2014

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

May 28 – 30

BROCK UNIVERSITY

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

FINAL PROGRAM
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CASID would like to acknowledge the generous support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences for their contributions to the 2014 CASID Conference and our keynote speaker presentations.
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<td>Gender Equality Through</td>
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<td>National Action Plans on</td>
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<td>Women, Peace and Security</td>
<td>– Salamat Tabbasum</td>
<td>and their academic</td>
<td>Wamala, Central Uganda</td>
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<td>– Rebecca Tiessen</td>
<td>A philanthropic fix: The</td>
<td>partners: Criteria,</td>
<td>– Beth Timmers</td>
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<td>Canada’s Whole-of-Government</td>
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<td>Approach: the Case of the</td>
<td>change in India’s stagnating</td>
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<td>economic development</td>
<td>Larry Swatek</td>
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<td>Reconstruction Team</td>
<td>– Lianna Baur</td>
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<td>Panel Participants:</td>
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<td>Clarke Foster</td>
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<td>to Justice and Security Reform</td>
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<td>- Alison Mathie</td>
<td>Lankan lagoons: How to get</td>
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<td>in the Americas</td>
<td>– Omer Aljazi</td>
<td>- Brianne Peters</td>
<td>sustainable aquaculture?</td>
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<td>– Stephen Baranyi</td>
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<td>- Kendra Siekmans</td>
<td>– Eranga K. Galappaththi</td>
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<td>- Richard Maclure</td>
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<td>Session 2</td>
<td>10:15 am – 11:45 am</td>
<td>Panel 5: Gender Mainstreaming,</td>
<td>Panel 6: Engaging Youth in</td>
<td>Panel 7: “Future of Knowledge</td>
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<td>10:00 am</td>
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<td>Gender Discourses and</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>for Social Change”? Roundtable</td>
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<td>Room 5:</td>
<td>Equalities between Women and</td>
<td>Low-Income Youth as Research</td>
<td>What role does collaborative</td>
<td>Deforestation and Seigniorage</td>
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<td>Men: Did shifty</td>
<td>Collaborators: Tokenistic</td>
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<td>in Developing Countries: A</td>
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<td>Illusion or Effective Learning-</td>
<td>organizations have for the</td>
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<td>– Liam Swiss</td>
<td>Youth participation in the</td>
<td>Social Change”?</td>
<td>Household’s willingness</td>
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<td>Confessions of a Gender</td>
<td>Post-2015 Development Agenda:</td>
<td>Panel Participants:</td>
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<td>Mainstreaming Advisor</td>
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<td>- Holly Catalfamo</td>
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<td>– Beth Woroniuk</td>
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<td>Exploring the Transformative</td>
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<td>Potential of Gender Mainstreaming</td>
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<td>Kendra Siekmans</td>
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<td>Institutions – Jane Parpart</td>
<td>Valuable Resource: An Analysis</td>
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<td>Melanie O’Gorman</td>
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<td>Gender equality and social change: moving beyond a numbers game – Bipasha Baruah</td>
<td>Gender equality and social change: moving beyond a numbers game – Bipasha Baruah</td>
<td>Infrastructure development as a Catalyst for Regionalism and Economic Integration in Africa – Kobena Hanson</td>
<td>– Terence Rudolph</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 4 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm</th>
<th>Panel 13: Gender, Security and Empowerment</th>
<th>Panel 14: Rights-Based Approaches to Development</th>
<th>Panel 15: The Impact of the Development Industry</th>
<th>Panel 16: Food Security</th>
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<td>Acid Violence in Global Perspective – Aisha Siddika</td>
<td>Governing the para: exploring the role of neighbourhood clubs as environmental governance actors in urban West Bengal – Natasha Cornea</td>
<td>Nouvelles énergies et vieilles recettes</td>
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<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>Food Security and Wild Food Consumption in Urban Cameroon – Lauren Sneyd</td>
<td>Canada’s Role in Global Health, Development and Human Rights – Vivian Tam</td>
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<td>Mobility, Migration and Movement: Gendered mobility effects on hunger in rural Tanzania – Ryan Mason, John Parks &amp; Amy Kaler</td>
<td>The Commodification of Genetically Engineered Maize and What It Means For Women Farmers in Kenya – Cassandra Demers-Morris</td>
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<td>The Commercialization of Genetically Engineered Maize and What It Means For Women Farmers in Kenya – Cassandra Demers-Morris</td>
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<td>Food Security and Wild Food Consumption in Urban Cameroon – Lauren Sneyd</td>
<td>Canada’s Role in Global Health, Development and Human Rights – Vivian Tam</td>
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(*Table data reflects the schedule and presentations for a conference session.*)
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<th>Time</th>
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| 4:45 pm – 5:45 pm  | Book Launch and Reception  
                     Earp Residence - Fireplace Lounge  |
| 5:45 pm – 9 pm     | Excursion to Agricultural Worker’s Alliance                          |

**DAY 2 – May 29th**

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| **Session 5**  | **Panel 17:** Maternal Health  
 Session 6  
 8:00 am – 9:30 am | **Panel 18:** Social Movement Organizing  
 9:45 am – 11:15 am | **Panel 19:** Canadian International Development Policy  
 9:30 am – 11:15 am | **Panel 20:**  
 4:45 pm – 6:15 pm  
 Extractivism and Development  
 Room 4: Earp 4 |
| Room 5: InSight | Room 6: Panel 21 | Room 7: Panel 22 | Room 8: Panel 23 | Room 9: Panel 24 |
| **Undercurrent Panel #1 - Gender** | **Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Development** | **ICT, Citizens Activism Organizing and Development** | **Canadian Development Policy Issues** | **Social Environmental Conflicