (Unversity of Leeds); Albert Abane (University of Cape Coast); Samuel Owusu (University of Cape Coast); Jeff Turner (Leeds University); Regina Obilie Amoako-Sakyi (University of Cape Coast)
This paper draws on mobilities research conducted through co-investigation with young people in Cape Coast, Ghana, and a subsequent GCRF-funded workshop. We explore the potential for scaling up our approach to support more inclusive urban transport planning across the city and beyond.

P13 Sustainability and the role of collective action in shifting power relations in the extractive industries

Convenor: Sally Faulkner (University of Sheffield)
Discussant: Patrick Osei-Kufuor (University of Cape Coast)
N3 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

Extractive industries often create social conflict, pitting local communities both against each other and against Governments and corporations. This panel will share research and experiences to highlight how differing forms of collective action may be reconciled to produce a sustainable outcome.

Evaluating the impact of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) on corruption in Zambia
Paul Fenton Villar (University of East Anglia); Elissaios Papyrakis (University of East Anglia)
This paper provides the first quantitative investigation of the impact of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) on corruption in Zambia.

Environment, conflict and security nexus in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria.
Hurso Adam (London South Bank University)
What this paper aim is to examine and discuss the politics of oil, environment, conflict and security in the Nigeria's Niger Delta region.The diagreement 'greed versus grievance' between companies & communies led to the conflicts in the region.

The impact of migration on forms of collective action connected to the mining industry in Peru
Sally Faulkner (University of Sheffield)
The informal mining sector has a variety of impacts on the populations affected by it and their ability to act collectively, both in mining settlements and the miners' home communities. This presentation looks at this problem in relation to sustainability by drawing on evidence collected from PhD fieldwork in Peru.

Extractive industries and social relations of value distribution: might extractive revenues foster regional economic change in Latin America?
Felipe Irarrazaval (University of Manchester)
This work looks for analyzing how social conflicts over extractive revenues distribution might foster regional development. Such conflicts might enhance territorial or sub-national projects, and consequently, generate synergies with economic policies for economic diversification in Latin America.

P16 Local communities and energy projects

Convenors: Barbara Arisi (UNILA & Vrije Universiteit); Philippe Hanna (Leiden University); Ed Atkins (University of Bristol)
N3 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Facing energy projects impacting their territories and/or lifestyles, local communities engage to participate in decision making to stop projects, to transform them or to redefine the context of such schemes. This panel explores ways in which such struggles provide new definitions of sustainability.

09:00-10:30

Can feathers be mightier than the bulldozers? Indigenous people fight Belo Monte dam in Brazil
Barbara Arisi (UNILA & Vrije Universiteit); Philippe Hanna (Leiden University)
This presentation will discuss the Indigenous movement struggle against large projects in the Amazon, such as the Belo Monte dam and Belo Sun gold mining. Focus will be given for Indigenous performative strategies and online activism actions based on such performances.

'The town is surrounded:' from climate concerns to life under wind turbines in La Ventosa, Mexico
Alexander Dunlap (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)
Supported by climate change mitigation legislation, a 'wind rush' engulfed the Istmo. Now, La Ventosa sits surrounded by high-tension wires and wind turbines with some only 280 meters from homes.

Strategies of successful anti-dam-movements: evidence from Myanmar and Thailand
Julian Kirchherr (Utrecht University)
Very first comparative case study on strategies of successful anti-dam-movements in developing countries. Campaigns against Myanmar's Myitsone Dam and Thailand's Kaeng Suea Ten Dam are examined. Role of issue framing as well as a sophisticated campaign strategy emerged as key success factors.

Wind energy in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec: wind, land, livelihoods and the everyday politics of wind
Gerardo Alonso Torres Contreras (Institute of Development Studies)
This study aims to provide insights on the attitudes, values and motivations that fuel opposition and support for renewable energies in Mexico by analysing local communities' reactions and engagement to wind energy in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

11:00-12:30

Refusing to celebrate victory: the cancellation of the São Luiz do Tapajós dam, Brazil
Ed Atkins (University of Bristol)
This paper explores the 2016 cancellation of São Luiz do Tapajós dam in Brazil. It demonstrates the difficulties in separating this decision from the shifting political context in which it was made and that, as a result, the end of the project does not represent the end of the battle against it.

Conflicting temporalities and oil extraction in Turkana: when unreliable present and uncertain future are contested by strengthening ties to the past
Marianna Betti (University of Bergen)
The oil discovered in Turkana in 2012 has already affected the lives of many people who respond to the growing insecurity they face by drawing from their past and traditions. Turkana thus contest an untrustworthy present and an uncertain future with reliable values and practices from the past.

P17 Sustainability and the role of development projects

Convenors: Ola Sholarin (University of Westminster); David Potts (University of Bradford)
J19 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 11:00-12:30**

This panel examines the efficacy of development projects, and their contribution to development. How do we know if they contribute to sustainable economic growth or whether the benefits derived from them are shared in an equitable way? Are the methods available to answer such questions actually used?

Hierarchical and contextual differences in the articulation of development project quality: implications for sustainability
Murray Boardman (Deakin University, Melbourne)
The quality of development projects influences sustainability, yet within development quality is less visible than other measures. The paper identifies that quality is contingent on hierarchical and contextual factors, which leads to challenges around the function of development projects.

EAGLE soaring towards interdependence: whose cost? Whose benefit? Whose analysis?
Robert Dawes (Mothers' Union); Johanna Fadipe (Mothers' Union)
Mothers' Union Uganda has been working on an iterative participatory process of Church-led community mobilisation called EAGLE based on a co-financing and shared dividends model. This paper argues that this is a stronger model for sustainability than a traditional donor-recipient model.

P18 Planning for sustainable development goals: new thinking and emerging practices

Convenors: David Hulme (University of Manchester); Admos Chimhowu (University of Manchester)
F34 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 11:00-12:30**

The papers look at how countries in the Global South craft national development plans to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. They focus on the rationalities underpinning this 'New National Development Planning' and the sets of processes, policies and practices that come with it.

Does planning matter? National Development Plans and Sustainable Development Goals in the Global South
Admos Chimhowu (University of Manchester); David Hulme (University of Manchester); Lauchlan Munro (University of Ottawa)
Based on an analysis of national development plans from over 100 countries produced over the last 10 years this paper distils key characteristics and produces a typology of national development plans. The paper draws out some lessons for planning for sustainable development goals in the Global South.

National MDG implementation: lessons for the SDG era
Moizza B Sarwar (Overseas Development Institute)
This paper analyses and compares the different ways in which national governments of selected countries implemented the MDGs to observe and analyses existing patterns of implementation in order to provide one guideline for how practitioners working on the SDGs can implement the new agenda.

Can the Global South achieve poverty eradication within environmental boundaries? Trade-offs, policies and the role of growth and inequality
Daniele Malerba (University of Manchester)
The paper addresses the need to achieve poverty eradication in the global South within global environmental limits. It empirically shows that the current development path is unsustainable, underlining the need for structural transformations and targeted policies in National Development Plans.

Building on national ICT policies to achieve SDG 9.c: investigating the growth of Local Digital Content in Sub-Saharan Africa
Sanna Ojanpera (University of Oxford); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)
We analyse the effect of ICT policies on growth of local digital content in Sub-Saharan Africa. We situate our findings into the context of ongoing policy development, as the lack of local web content has been identified to limit the region's opportunities to benefit from ICTs and the Internet.

P19 Land-use conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa: innovative pathways to sustainable solutions

Convenors: Gaim Kibreab (London South Bank University); Oluwaseun Kolade (London South Bank University); Robert Smith
C7 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30**

In recent years, land use conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa have intensified due to population explosion, increasing urbanisation, climate change, and non-adaptive tenure systems. This panel explores innovative approaches that can engender peace through efficient land use and fair distribution.

The politics of land use in Nigeria: pastoralists versus farmers conflict
Hurso Adam (London South Bank University); Nadia Imtiaz (London South Bank University)
The aim of this paper is to examine the interface between the pastoralists and farmers conflicts over the use and ownership of land and water in Nigeria. Conflict surrounding land issues in Nigeria are complex and multifaceted, the complexity and dynamics change over time and depending on the area.

A new framework for understanding and resolving farmers-herdsmen conflict in Nigeria
Oluwaseun Kolade (London South Bank University); Garba Ibrahim (University of Maiduguri)
This paper proposes a new multi-dimensional model that integrates technological and socio-political factors into a framework for analysing and resolving perennial farmers-herdsmen conflicts in Nigeria.

The sustainable intensification of agriculture interrogated: does it constitute a paradigm shift and is it relevant for developing countries?
Selam Hailemichael (Norwegian University of Life Sciences)
The sustainable intensification (SI) of agriculture is a concept that is expected to guide the Green Revolution in Africa. SI's proponents insist that it entails a paradigm shift but this claim has attracted fierce debates. This paper analyses the applicability of SI in a developing country context.

The shift towards cashew cultivation: livelihood diversification, poverty alleviation and food security in Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana
Simon Mariwah (University of Cape Coast); Ruth Evans (University of Reading); Kwabena Barima Antwi (University of Cape Coast)
This paper examines the implications of changing agricultural land use for farmers' livelihoods, poverty alleviation, and household food security in the context of globalisation and environmental change, concerns which are central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The role of women in the rural development strategies in Zimbabwe
Marilyn Lindiwe Maphosa (Lupane State University)
This paper examines how Zimbabwean rural women have been adapting and surviving within the constraints and limitations of a patriarchal society. The women are the major producers in agriculture but their importance as producers is rarely recognised.

P20 Is 'sustainability' still a useful concept in a world of uneconomic growth?

Convenors: Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB); Irene Guijt (Oxfam GB)
C9 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

Sustainability is a contested and sometimes exploited term. It is used to describe purposes that stand in opposition and to justify unsustainable practices. This panel aims to interrogate both the term and the associated policy agendas by interrogating what is being sustained and why.

14:00-15:30

Sustainability and its disputes: analysis of this concept through the Green Revolution trajectories
Nelson Rodriguez (University of Manchester)
This presentation discusses how the concept of sustainability has been used to justify different models of agricultural production through the analysis of the Green Revolution trajectories.

New problems, old solutions: the water-energy nexus, sustainability, and the resurgence of hydropower
Filippo Menga (University of Reading)
A critical look at how key actors in the hydropower sector have re-established its dominance through the incorporation of the discursive frames of sustainability and of the water-energy nexus.

The footprint of well-being: the relationship between happiness and sustainability (a case study from Samaipata, Bolivia)
William Powers (New York University)
The Andean concept of buen vivir, or "living well," represents a paradigm of sustainability steeped in historical practice and under revival for contemporary culture. The case of a Bolivian eco-municipality reveals striking lessons for reaching high-happiness levels with a low carbon footprint.

16:00-17:30

Running to Stand Still? How failure demand, defensive expenditures & uneconomic growth demand a new economic model
Katherine Trebeck (Oxfam GB)
'Defensive expenditures'; 'failure demand', and 'consolation goods' are 'down-stream' efforts to heal and hence preserve the current system. This paper will question how efforts to 'sustain' support a growth-ist agenda and undermine debate about a new economic paradigm.

Competing discourses and concepts: sustainability, wellbeing, happiness?
Fredrik Björk (Malmö University)
In this presentation different concepts – GNH, etc and their relationship to sustainability will be discussed.

P21 Building networks for sustainable change: joining efforts of academia, policy and practice
Convenors: Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel); Susanne von Itter (European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI))
G21 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

Context: Putting the SDGs into practice. We will discuss: Potentials of networks between academia, policy and practice, Requirements to promote better understanding and closer collaboration between decision-makers and scholars, Ways to influence policy with research, Spaces for scholarly activism.

14:00-15:30

Understanding research impact beyond the academy: implications for knowledge for sustainable development
Katherine Williams (University of Cambridge)
Development research organisations are increasingly invested in understanding how their work is used by diverse audiences. Alternative metrics of impact have grown rapidly as a way of measuring impact beyond academia. This paper will present insights on the nature and effects of these tools.

The 'institutional bricolage' of a consortium: perspectives from Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) projects
Camilla Audia (King's College London); Mekuria Delelegn (Addis Ababa University); Frances Crowley (King's College London)
This paper focuses on collaboration and learning between at risk groups, development practitioners, policymakers and academics. It explores how the 'bricolage' of their relationships influences their way of working together in an effective and sustainable manner to strengthen resilience.

Strengthening the partnership between parliament, the academia and other stakeholders in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Eugenius Besa Mumba (National Assembly of Zambia); Elsie Simpamba (National Assembly of Zambia)
This paper focuses on the role of parliament in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It explains how parliament can utilise its partnership with stakeholders in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The paper aims to bring a parliamentary perspective to the discussion.

University networks to enhance knowledge exchange for better policy and practice for sustainable development?
Johanna Kivimäki (University of Jyväskylä)
By presenting the highlights and stumbling blocks from UniPID's work, this presentation will address the potential and limitations of academic networks and aim to encourage the sharing of best practices on facilitating research-policy cooperation for sustainable development.

16:00-17:30

Well-being participatory action research: building capabilities through participatory video in Lagos
Alexandre Apsan Frediani (University College London); Alejandra Boni (Ingenio CSIC-UPV)
The paper analyses the potential of wellbeing participatory action research in enhancing the capability of informal dwellers' groups in advocating for their housing rights in Lagos. It reflects on the process of knowledge co-production facilitated through a participatory video workshop.

The living well collaborative: a case study of a hybrid post-development initiative where the Bolivian Andes meets the Amazon
Melissa Crane Powers (The World Policy Institute,USA)
This paper explores the case study of the Living Well Collaborative, an incubator initiative of research, action, writing and exchange based in Samaipata, Bolivia that attempts to bridge academic expertise, local policy and action with global exchange.

P22 Comprehending the different organisational types in development work: from NGOs to PONGOs

Convenor: Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta)
H33 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

This panel explores how different types of "NGOs" contribute to development. The papers engage with different conceptions of "NGOs," whether it is government-organised NGOs, party-organised NGOs, social enterprises, non-profits or other organisational types.

Organizational ambiguities in NGO worlds: development, management and hybridity
David Lewis (LSE)
The search for 'viable hybrid solutions' is at the centre of successful development intervention (Brett 2009). This paper explores this issue in relation to NGOs, where new combinations of organizational structures and objectives have emerged, along with more ambiguous sector boundaries.

Toward a multi-layered understanding of contemporary NGOs and organisational change
Timothy Hildebrandt (LSE); Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Reza Hasmath (University of Alberta)
In this paper we suggest that contemporary NGOs can be better understood within transitory, temporal, and spatial terms. Setting aside the hand wringing over 'mission creep' we suggest that organisation evolution has become more normalised and thus needs to be better understood.

The role of NGOs in influencing foreign policy and international development practices: the case of China
Reza Hasmath (University of Alberta)
Using inferential network analysis, this paper looks at the role of foreign affairs NGOs in influencing China's foreign policy and international development practice and behaviour.

Rethinking global civil society in an era of a rising China
Jennifer Hsu (University of Alberta); Reza Hasmath (University of Alberta)
How are relatively new non-state actors, such as Chinese NGOs, who are increasingly "going abroad" and conducting development work, interacting and contributing to and reshaping our understanding of global civil society?

P23 Problematising gender inclusions and exclusions in the post-2015 sustainability discourse: sustaining inequalities?

Convenor: Sarah Bradshaw (Middlesex University)
N4 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

Gender equality is being constructed as both a problem of, and an answer to, achieving sustainable development in the post-2015 era. This panel asks – what are the best ways to address the problem of gendered inclusions in, and exclusions from, the SDGs and the 2030 sustainability discourse?

Durability and diffusion of women's empowerment: a panel data analysis from India
Namrata Chindarkar (National University of Singapore); Sonia Akter (National University of Singapore)
This paper examines durability and diffusion of women's empowerment over time. Using panel data from India and a domain-based framework, we find that durability varies across empowerment domains. Further, we find a significant diffusion effect across all empowerment domains.

Gender, women's work, and sustainable work
Wendy Olsen (University of Manchester); Samantha Watson (LSHTM)
Taking up how women's work is theorised, this paper first solves a knotty problem of social theory and then offers mixed-methods evidence about women's work in India and Bangladesh. We propose a universalist, inclusive and sustainable approach to work and to women and households as agents.

Post-2015 Sustainable Development through a gender lens: is it development, is it sustainable?
Sarah Bradshaw (Middlesex University)
This paper will explore the intersection of sustainability and development in the process to define the 2030 Agenda. By applying a gender lens it will problematise the notion of 'sustainable development' and question if engendering the Agenda should be the aim of those seeking gender equality.

Social accountability and gender: a review of the literature and empirical findings from the DRC
Patrick Milabyo Kyamusugulwa (Intitut Superieur Techniques Medicales Bukavu); Sylvia Bergh (International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam); Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
Social accountability initiatives have been at the heart of development interventions. This paper focuses on a review of the literatures on social accountability and gender by re-defining these concepts theoretically. Attention will be paid to how such interventions help to achieve the SDG 16.

P24 Role of industrial development in sustainable and equitable growth

Convenor: Hossein Jalilian (University of Bradford)
J19 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

Traditionally, industrial development, and particularly manufacturing sector development, was seen as a way of generating sustainable long term growth in developing countries. The panel invites papers that theoretically and/or empirically deals broadly with the topic of this panel.

Political settlements in Latin America: institutional challenges for industrial growth
Tobias Franz (Universidad de los Andes)
The article argues that exogenous factors, such as global crises, paradigm shifts, and capitalist transnationalisation influence a new regime of rent management that reinforces Latin America's reliance on minimal technological inventories and static comparative advantages in low productivity sectors.

Patterns of business coordination in Latin America
Eva Renon (UCL)
Traditional theories of business associations are irrelevant to contemporary Latin America because of dramatic changes over the last 20 years in the economy. My theory of business organisation redefines the forms of business organisation and their causes, helping to better understand policy outcomes.

The networked nature of the Sub-Saharan African knowledge economy and its relation to manufacture-led regional trade
Sanna Ojanpera (University of Oxford); Mark Graham (University of Oxford)
We empirically estimate whether Sub-Saharan African programmers collaborate with others in the region resembling the flows of manufacture-led intra-regional trade, or with users outside the continent resembling the primary-commodity-led export flows.

P25 Accounting for sustainability: the case of emerging economies [Rising Powers SG]

Convenors: Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Essex); Teerooven Soobaroyen (University of Essex)
L30 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

This panel invites empirical or conceptual contributions on how accounting is implicated in the framing and measuring of sustainability from an organisational or national standpoint in the context of emerging economies.

09:00-10:30

Towards understanding community responsibility activities in Ghanaian rural community banks
M Karim Sorour (Northumbria University); Teerooven Soobaroyen (University of Essex); Mark Boadu (University of Professional Studies, Accra)
The paper investigates the corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the unique context of rural and community banks (RCB) in Ghana. We focus on how/ why RCBs practice CSR.

Management accounting for sustainability in emerging economies: an institutional perspective
Kelum Jayasinghe (University of Essex); Mohamed Yassin (University of Bahrain)
This paper explores the factors affecting the adoption of environmental management accounting practices in Egyptian manufacturing companies. From the lens of NIS, it illustrates the nexus between cultural and socio-economic factors and the sustainability oriented management accounting practices.

Discharging environmental accountability in emerging economies: the case of the Nigerian cement industry
Pawan Adhikari (University of Essex); Pik Liew (University of Essex); Abdurafiu Noah (University of Essex)
Drawing on institutional theory, the study unfolds the types of strategies that Nigerian cement companies have adopted to report their carbon emissions and discharge environmental accountability.

A study of management control and accountability practices in CSR Foundations: the case of a developing country (Mauritius)
Teerooven Soobaroyen (University of Essex); Raja Sannassee (University of Mauritius)
We investigate the process by which Corporate Social Responsibility Foundations (CSRFs) allocate funds to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and their own projects, the rationales and metrics used by CSRFs to monitor projects, and their external accountability mechanisms.

11:00-12:30

Governing the development: the case of competency management
Thankom Arun (University of Essex)
This paper reflects on how the competency management can improve accountability practices and governance standards in developing countries. The competency management ensure that governance is efficient and responsive and leads to optimal usage pf resources in meeting the specified outcomes.

Good governance and government accounting reforms in Benin and Ghana: altruism, neo-patrimonialism, corruption and neo-colonialism
Trevor Hopper (University of Sussex); Philippe Lassou (University of Guelph)
This study compares government accounting reforms in an African Anglophone and a Francophone country, namely Ghana and Benin, with respect to neo-colonialism, neo-patrimonialism and good governance.

P26 Sustainable wellbeing? [Wellbeing, Psychology and Therapeutic Culture in International Development SG]

Convenors: Elise Klein (University of Melbourne); Sarah White (University of Bath); Shreya Jha (University of Bath); China Mills (University of Sheffield); Sally Brooks (University of York)
E59 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

This panel critically interrogates understandings of the person advanced within sustainability discourse and practice. How is humanity seen as related to the broader world of living things? What implications have changing ecosystems for understandings of human being and action?

'Invisible problem' to global priority: making mental health count in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
China Mills (University of Sheffield)
Mental health is increasingly being made to 'count' globally, evident in its inclusion in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper explores the quantification of mental health and its interplay with development, focusing on the kinds of people that the numbers describe and create.

'A child is like a football… you have to pass to your friends in order to succeed': child fostering, social resilience, and relational wellbeing in Chiawa, Zambia
Sarah White (University of Bath)
Child fostering is explored as a relational practice of social resilience in response to stresses of HIV/AIDS and livelihood precarity in Chiawa, Zambia. Ambivalence emerges within and between different actors' perspectives. Tensions in analysing at individual and collective level are discussed.

Alcoholism and domestic violence as barriers to women's wellbeing: a significant problem in fishing communities with implications for marine conservation
Sarah Coulthard (Northumbria University); Nasheera Paranamana (Hardy Advanced Technological Institute); Carole White (University of East Anglia)
Data on women's subjective wellbeing in fishing communities in South Asia demonstrate the prevalence of alcoholism and domestic violence as common barriers to wellbeing. These are significant problems in fishing societies worldwide, which are set to worsen with depleting access to marine resources.

P27 Negotiating the politics of social protection: global, national, local

Convenors: Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Tom Lavers (University of Manchester)
F34 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

This panel will examine the negotiated nature of social protection policymaking from global and regional levels, to the national and local. The panel aims to bring together research on the forms of politics that matter at each level, including struggles over ideas as well as material interests.

14:00-15:30

The global politics of social protection
Sam Hickey (University of Manchester); Jeremy Seekings (University of Cape Town)
This paper sets out the forms of political economy, ideology & governmentality that led to social protection becoming a global public policy, with further insights on the role that organisational sociology played in this process through a case-study of how DFID has promoted cash transfers in Africa.

Taking coercion seriously: probing the structural and institutional dimensions of external pressure in developing countries with reference to the social protection agenda
Andrew Fischer (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Charmaine Ramos (International Institute of Social Studies); Ana Badillo (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Emma Lynn Cantal (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Benedict Yiyugsah (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
This paper argues for a reassessment of the role of external pressure and coercion by donors involved in the dissemination of the social protection agenda in developing countries. Emphasis is given to structural and institutional factors conditioning the exercise of power in the aid relations.

The politics of implementing social protection in Zambia: the role of ideas
Kate Pruce (University of Manchester)
This paper examines the interaction of national level policy decisions and local level implementation, leading to contestation and policy change through direct channels. Social and political acceptability can thereby over-ride evidence-based policy decisions, influencing social protection design.

New paradigm or business as usual? Social protection discourses in the MENA region
Rana Jawad (University of Bath)
The paper critically interrogates what is new about the concept of social protection and offers new empirical research from the MENA region. Conceptual and policy links are drawn with social policy.

16:00-17:30

Power, policy transfer and the uptake of social protection in Kenya
Marion Ouma (University of South Africa)
This paper examines the dynamics of power at different levels in the uptake of social protection policies in Kenya.

The political economy of social protection in Mozambique
Lars Buur (Roskilde University); Padil Salimo (Roskilde University)
This paper, applying a political settlements approach, analyses the political economy dynamics that have influenced the adoption and implementation of social protection in Mozambique.

P28 The political economy of renewable energy transitions

Convenor: Pritish Behuria (LSE)
L30 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 16:00-17:30**

The panel will examine the politics around clean energy transitions in developing countries. Case studies of specific sectors and examinations of inter-country politics are welcome.

Electricity consumption in Brazil and South Africa: distributive coalitions and consequences
Kathryn Hochstetler (LSE)
Renewable energy transitions are most often studied through the lens of production choices. This paper looks instead at how the political economy of electricity consumption also affects the speed and character of such transitions, using case studies of wind and solar power in Brazil and South Africa.

The political economy of bioenergy in developing countries: a case study of Punjab, India

Nadia Singh (Oxford Brookes University)

The paper evaluates the local outcomes of global bioenergy projects on the basis of an in depth case study of Punjab, India. The research is based on participatory field based research and analyses these developments by incorporating the voices of the multiple stakeholders involved.

The political economy of ambition in India's Solar Energy Sector

Pritish Behuria (LSE)

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

P29 Governance of renewable natural resources: delivering on sustainability and improved livelihoods? [Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change SG]

Convenor: Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham)

E59 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Governance affects the potential of renewable natural resources to be used sustainably and contribute to improved livelihoods. The panel welcomes paper proposals that explore the experience and challenges of governance arrangements of resources, such as fisheries, forests and grazing land.

09:00-10:30

Governance for ecosystem services and poverty alleviation: what can be learnt from a systematic mapping of literature?

Fiona Nunan (University of Birmingham)

Systematic mapping is used to describe and catalogue evidence related to the governance of ecosystem services and poverty alleviation. The protocol, setting out the rationale for search terms and coding, and preliminary results are presented.

Ecosystem services and poverty alleviation: informing natural resource governance through wellbeing and resilience

Tomas Chaigneau (University of Exeter); Katrina Brown (James Hutton Institute); Sarah Coulthard (Northumbria University)

We investigate the extent to which 10 years of research on ecosystem services and poverty alleviation informs debates and tensions between environment and development agendas, and what this means for natural resource governance and sustainability.

Resettlement and climate displacement in rural Zambia: governance and community responses
Mikkel Funder (Danish Institute for International Studies)
The UN climate change framework recognizes resettlement as a legitimate response to climate change in climate vulnerable areas. This paper presents fieldwork from rural Zambia on how communities respond to such controversial measures, and what the implications are for governance.

11:00-12:30

Scaling-out interventions in community forest institutions
Clare Barnes (LSE)
NGOs often attempt to scale-out their interventions in community forestry beyond the initial target community. This paper draws on critical institutionalism and international development literature to create a typology of scaling-out approaches and applies it to interventions in India.

From global to local: the social interface of forest governance pilot projects
Susannah Sallu (University of Leeds); Rob Marchant (York Institute for Tropical Ecosystems); Jonathan Ensor (University of York/ Stockholm Environment Institute); Kate Massarella (University of York / University of Leeds)
We explore the social interface between the international forest governance initiative of REDD+ and realities of Tanzanian villagers' lived experiences of REDD+ pilot projects. Focusing on knowledge processes and interface negotiations, it contributes insights into the social process of piloting.

P31 The role of social and community enterprise for sustainable development

Convenors: Robert Berry (Aston University); Roxanne Persaud; Edward Dixon (Goldsmiths, University of London); Richard Hull (Goldsmiths, University of London)
N4 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 16:00-17:30**

The panel welcomes perspectives on issues of pursuing sustainability through new ways of organising economic activity for developing markets in the Global South. It grapples with the issues they face, their work with Multi-nationals and how these interactions revise notions of sustainability.

ANTi-culture?: using Actor-Network Theory as a lens to understand the cultural sector's role in social development
Edward Dixon (Goldsmiths, University of London); Richard Hull (Goldsmiths, University of London)
Through a descriptive case study approach, the paper uses the Actor-Network Theory to understand the emergence, evolution and resourcing strategies of charitable actors in the Creative and Cultural Industry in Jamaica.

National development experts, aid and development: perspectives from Bangladesh and Ghana
Palash Kamruzzaman (University of South Wales); Emmanuel Kumi (University of Bath)
What role national development experts (NDEs), with deeper cultural knowledge and working in their country of origins, can play in facilitating sustainable change? Critical exploration of this group can deepen our understanding for building networks for promoting sustainable change.

Urban Institutional Rooftop PV Electricity: is this the answer to India's solar question?
Hippu Salk Kristle Nathan (National Institute of Advanced Studies)
The study looks does a techno-economic and political assessment of three 'firsts' in solar implementation in India: between rural and urban- urban first, between utility-scale and rooftop- rooftop first, and between institutions and individuals- institutions first.

Social enterprise, Cuban style
Richard Hull (Goldsmiths, University of London)
Exploring the unique challenges faced by social enterprises in Cuba in balancing financial viability with social and environmental impact, this paper argues for attention to both discursive and systemic structural factors in enabling progressive developments.

P32 Neo-liberal approaches in developing countries: perspectives and critical evaluations [DSA Scotland SG]

Convenors: Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde); Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde)
F21(Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

The main theme of this Panel is to analyse the free-market approach viewed as the neo-liberal development agenda being pursued by various developing countries. An important aim is to learn from the lessons arising from such development practices.

Growth with neoliberal development strategy: the case of Ghana
Mozammel Huq (University of Strathclyde); Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde)
This paper will examine the state-led 'dirigiste' economic approach which Ghana had pursued from the country's independence in 1957 to the early 1980s versus the current neoliberal-type approach as being practised over the last quarter century, thus enabling us to draw some important lessons.

Neoliberalism, governance and the Washington Consensus: empirics and principles
Michael Tribe (University of Strathclyde)
Burnside and Dollar (2000) focussed on the importance of the 'policy environment' for good economic performance. This paper will critically review empirical measures of governance in the context of the principles of 'neoliberalism' and of the Washington Consensus.

Widening of the GAP: the neoliberal transformation of Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) in Turkey and oscillations in its governance in four decades
Arda Bilgen (Center for Development Research (ZEF))
This paper examines the oscillations in the governance of Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) in Turkey since the 1970s and illustrates its gradual transformation from a predominantly state-led and techno-scientific development project into a grand, elastic, market-friendly, and biopolitical scheme.

Neoliberalism, elite interest and institutions of pragmatism in Ghana
Nene-Lomotey Kuditchar (University of Ghana)
The neoliberal approach to economic management became the regime that imposed market discipline on Ghana's the ruling elites in 1983 through the Bretton Woods sponsored Structural Adjustment Programme which provided the broad framework for the Economic Recovery Programmes.

P33 Sustainable futures in deltas? Opportunities for equitable and just growth in a constantly changing, and highly stressed environment

Convenors: Katharine Vincent (Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd); Ricardo Safra de Campos (University of Exeter); Natalie Suckall (University of Southampton); Emma Tompkins (University of Southampton); Andrew Allan (University of Dundee)
E59 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Global river deltas face multiple stressors but can sustainability ever be achieved in such fragile contexts or must we accept trade-offs between the environment, economy, poverty eradication and social justice? Is radical transformative action on sustainable development possible and desirable?

09:00-10:30

Sustainable deltas in a changing world
Craig Hutton (University of Southampton); Attila Lazar (University of Southampton); Abiy S. Kebede (University of Southampton)
A key policy challenge is to understand what sustainability means within a dynamic delta experiencing climate, environmental and socio-economic changes, hazards and migration. This paper reviews current knowledge on migration and adaptation to environmental change to assess delta sustainability.

Assessing governance quality as regards climate change adaptation and migration in deltas
Andrew Allan (University of Dundee); Alistair Rieu-Clarke (Northumbria University)
The quality of governance frameworks relating to climate change adaptation, and more specifically to migration, in deltas is an important element in the sustainability of communities. Assessing the quality of these frameworks is challenging. This paper presents an assessment method and findings.

Sustainable adaptation in river deltas: who adapts to what, and why?
Emma Tompkins (University of Southampton); Natalie Suckall (University of Southampton); Katharine Vincent (Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd)
Adaptations to present day climate variability and change are poorly documented in river deltas, limiting current and future adaptation planning. This paper investigates how households are adapting to present day climate variability in deltas, and assesses the sustainability of those adaptations.

Household composition, migration, and remittances: evidence from deltas
Ricardo Safra de Campos (University of Exeter); Mumuni Abu (University of Ghana); Neil Adger (University of Exeter)
This paper examines the relationship between household composition, migration prevalence and remittances using data from a structured household survey from four deltas across Ghana, Bangladesh and India to examine migration as a goal oriented form of risk diversification or a survival strategy. Additional co-author: Samuel Nii Ardey Codjoe.

11:00-12:30

Adaptive capacity in the Mahanadi delta: a gender analysis of determinants and constraints
Giorgia Prati (University of Southampton)
This paper explores the gendered dimension of adaptive capacity in the context of the Mahanadi delta by unpacking determinants and constraints to adaptation through gender-sensitive analysis and methodology. It also discusses the links among these factors employing gender as analytical category.

Gendered adaptation in deltas: who decides, who benefits and who loses?
Katharine Vincent (Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd); Natalie Suckall (University of Southampton); Ricardo Safra de Campos (University of Exeter); Neil Adger (University of Exeter)
Using survey data from 6000 households across four deltas in Africa and Asia, this paper highlights how gender differences in access to resources and decision making affects the types of adaptations that are chosen, and who benefits and loses from them.

Migration as an adaptation in deltas: drivers, success and sustainability in Ghana, India and Bangladesh
Natalie Suckall (University of Southampton); Emma Tompkins (University of Southampton); Katharine Vincent (Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd)
Multiple stressors, including population increase, poverty and climate change threaten deltaic populations. This paper explores how ‘migration as adaptation’ to change occurs in India, Bangladesh and Ghana and the extent to which this contributes to long term sustainability in the delta.

P34 The increasing space for 'moral economies' in the light of global inequality: the role of religions and faith perspectives [Religions and Development SG]
Convenors: Shabaana Kidy (Islamic Relief Academy); Emma Tomalin (University of Leeds)
H33 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

In the light of global inequality, there have been renewed criticisms against neoliberal economics, both from 'secular' and 'faith-based' NGOs and thinkers. This panel will seek to explore the role of religious traditions, values and faith-based tools in 'moral economies' and financing for development.

14:00-15:30

The potential role of shared religious values in combatting climate change and promoting sustainable development in a moral economy
Wahabalbari Ahmed (Islamic Relief Academy); Muhtari Aminu-kano (Islamic Relief Academy)
This paper explores the potential influence of the moral economy in combating climate change and global warming. One major implication of this paper is that shared religious values matter in moderating consumption and thereby combating climate change and environmental degradation.

Voluntary forms of giving and donating: hinduism and poverty in India
Smita Yadav (University of Sussex)
How can voluntary forms of giving and donating in India help development practioners involved in poverty and social inequality in India? The presentation focuses on faith-based forms of donating and social assistance in the form of philanthropy in India and its potential towards development India.

In due balance: economic and spiritual security
Jamie.Williams (Islamic Relief Worldwide)
The Extreme Poverty Model helps tens of thousands of people out of distress and insecurity while building spiritual capital and dignity. This paper offers examples of faith principles applied to various poverty reduction settings and a case study from Bangladesh.

16:00-17:30

Intergenerational responsibility in the light of Catholic Social Teaching: a study among ethnic Karen communities in northern Thailand
Pia Jolliffe (University of Oxford)
Based on long-term ethnographic fieldwork with the Karen people in northern Thailand, my paper analyses intergenerational responsibility in the light of Catholic social teaching, in particular the 'principle of the common good'.

Islam, neoliberalism and socio-economic justice
Fadlullah Wilmot (Muslim Aid)
Islamic teachings have always emphasised social and economic justice and mutual aid, support and sharing now eroded by the spread of neoliberalism and consumerism in Muslim societies. This paper will examine alternative development paradigms to the neoliberal rationalised by Muslim elites.

P35 Complex problems, complex solutions: NGOs in a changing development landscape [NGO SG]

Convenors: Rachel Hayman (INTRAC); Susannah Pickering-saqqa (University of East London)
F34 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30**

NGOs are facing a new development landscape, needing to respond and adapt to 'disruptive change'. In this panel we seek to understand these responses, and the implications for NGOs as they become one actor working as part of a broader complex system with multiple actors.

"How can NGOs most successfully derail a social movement?": complex problems, complex relationships
Julia Schöneberg (University of Kassel)
The paper explores attempts for building networks between academia, donors, international NGOs (INGOs) and social movements in Haiti that move beyond mainstream project intervention and enable agents on local levels to build sustainable structures of governance.

Non-governmental organisations' responses to the changing aid landscape in Ghana
Emmanuel Kumi (University of Bath); Albert Arhin (University of Cambridge)
Keywords: Civil Society Organisations, NGOs, Aid reduction, Sustainability, lower middle-income country, Ghana.

The changing role of NGOs in supporting climate services: insights from Ethiopia and Burkina Faso
Blane Harvey; Rachel Godfrey Wood (Institute of Development Studies); Roop Singh (Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre)
NGOs across Africa and Asia are increasingly acting as brokers, and sometimes producers, of climate information as part of their "resilience building" efforts. We examine how NGOs are engaging with the wider climate services system and the opportunities and risks that this new role presents.

Understanding the UK development NGO sector
Dan Brockington (University of Sheffield); Nicola Banks (University of Manchester)
In this paper we report on a project that has attempted to map the development NGO sector in the UK. We discuss the methodological pitfalls of such a mapping exercise, its advantages, and the insights it affords as to how the sector makes sense as a sector, or as a coalition of overlapping networks.

P36 Production networks, value chains and shifting end markets: implications for sustainability

Convenors: Aarti Krishnan (University of Manchester); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester); Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Stephanie Barrientos (Global Development Institute)
L29 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30, 14:00-15:30**

Given diverse understandings of what sustainability is and what it may constitute across global and regional production networks and value chains, there is a need to rethink what the polysemic concept means in terms of tensions, trade-offs and implications for stakeholder agency and governance.

09:00-10:30

Interrogating 'sustainability' in value chains and production networks
Judith Krauss (University of Manchester); Aarti Krishnan (University of Manchester)
As sustainability has evolved into a prominent buzzword, the paper interrogates and problematizes the concept's diverse framings, meanings and implications in the context of diverse stakeholders within the value chains and production network literature.

An analysis of Women Workers' Agency in the Zambian cut flower industry using the Global Production Network Framework: mechanisms and pathways for change
Claudia Pollen (University of Leeds)
Using the GPN framing as a basis for unravelling women's experience of work in the cutflower industry of Zambia, the study concluded that women's agency is reflected in the survival strategies they employed. These strategies also point to sustainable outcomes that may arise for women's agency.

Discourses of sustainability and ethical tensions in dairy production networks
Merisa Thompson (University of Sheffield)
This paper explores ethical tensions surround issues of sustainability in dairy production networks, drawing on case study research from the Caribbean and UK.

Sustainable clothing supply network: investigating the stakeholder relationship using social network analysis
Belinda Wu (The Open University)
Using Social Network Analysis techniques, we explore the interconnectedness and relationships between the varied stakeholders in the complex system of global clothing supply network to facilitate improvement of decision makings and practices in sustainable and responsible clothing industry.

11:00-12:30

Making governance work for sustainable cut-flower value chains
David Bek (Coventry University); Jill Timms (Coventry University)
Certified ethical and sustainability standards have a low profile within the cut-flower sector in spite of the many socio-environmental problems embedded within the industry. A range of opportunities and challenges must be confronted if progressive governance systems are to evolve in the future.

Do agricultural certification schemes for social sustainability benefit producers and workers in developing countries? A systematic review
Carlos Oya (SOAS); Florian Schaefer (SOAS); Dafni Skalidou (UEA)
Certification schemes (CS) set and monitor voluntary standards to make agricultural production socially sustainable and agricultural trade fairer for producers and workers. Certification increases prices and income from produce, but not wages or total household income, and evidence is very limited

Governance in global production networks and local sustainability challenges: experiences of sustainability transitions in cotton garment production in India
Rachel Alexander (LSE)
This paper explores causal mechanisms involved in transformations of production practices related to sustainability challenges in local productive systems found within a global production network. A key focus is the roles and interactions of vertical and horizontal governance pressures.

Exploring labour agency and embeddedness in fruit production networks: the cases of South Africa and Greece
Eleni Sifaki (University of Manchester); Matthew Alford (University of Manchester)
The influence of national and local social and institutional context in shaping labour agency remains under-explored in GPN research. Through investigating the Greek and South African fruit sectors, we explore the role of embeddedness on labour agency in production networks.

14:00-15:30

Global production and the rise of the Global South: unpacking 21st century polycentric trade
Rory Horner (University of Manchester); Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester)
This article considers the implications of the shifting dynamics of global trade and the greater prominence of Southern actors for the conceptualisation of GVCs and GPNs, pointing to the need for greater consideration of multiple end markets i.e. domestic, regional and global VCs and PNs.

Making organic sustainable: smallholder farmers in India between global and domestic value chains for organic rice
Shantonu Abe (University of Cologne); Amelie Bernzen (University of Cologne)
We compare export and domestic organic rice value chains in India in terms of the benefits accrued to smallholder farmers. I focus on preliminary findings about how organic agriculture is conceptualized by different actors, and how this affects market access for smallholder farmers.

Fighting to survive: agency and alternative markets for Kenyan smallholder flower farmers
Nungari Mwangi (University of Cambridge)
Kenyan smallholder flower farmers lack agency in the diversity of paths taken to restrictive export markets. Depending on capabilities and institutional support the paper poses downgrading, strategic diversification and the use of e-commerce to regional markets for their sustainable participation.

Survivors vs. Creators: a comparative analysis of Kenyan footwear and bag manufacturers
Giovanni Pasquali (University of Oxford)
The paper explores upgrading dynamics among Kenyan handbag and footwear manufacturers operating within local and regional markets. It adopts a mixed-method approach that combines GVC literature and Resource Based View scholarship.

P39 Urban livelihoods for the next generation: the politics of youth employment in towns and cities of the Global South

Convenor: Nicola Banks (University of Manchester)
F34 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

Urban youth devise multiple strategies to deal with economic insecurity. What opportunities do local and national politics offer young people for extending opportunities for income generation and livelihoods security.

The entanglement of labour, youth and party politics in a Dhaka bazar
David Jackman
This paper examines the complex entanglement between labour, youth and party politics in Dhaka city.

Youth employment insecurity under Uganda's militarized neo-patrimonial regime
Rebecca Tapscott (Tufts University)
This paper uses the case of Uganda's informal security sector, with an emphasis on Crime Preventers, to illustrate the mutually reinforcing relationship between Uganda's militarized neo-patrimonial system and youth employment insecurity.

State legitimacy as a driving factor for youth self-employment/entrepreneurship program: a case from Ethiopia
Eyob Balcha Gebremariam (University of Manchester)
After a prolonged and deadly protest, Ethiopian government launched a £346 million Revolving Youth Fund to finance youth entrepreneurship programs. A similar approach was adopted 12 years ago to regain legitimacy after a post-election crisis. Can youth employment contribute to state legitimacy?

P40 The politics of banking and finance in developing countries

Convenor: Emily Jones (University of Oxford)
E59 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

This panel examines the political economy of banking and finance in developing countries. Papers will focus on the role of the state, examining the ways in which developing country governments shape relations between domestic and global financial markets and financial sector development.

14:00-15:30

Reforming tax administration through south-south cooperation: in search of an effective aid modality for tax reform
Taekyoon Kim (Seoul National University)
This paper will review the possibility of alternative approach to finance tax programmes for developing countries through South-South Cooperation, particularly South-South regional tax organizations.

Banking on VAT: the effect of a rising banked population on value-added tax revenue in Argentina, Brazil and Chile
Ken Mitchell (Monmouth University); Robert Scott (Monmouth University)
The paper studies overall banked population rates, formal and informal consumer market trends, and consumption tax performance in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. It illuminates how consumption tax revenue influenced overall levels of tax collection when commodity prices were high and low.

Rethinking the political economy of externally financing public expenditures in developing countries through the monetary transformation dilemma
Andrew Fischer (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
The external financing of domestic government expenditure faces a transformation dilemma in most developing countries, which often results in convoluted and contradictory dynamics in the power relations that condition such external flows. This begs a rethink of the political economy of development.

Cashless welfare transfers and financial inclusion: the South African social grant system
Luke Bantock (University of Warwick)
How have states shaped, and been shaped by, payments companies when delivering welfare payments, and what are the implications of this? This is developed using the example of the South African social grant payments system.

16:00-17:30

Ghana: the politics of banking regulation
Emily Jones (University of Oxford)
Since the 1980s Ghana has embarked on a series of financial reforms, including in banking. This paper examines the trajectory of the reforms and the extent to which these have been driven by external factors, including IMF and World Bank programmes, and domestic political economy.

Emerging markets in global financial governance
Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)
The aim of the paper is to analyze the possible long-term impact of emerging markets on global financial institutions and monetary order.

P41 Land institutions in historical and comparative perspective

Convenor: Geoff Goodwin (LSE)
F21(Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

This panel will analyse the political economy of rural land institutions in the Global South. Contributions are welcome from researchers who approach political-economic issues from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, including economics, politics, sociology, anthropology, law and history.

09:00-10:30

Transformations to rural land institutions in northeastern Uganda: renewing the political economy focus
Matt Kandel (SOAS)
This presentation argues for a renewed theoretical focus on political economy in land tenure analyses. I discuss how changes to rural land institutions in northeastern Ugandan are embedded in regional-level reorganizations of agrarian and pastoral political economies, as well as state formation.

The construction and evolution of land markets: empirical and theoretical insights from the Ecuadorian andes
Geoff Goodwin (LSE)
The paper will explore how rural land markets emerge and evolve by investigating indigenous struggles for land in the highland region of Ecuador and drawing out wider empirical and theoretical insights from the case.

The demand side of the rule of law: India's experience with eminent domain law reform
Tvisha Shroff (International Labour Organisation)
Applying a rule of law lens to land acquisition, this paper analyses India's national reform of its archaic eminent domain law. It concludes that this reform resulted from a legal empowerment process encompassing better awareness of legal rights and market prices of land among rural landowners.

Responding to land-based conflict in Ethiopia: the land rights of ethnic minorities under federalism
Tom Lavers (University of Manchester)
Despite common perceptions, Ethiopian land tenure contains significant ambiguity due to the co-existence of state ownership with ethnic federalism and neo-customary tenure. The paper examines these competing ideas and institutions on land through a case study of conflict in Oromiya.

11:00-12:30

The intimate governance of land in Acholi, Northern Uganda
Julian Hopwood (Gent University)
This paper explores how customary land is governed in the Acholi region of Uganda through case studies of group land holdings and the relationships of their members. It considers the boundaries of the notion of public authority with that of intimate governance, and implications for policy.

Exclusion and state power: a historical anthropology of land tenure in forest villages of Central India
Budhaditya Das (Ambedkar University Delhi)
Forest villages were established in state-owned forests in the late nineteenth century to meet the labour requirements of colonial forestry. This paper examines the evolution of property rights and access to cultivable land for Adivasi (indigenous) residents of forest villages in central India in the twentieth century.

P42 Forced migration and protection in an uncertain world

Convenors: Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford); Ulaş Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
Chairs: Laura Hammond (SOAS), Gaim Kibreal (London South Bank University), Ulas Sunata (Bahçeşehir University
C7 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 16:00-17:30, Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

The panel welcomes conceptual and policy papers relating to the narratives of the most vulnerable displaced people, including women, children and young female refugees who have lost their livelihoods and supporting networks and who live in uncertainty in urban areas and refugee camps.

16:00-17:30

Shifting scales: refugee reception and settlement dynamics in Turkey
Ulaş Sunata (Bahçeşehir University)
This article determines how the spatial distribution of refugee across the Turkish provinces has evolved over the period 2005-2015 with an inevitably special focus on Syrians under temporary protection.

Forced migration, cash transfer interventions and empowerment: Syrian refugees in Turkey and Jordan
Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford); Mats Garbe (UNESCO); Holly White (University of Bradford)
The main objective of this paper is to assess the potential of cash transfer interventions to empower refugees.

Gendered effects of Turkey's asylum/refugee regime
Emel Coskun (Duzce University)
This paper focuses on Turkey's asylum/refugee regime and its gendered effects on women asylum seeker/refugees.

Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30

Trapped on the margins of the city: vulnerability and displacement in Hargeisa, Somaliland

Laura Hammond (SOAS); Ayan Yusuf (OCVP)

This paper examines 3 IDP communities in Hargeisa, Somaliland. It considers IDPs' experiences and challenges faced by urban authorities. Lack of access to land and a means of integrating has people living on the margins of the city, lacking protection and in a state of forced immobility.

Unprotected livelihoods: urban refugee economies in Addis Ababa

Alison Brown (Cardiff University); Peter Mackie (Cardiff University)

This paper draws on research with refugee communities in Addis Ababa, examining their unprotected livelihoods and economic contribution of to the host city. The paper argues that the impact of 'refugee economies' and their contribution to market development in the host community is underestimated.

The drivers of forced migration in post-independence Eritrea

Gaim Kibreab (London South Bank University)

Contrary to all reasonable expectations, post-independence Eritrea has been one of the major refugee-producing countries in the world. This paper examines the major drivers of forced migration in the country.

11:00-12:30

The best interest of the child principle in all stages of displacement cycle

Karolina Mendecka (University of Lodz)

The aim of the article is to evaluate the complementary role of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with particular reference to the best interest of the child principle, in deciding upon internationally displaced children's plight.

Transnational migration, integration, and identity: a study of Kurdish diaspora in London

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.

'Like a sheep in an unknown territory': development induced displacement and resettlement of the Mapuche-Pewenche, Chile
Mateja Celestina (Coventry University)
Development-induced displacement and resettlement can have substantial implications on people's lives – both those who resettle as well as those who stay. Looking at a case of a Mapuche-Pewenche community in Chile this paper explores the challenges they have encountered in place-attachment process.

P43 Connectivity at the bottom of the pyramid: ICT4D and informal economic inclusion

Convenors: Laura Mann (London School of Economics); Kate Meagher (LSE)
N3 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

This panel focuses on the benefits and challenges of ICT innovations to enhance economic inclusion of the informal economy. It will examine the institutional ecosystems involved in digital inclusion, and explore how ICTs reshape informal actors' access to income, decent work and social rights.

09:00-10:30

Reflection of ICT use and citizen voice in a health awareness campaign amongst informal workers in Durban's Warwick Market, South Africa
Kathleen Diga (University of the Western Cape)
This paper is a reflection on an ICT citizen engagement tool used for government accountability amongst informal traders in seeking better sanitation and public health services in their workplace within one of the largest informal markets in sub-Saharan Africa.

Informal livelihoods and digital connections: inclusion or adverse incorporation?
Kate Meagher (LSE)
This paper considers how digital inclusion affects informal livelihoods in contemporary Africa. Focusing on the cases of mobile money and impact outsourcing, it explores how ICTs reshape economic opportunity in ways that intensify as well alleviate powerlessness and vulnerability.

Inclusive innovation intermediaries: exploring their roles in a case of inclusive digital innovation in East Africa
Ritse Erumi (University of Manchester)
This paper takes an innovation systems perspective on digital inclusion efforts aimed at micro and small enterprises in East Africa. It examines the role of innovation intermediaries focused on tackling the digital divide.

11:00-12:30

New routes to cashlessness? ICTs, demonetisation, and the Indian informal economy
Silvia Masiero (Loughborough University); Oindrila Matilal (International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore)
We investigate the potential of ICTs to integrate informal street sellers in India into a "cashless" system, prospected by the recent demonetisation of currency. Based on data collected in Bangalore, we find several constraints to the ability of ICTs to cope with the backlash of demonetisation.

The gendered dynamics of digital financial inclusion
Susan Johnson (University of Bath)
The paper critically examines the gender dynamics of the new technologies, products and services of digital financial services – primarily using mobile phones.

P44 Dissonance and development: ethical dilemmas, psychology and sustainability in development assistance

Convenors: Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester); Tom Goodfellow (University of Sheffield)
N4 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Development aid is intrinsically morally complex, giving rise not only to debates on the ethics and politics of aid but to individual psychological experiences of cognitive dissonance. At a time of mounting pressure on the sector, this panel explores these issues in inter-disciplinary perspective.

09:00-10:30

Sustainability myths and development dissonance: identities of the ethical practitioner in carbon offset markets.
Robert Watt (University of Manchester)
Carbon offsetting is morally controversial and its implications for climate change and development are disputed. Based on interviews with carbon offsetting practitioners, this paper situates development professionals' experiences and identities in the context of a cultural political economy.

Expert ignorance: the politics of ignorance in legal and institutional reform
Deval Desai (Harvard Law School)
A cadre of development professionals – legal and institutional reformers – publicly deny that development experts know what they are doing. I argue that their political power resides in allowing for a form of professional transference, allowing other development experts to purge their dissonances.

"I don't have any illusions that I'm helping": cognitive dissonance and geographies of responsibility in international development volunteering
Margi Bryant (University of Sheffield)
This paper explores cognitive dissonance among international volunteers, who transfer in large numbers from Global North to Global South to "make a difference" but find their values in conflict with practice. Their coping strategies are examined in the light of critiques of global responsibility.

11:00-12:30

Amoral certainty? Ethical and psychological dissonance in the era of aid precision
Pablo Yanguas (University of Manchester)
We live in an era of aid precision: results, indicators, risk assessments, and value-for-money calculation. This paper explores the linked cognitive and ethical dissonance that results from mixing quantitative compliance and transformational goals in highly uncertain reform environments.

Negotiating the dilemmas of development: a psycho-social study of national development workers in Bangladesh.
Phoebe Beedell (University of East London)
Using material generated from qualitative interviews with 24 Bangladeshi NGO workers and social activists, I explore the psychoanalytic notion of a 'good (enough) authority' and the implications for NGOs and development agencies.

P45 Settling and sustaining peace: post-war transitions governed from the margins

Convenors: Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS); Oliver Walton (University of Bath)
F34 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

This panel asks, what conditions and policy combinations lead to sustainable post-war transitions. It focuses in particular on 'sub-state political settlements', specifically those that shape conflict-affected 'borderlands', as these zones may be central to the securing of a just and stable peace.

09:00-10:30

Systems in flux: borderlands, brokers and post-war politics in Nepal and Sri Lanka
Oliver Walton (University of Bath); Jonathan Goodhand (SOAS)
This paper focuses on the role of borderland and frontier regions in Nepal and Sri Lanka's post-war peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts. It compares post-war politics and development processes in the two countries focusing on centre-periphery dynamics, and new forms of claim-making..

Central Peripheries: Hambanthota as a hub of post-war statebuilding in Sri Lanka
Vagisha Gunasekera (The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA))
This paper, based on field work from a two year research project tells the story of Hambanthota, and in so doing complicates the idea that post-war peacebuilding involves the diffusion of power and resources outwards from centre to periphery.

Political mobilisation and borderland brokers in Nepal's Tarai
Sujeet Karn (Martin Chautari)
Drawing upon fieldwork from a two year research project this paper examines Nepal's post war transition focusing on shifting centre-periphery relations, with particular reference to a provincial town, Rajbiraj in the southern Tarai borderlands.

The ingredients of peace at the margins: a comparison of sub-state peace agreements
Jan Pospisil (University of Edinburgh); Robert Forster (University of Edinburgh)
This paper describes formalized patterns of political settlement bargaining identified from sub-state peace agreements pertaining to the conflicts in Nepal, the Philippines, Sudan and Yemen, thus, providing a contrast to the common research focus on national level political settlement bargaining.

11:00-12:30

Institutionalized arbitrariness: a post-neopatrimonial governing strategy in conflict-affected northern Uganda
Rebecca Tapscott (Tufts University)
This paper argues that the post-war transition in northern Uganda has been secured in part through a strategy of unpredictable and often harsh state interventions that renders the regime ever-present in citizens' imaginations while undermining societal political organization.

Political unsettlement in the Somali Region of Ethiopia
Zahbia Yousuf (Conciliation Resources)
The paper looks at how sub-national unsettlement and conflict in the Somali Region of Ethiopia exists alongside efforts to consolidate Ethiopia's federal project. It highlights how different elite bargains within the region, across borders, and between centre and periphery contribute to this.

Producing and sustaining "internal borderlands": the case of Israel's Palestinian citizens
Sharri Plonski (SOAS)
This paper investigates the case of Palestinian citizens of Israel, an indigenous group living at the margins of Israeli space, as a means to spotlight the sub-national political settlements that form/are formed by relations between borderland communities and the state in which they are embedded.

P46 Social determinants of legitimate governance in non-democratic polities

Convenor: Daniel Esser (American University)
C7 (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

The panel explores empirically how perceptions of legitimacy in non-democratic polities are rooted in social norms and resulting practices. It analyses forms of representation and decision-making that local constituents consider legitimate despite absent or dysfunctional democratic institutions.

Building security, justice, and public authority in fragile states
Edwin Brett (LSE)
We identify the conflicts between liberal and 'traditional' institutions that generate social breakdowns in fragile states, and show how understandings generated by classical dualist and modern hybridity theorists enable us to understand and address the problems they create.

Legitimation through dual roles in accountability relations: Japan, South Korea and Taiwan during land reform period
Bo Kyung Kim (Seoul National University)
This paper aims to examine the institutionalization process of East Asia during their land reform period, where their dual roles in accountability relations enable legitimate governance even under non-democratic settings.

The subsistence crisis/social contract as the source of political legitimacy in Bangladesh's development history
Naomi Hossain (Institute of Development Studies); David Hulme (University of Manchester)
The political economy and history of development in Bangladesh illustrates the significance of basic protection against crises of subsistence and survival (e.g. disasters, famines) as the foundation of political legitimacy in developing countries exposed to economic and ecological insecurity.

P48 The intrigue of sustainable cities

Convenors: Des Gasper (Erasmus University Rotterdam); Flavio Comim (University of Cambridge and UFRGS); P.B. Anand (University of Bradford)
JSB (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

The aim of this panel is to invite a dialogue between academics and practitioners. We welcome theoretical, conceptual ideas and discussions on city-wide strategies, policies and plans for sustainable cities, measuring and ranking cities using multi-dimensional indicators, and case studies.

Smartness to capabilities: key dimensions to consider in sustainable cities discourse
P.B. Anand (University of Bradford)
This paper critiques the existing approach to smart sustainable cities and aims to present alternative ethical and conceptual perspectives from the view points of quality of government and capability approach.

Capabilities for sanitation: the gap between aspiration for a sustainable city and sanitary realities: a study of peri-urban slum settlements in Chennai
Ulrike Immler (University of Bradford); P.B. Anand (University of Bradford)
The paper investigates sanitary realities of peri-urban settlers in Chennai in light of the SDGs' mantra of 'leaving no one behind'. The qualitative study assesses settlers' capabilities in the context of different settlements and concludes that nudges should extend from dwellers to administration.

Conversion factors and children's well-being: using the capabilities approach to interrogate the sustainability of pedagogic reform in Chennai, India
Shakthi Ramani (University of Cambridge)
Access to education is essential for sustainable urban development. Using ethnographic data collected from government schools in and around the city of Chennai, India, this paper applies the capabilities approach to an analysis of structural constraints in providing high-quality primary education.

Business intelligence as a means to achieve sustainability in social housing
Caroline Duvier (University of Bradford)
Business intelligence can help define and measure sustainability in social housing in order to make effective and efficient decisions for complex data. This conceptual article recommends creating a framework for business intelligence in social housing.

Transport in the new social contract, or…why do Latin Americans spend more of what they have on transport than the rest of the world?
Nicolas Valenzuela (University of Cambridge)
This paper uses cross-country econometric analysis to explain the particularities of Latin American and former Soviet states in relation to transport consumption. A strong correlation between income inequality and transport consumption is found and discussed.

P49 The ethics of sustainability: a reconsideration of the linkages between economic growth and social justice

Convenor: Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge)
F21(Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30, 16:00-17:30**

This panel looks at the ethics of sustainability and uses Rawlsian propositions of social justice as a lens to examine the 'claim' of paternalism in current sustainability models and the alternative emancipatory approaches that question current modes of sustainability analysis.

14:00-15:30

Forced value change, systematic corruption, and indigenous innovation: contestation between Northern citizens, local development workers, and West African farmers

Joel Matthews (Diablo Valley College)

Exploitation and coercion harden indigenous West Africans against development interventions. To combat these impediments, agencies must craft new policies that mandate field-level corruption checks, guidelines detailing value change objectives, and preference for supporting indigenous innovations.

Assessing and responding to climate change: ignoring the poor

Des Gasper (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Interests of vulnerable people are often marginalized in climate change assessment. The paper identifies how. It also explores two examples: debate on health impacts of climate change; and how far the latest IPCC Assessment Report considered specific types of persons with specific vulnerabilities.

The paradox of Rawlsian disaster response: evidence from the Bhopal disaster

Adam Lerner (University of Cambridge)

This paper argues that collective trauma exposes a fallacy of composition within Rawls' Theory of Justice. By employing the Bhopal gas leak disaster as an example, the paper outlines how a paradox inherent in collective trauma should check development policy's reliance on Rawlsian theory.

Malthus, marglin and the ethics of 'radical' sustainability

Shachi Amdekar (University of Cambridge)

The following paper considers the ethical discussions that arise with radical proposals for a sustainable economics, such as that of Marglin (2013). It examines their theoretical — arguably Malthusian — foundations, and proposes using an actor-centric evolutionary lens to resolve variations.

16:00-17:30

Korea's Saemaul Undong as an innovative ODA model

Ga-Young So (University of Cambridge)

This paper introduces Saemaul Undong, Korea's rural development model, which is now exported as an ODA. It is an innovative ODA model which encourages and respects autonomy of ODA recipients by leavng the decision-making up to villages completely.

Global trade and labour standards: how to provide economic growth and social justice?
Aneta Tyc (University of Lodz)
Taking into account the Rawlsian theory, the author presents the linkage between the global trade and labour standards, and identifies opportunities to improve the regulation of global processes towards providing economic growth and social justice.

Ethics, sustainability and rural natural resource strategies: the case of watershed management
Shailaja Fennell (University of Cambridge); Rekha Bhangaonkar (University of Cambridge)
The paper examines the interactions between human and natural resource ecologies in adopt successful agricultural innovations. We propose a bottom up approach that locates ethics in the everyday interactions of local households, using examples from the sphere of watershed management.

Understanding adaptive capacity in the context of watershed development
Rekha Bhangaonkar (University of Cambridge)
The overarching framework in analysis of adaptive capacity (AC), defines links between exposure, sensitivity, AC and vulnerability. Process of building up AC to tackle the effects of climate variability on agricultural income, with focus on contribution of land and water resources is addressed here.

P50 Authoritarian neoliberal developmentalism

Convenor: Murat Arsel (International Institute of Social Studies)
C9 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 11:00-12:30**

This panel interrogates authoritarian neoliberal developmentalism and its manifestations in various contexts, its impact on different socioeconomic, political and ecological processes, and emerging societal responses to its claim to hegemony.

'Better the banker than the dictator': cross-class environmentalism as resistance against authoritarian developmentalism in Ecuador
Murat Arsel (International Institute of Social Studies)
This paper interrogates the connections between authoritarianism and (neoliberal) capitalism, arguing that both are predicated upon a shared teleological vision of progress that seeks to annihilate societal dissent and difference.

The transition from authoritarian development to deliberate de-development in Turkey's periphery: islamic neoliberalism's socio-economic war on the counterhegemony
Victoria Araj (University of Bradford); Yagmur Savran (University of Bradford)
Based on Sara Roy's de-development theory, the paper explores the reasons for, and an analysis of, the shift from authoritarian development to de-development in Turkey's periphery.

The Rwanda paradox: mixing neoliberalism and developmentalism in the 21st Century
Pritish Behuria (LSE)
This paper examines the Rwandan government's use of neoliberal and developmentalist policies amid its rapid economic recovery since the 1994 genocide.

P51 The changing politics of partnership

Convenor: Caroline Hughes (University of Bradford)
F21 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

Under Neo-liberalism the whole notion of partnerships is embedded in the idea of reducing state intervention and responsibilities and devolving power to non – state actors. This supports the perception that involving non-state actors, such as private corporations, civil society organisations, and philanthropist in development will lead to more effective outcomes, through a 'sharing of responsibilities. This panel explore partnerships between a range of actors, including state agencies, private sector actors and NGOs.

09:00-10:30

The political economy of partnerships: a data supply chain for global knowledge production?
Caroline Hughes (University of Bradford); Behrooz Morvaridi (University of Bradford)
In the context of neo-liberal development strategies, partnerships are built around a negotiated common set of interests and are driven by a belief that market relations are the most effective setting for the realisation of interests for both poor people and global capital.

Partnering with the East: the repositioning of Japan's ODA policies in the era of the SDGs
Sanae Ito (Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University)
The old ties between foreign aid and national commercial interest are being revived in East Asia. This paper analyses the shifting politics of partnerships in East Asia by examining how Japan repositions itself to forge new partnerships with East Asian donors as well as private sector corporations.

Social interface in development practice: settlement farmers in Amazonas, Brasil
Oriel Kenny (Leeds Beckett University)
The social interface concerns unequal power between communities – who are experts in their own domain – and professionals/experts. This research in Amazonas state, Brasil is seeking to understand the social interface between small farmers & several organisations which are meant to assist them.

NGOs, partnership and accountability: a Nigerian case study
Babatunde Olawoore (University of Portsmouth); Palash Kamruzzaman (University of South Wales)
The NGO sector has been widely criticised for their failure to demonstrate the ideas of partnership in practice, especially between INGOs and SNGOs. The paper argues that local NGOs are empowered through partnership to have more influence on the agendas and encourages accountability to local NGOs.

11:00-12:30

Developing of cooperation between private and public actors in administrative procedures
Robert Siuciński (University of Łódź)
The new forms of participation in administrative procedures leave more space in decision and rule-making process to private actors. That kind of activities should be analized in comparative perspective to show best practices which promote cooperation, participatory democracy and good governance.

Towards sustainable development goals: the role of China's belt and road initiative to achieve SDG 17
Mariam Zabakhidze (WWF Caucasus)
Drawing on the context of power diffusion in the global governance, this paper analyses the extent to which China's Belt and Road Initiative promotes possibility of mutual learning to support international development and to foster "revitalizing the global partnership" (SDG 17).

Reparations and the search for a global partnership for development
Ben Garner (University of Portsmouth)
This paper explores the possibilities and limitations of notions of "global partnership" through an examination of the calls for Reparations for Slavery and Native Genocide that have been made in recent years, notably by the CARICOM Reparations Commission.

P52 Community peace-building and development in conflict-affected areas

Convenor: Neil Cooper (University of Bradford)
C9 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30, Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30**

The interaction of conflict, security and development at local levels in conflict-affected states has been a major focus for research, policy and practice for at least fifteen years, with associated peace-and security building programme areas and promotion of conflict- and gender-sensitive approaches to poverty-alleviation. This panel critically examines the experiences and challenges of achieving reasonably sustainable progress at community-levels in the contexts of on-going fragility and insecurity at national and regional levels, and of trying to 'scale-up' such progress to contribute to wider peacebuilding.

14:00-15:30

Beyond the hype? Responses to sexual violence in DRC in 2011 and 2014
Dorothea Hilhorst (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
This paper analyzes the process and impact of the huge response to sexual violence in DRCongo. It draws on two cycles of research in 2011 and 2014. The paper then theorizes on hypes in development, that result from reinforcing loops of media frenzy, NGO eagerness and pragmatic local responses.

Women as community peacebuilders: between empowerment and constraint
Natascha Mueller-HIrth (Robert Gordon University)
This paper examines women's understandings of peacebuilding, drawing on research with Kenyan victims of human rights violations. While some were local peace-builders, opportunities to upscale this work are constrained by ongoing violence, the gendered nature of everyday life and political tribalism.

Civil society organisation: resilience, empowerment, peacebuilding and development
Ibrahim Natil (Dublin City University)
This paper discusses challenges and lessons facing Women in Civil society, Peacebuilding, Development and Politics in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. The author considers the role of civil society organisations in empowering women social and political life participation to make a change.

An analysis of institutional theories underlying development: a case study of the CDD projects in Myanmar
Woojin Jung (UC Berkeley)
This paper aims to identify key ideological elements of community driven development using a case study in Myanmar. An Agency-Power-Dimension framework is used to compare two CDD models. The framework helps to focus evaluation efforts of CDD with implications for development efforts elsewhere.

Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30

Building peace through community social infrastructures in Northern Ghana
Patrick Osei-Kufuor (University of Cape Coast)
Community infrastructures are important in advancing peacebuilding and conflict transformation. This paper explores building peace efforts by civil society groups in northern Ghana. Peace and security building must pay attention to local people, their resources and skills.

Both sides of the story: culture, conflict and peace in Indian and Pakistani Kashmir
Neelam Raina (Middlesex University)
This paper presents cross cutting research from both sides of the Line Of Control and presents a consolidated approach to the value of culture for peace building in Kashmir. It explores socially valued, economically useful, culturally significant, gender specific approaches to livelihood generation.

Challenges of inclusive businesses in conflicted areas of Colombia: a fuzzy set analysis
Angelica Fernandez (University of Manchester)
This paper identifies conflict barriers in Colombian inclusive businesses analysing strategies and motives using foundations of resource-dependence and institutional theories. The results with fsQCA distinguish necessary and sufficient conditions to successfully overcome conflict barriers.

State fragility and economic growth nexus: evidence from Nigeria
Temitope Laniran (University of Bradford)
This study seeks to understand the significance of state fragility for economic growth in Nigeria using data over the period 1981 to 2015. It does this by augmenting a simple economic growth model with the introduction of a variable state fragility.

P53 The political economy of state-business relations

Convenor: Nicolai Schulz (LSE)
G21 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30, 11:00-12:30**

This panel will examine the politics of state-business relations in late developing countries in the 21st century. Empirical papers exploring specific case studies and theoretical papers surveying state-business relations are welcomed.

09:00-10:30

Coordinating public and private action for export manufacturing: international experience and issues for Rwanda
David Booth (Overseas Development Institute)
Using a template based on international experience, this paper examines the status and prospects of public-private coordination in support of the export manufacturing drive in Rwanda.

Foreign firms and the crafting of Angola's post-conflict political settlement
Jakob Hensing (University of Oxford)
The paper discusses the centrality of foreign firms to the crafting of a viable economic and political order in Angola since 2002, highlighting case-specific qualities of this involvement as well as the need for greater attention to foreign firms in political economy analyses more generally.

Political economy and industrial policy in Ethiopia and Vietnam: converging strategies and differential prospects for success in two late developers
Joanne Tomkinson (SOAS)
The paper explores converging industrial development strategies in Ethiopia and Vietnam. Despite growing similarities at the level of policy, however, it finds that important differences, including in the form of state-business relations, shape each regime's prospects for industrial policy success.

Smugglers and states: the political settlements of informal cross-border trade in Tunisia and Morocco
Max Gallien (LSE)
This paper explores the explores the role that illegal trade networks have played in state-building in Tunisia and Morocco, their development implications, and the challenges that the two states have faced in transforming the political settlements in their borderlands.

11:00-12:30

Developmental or captured state? State-owned enterprise as instruments of economic transformation in post-apartheid South Africa
Andrew Bowman (University of Edinburgh)
This paper analyses the outcomes of the South African government's attempts to turn state-owned enterprises into instruments of a 'developmental state', using procurement to advance domestic manufacturing capabilities and advance racial transformation of the economy.

Capitalist development and authoritarian political institutions: a comparative study of authoritarian party decline and competitive party systems in Africa
Michaela Collord (University of Oxford)
This paper posits a relationship between, on the one hand, state-business relations and the various forms of "politicized accumulation" to which they give rise and, on the other hand, differing patterns of authoritarian party institutionalization and competitive party system development.

The politics of industrial policy in a context of competitive clientelism. The case of Kenya's garments industry
Matthew Tyce (University of Manchester)
This paper argues that, since the 1990s, the interests of key actors within Kenya's political settlement have aligned to sustain a dynamic garment industry within a relatively insulated EPZ programme, but that more advanced forms of industrial policy are restrained by Kenya's competitive clientelism.

The political economy of industrial commodity processing promotion - a comparative analysis of raw material export taxation and prohibitions in Sub-Saharan Africa
Nicolai Schulz (LSE)
Comparing the Ghanaian and Kenyan Cashew sectors, this paper tests the hypothesis that the electoral weight of raw commodity sectors influences whether governments tax or prohibit their respective exports for the benefit of commodity processors.

P54 New ideas for sustainable development

Convenor: Donna Pankhurst (University of Bradford)
H33 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30**

Critical realism and development studies
Richard Heeks (University of Manchester); PJ Wall (Trinity College Dublin)
What can critical realism offer development studies research? We review the main features of critical realism; its generic value in exposing context and contingent causality, and in supporting interventionist research; and its specific value in providing a basis for critical modernism.

The complexities of community participation for Sustainable Development
Tigist Grieve (University of Bristol)
Community Participation is noted as one of the key pillars for Sustainable Development. It is long presented as a tool for reinforcing accountability, genuine sense of ownership and social justice. This paper will focus in its contestable yet taken for granted aspects.

State-led development: between dependency and nationalism (selected evidence from Asia and Africa)
Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)
The aim of this paper is to analyze various attempts at state-led development using selected evidence from Asia and Africa. Theoretical framework for the analysis includes impact of theories associated with the concept of dependency and the relationship between dependency and Marxist theories.

Facing the risks of research: what do development researchers really need from risk assessment?
Lydia Medland (University of Bristol); Maria Teresa Pinto Ocampo (University of Bristol)
It is commonplace for researchers to undertake research in turbulent contexts where they may frequently encounter challenges and dilemmas in terms of risk and data security. So, how should researchers prepare to minimise risk both on and off-line? How can universities best support them?

P55 Aid, emerging donors and development

Convenor: Julia Jeyacheya (Manchester Metropolitan University)
H33 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 11:00-12:30**

Islamic moral economy: exploring the contribution of Islamic finance to sustainable development
Alija Avdukic (Markfield Institute of Higher Education)
The central argument of this paper focuses a number of social risks, beyond the traditional financial and market risk such as legitimacy, credibility, trust and sustainability risks indicating the potential difficulties of sustainability of Islamic finance in its authentic paradigmatic nature.

Does foreign aid promote growth? Evidence from Malawi
Robert Mwanamanga (Ministry of Health, Malawi)
Although Malawi has for long topped in receiving foreign aid both in volumes and per capita terms, the country remains one of the world's most impoverished nations; Hence, this study is set out to examine the role of aid on economic growth in recipient countries using Malawi as a case study.

Doctors, cubans and veterans and the politics of ownership in post-independence Timor-Leste
Arie Paksi (University of Bradford)
This research focuses on the political economy of national ownership in situations of aid dependence, with particular reference to the case of the reconstruction of the healthcare system in Timor-Leste.

Success of rural support programme approach: case of SRSP Pakistan
Atta Khan (University of Bradford)
The successes and achievements of community mobilization and high impact projects in the fields of energy, irrigation and technical trainings: a case study of SRSP, Pakistan. Co-author: Masood Ul Mulk.

P56 Methodological issues, measuring growth and development

Convenor: Patrick Ryan (University of Bradford)
JSB (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

Fight corruption first or support economic development first?
Lars Niklasson (Linköping University)
This paper aims to explain and clarify the academic debate on how to prioritize actions for long-term development, wheter good governance is more important than economic development or not, especially in relation to the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Sub-saharan Africa.

Optimizing the role of African remittance payers in sustainable development
Jennifer Melvin (University of Roehampton)
Remittance payers are under-utilized and supported by the UN and donor agencies. This paper examines the forces that constrain remittances and suggests how the role of these migrants can be reconceptualized to mobilize their active participation in sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Open data for accountability in development? Insights from Benin and Tanzania
Elise Dufief (Northwestern University/EHESS)
Can open data be part of the solution towards greater accountability in development activities?

Subjective well-being and objective poverty indices: evidence from panel data in South Africa
Takeshi Aida (Institute of Developing Economies)
By applying the BUC estimation of fixed effects ordered logit model to a panel data collected in South Africa, this study investigates how much income and multidimensional poverty indices affect subjective well-being, and evaluates the relative importance of these objective poverty indices.

P57 Sustainable rural development and livelihoods

Convenor: Fiona Macaulay (University of Bradford)
J19 (Richmond Building): **Fri 8th Sept, 09:00-10:30**

Are young people leaving farming and rural areas? Understanding the interconnections between migration and rural development in the Global South
Ramesh Sunam (United Nations University)
Drawing on the ethnographic fieldwork of young people in Nepal and the insights gained from the relevant literature on Kerala (India) and Laos, this paper develops a better understanding of the interrelationships between young people, transnational mobility and rural development in the Global South.

Increasing financial access to healthcare for rural residents in Ghana: an analysis of affordability of national health insurance and access to health care services in the Jirapa District
Maximillian Domapielle (University for Development Studies)
The National Health Insurance Scheme in Ghana has made significant progress in terms of enrolment, which has had a commensurate increase in utilisation of health care services. However, affordability appears to pose a threat to the scheme's transition to universal coverage.

Marginal crops: a pathway towards greater agricultural sustainability?
Basile Boulay (University of Nottingham)
Marginal crops are largely under-studied in socio-economic research. Yet, they could represent a pathway towards a more sustainable mode of farming, respecting the environment while also contributing to diets and income of local populations. Hence, their potential needs to be assessed.

How food-price speculation engenders food insecurity and drives poverty
Ola Sholarin (University of Westminster)
Despite the intended benefits of providing hedging against price volatility, application of financial derivatives of futures, forward and options in food price speculation are equally capable of driving up food prices beyond the reach of consumers, thereby threatening food security in the long run.

P58 Poverty reduction and sustainable development

Convenor: David Harris (University of Bradford)
L30 (Richmond Building): **Thu 7th Sept, 14:00-15:30**

Poverty reduction programmes and sustainable livelihoods in the South tongu district in Ghana
John Victor Mensah (University of Cape Coast)
The study shows that poverty reduction programmes created job that led to livelihood improvement and diversification, income growth, and poverty reduction.

Social housing and the politics of difference: a case study of two slums in the periphery of Mumbai
Vidya Pancholi (University of Sheffield)
The research foregrounds both urban peripheries and peripheral groups within academic accounts. It examines the impact of the local institutions and culture on the state-sponsored slum redevelopment scheme.

Resourcing for post-disaster housing reconstruction: the case of Cyclone Sidr and Aila in Bangladesh
Md Zahidul Islam (London South Bank University); Gaim Kibreab (London South Bank University); Oluwaseun Kolade (London South Bank University)
This study investigates the effectiveness of resourcing in post-disaster housing reconstruction with reference to Cyclone Sidr and Aila in Bangladesh. The results of this study show that the housing recovery rate is 69.5% but the recovery rate of cyclone resilient houses is only 6%.

Women-owned small business in urban Algeria: tactics of home-based workers to increase certainty
Saki Yamamoto (Ochanomizu University)
Female home-based workers in urban Algeria use the many tactics to run their own small businesses. While they don't rely on legal protection, these workers create a relationship of mutual trust with merchants and customers as well as use social networking services as marketing strategies.

P59 Challenges for sustainable development

Convenor: Julia Jeyacheya (Manchester Metropolitan University)
JSB (Richmond Building): **Wed 6th Sept, 16:00-17:30**

Linking global sustainability indicators to impact evaluation frameworks in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
Johan Oldekop (University of Sheffield); Lorenza Fontana; Cecilie Dyngeland (University of Sheffield); Deborah Coldwell (University of Sheffield); Karl Evans (University of Sheffield)
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) herald a new phase for international development. We present the first comprehensive review of the linkages between goals, targets, indicators and the datasets identified to measure progress towards the SDGs.

The missing piece: a bottom-up perspective in social sustainability governance
Tina Sendlhofer (Mistra Center for Sustainable Markets); Greta Steenvoorden (Hanken School of Economics)
This conceptual paper explores how bottom-up considerations could improve companies' social footprint in Ready-Made-Garment industry in the global South. We take a closer look at the ways in which the local workers' perspectives and needs could be given more weight when developing CR practices.

Network interlinking indigenous knowledge and science for social justice, sustainability and effectiveness
Christopher Mallagh (University of Leeds)
Indigenous knowledge and science interlinked by a network of functional nodes marrying together sensitivity to social and geographical environmental with scientific generalities in a dynamic system supported by craft technology derived developmental models of socially contextualised knowledge.

Are private schools delivering better education? An empirical analysis of the differences in academic achievement between children in private and public schools in Pakistan
Henna Akram (SOAS)
This paper looks at the relative effectiveness of public and private education in Pakistan. It conducts analysis to argue that school quality is a key factor in the relatively better performance of private schools, and that national figures conceal significant regional differences.

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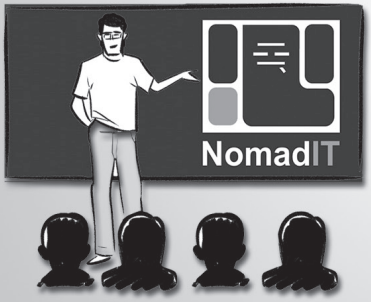

Who's behind this conference?

That's NomadIT. We're a friendly and competent team of seven skilled freelancers with 16 years' experience of 53 conferences and 16 associations.

Conference organisation

Membership administration

What do we do?

Open Access online journals

Web design

We offer a high level of service with friendly and direct contact at an affordable price. We use ethical sources and respect the environment. We use our own software tailored to academic association needs, a multi-skilled team, an eco-printer, a green webhost, and strive to reduce the environmental impact of conferences.

Come and talk to us in the NomadIT office near reception, email info@nomadit.co.uk, or visit www.nomadit.co.uk

Conference planner

Time	Wednesday 6 September	Time	Thursday 7 September	Time	Friday 8 September
		09:00-10:30	Panel session 3	09:00-10:30	Panel session 6
		11:00-12:30	Panel session 4	11:00-12:30	Panel session 7
		12:40-13:00	Student social lunch / ENRCC & Rising Powers SG meetings	13:00-14:00	AGM
13:00-13:45	Inaugural session	13:00-14:00	Publication strategy briefing	14:15-16:15	Keynotes 3 & 4
14:00-15:30	Panel session 1	14:00-15:30	Panel session 5		
16:00-17:30	Panel session 2	16:00-17:15	Keynote 2		
17:45-19:00	Keynote 1	17:30-19:00	NGO SG meeting		
19:15-20:30	Prize-giving and drinks	20:00-22:00	Conference dinner		

Map of conference venue

Richmond Building (University of Bradford) The Green (University accommodation)

Panel grid

	Wednesday 6 September		Thursday 7 September			Friday 8 September	
Room	14:00-15:30	16:00-17:30	09:00-10:30	11:00-12:30	14:00-15:30	09:00-10:30	11:00-12:30
C7	P46	P42	P42	P42		P19	
C9	P20	P20	P11	P11	P52	P52	P50
E59	P40	P40	P33	P33	P26	P29	P29
F21	P49	P49	P41	P41	P32	P51	P51
F34	P27	P27	P45	P45	P39	P35	P18
G21	P21	P21	P06	P06	P06	P53	P53
H33	P34	P34	P05	P05	P22	P54	P55
J19	P10	P10	P02	P02	P24	P57	P17
L29	P08	P08	P36	P36	P36	P12	P12
L30		P28	P07		P58	P25	P25
N3	P13	P01	P16	P16	P03	P43	P43
N4	P23	P31	P04	P04		P44	P44
JSB	P56	P59	P09	P09	P48	OD01	RT01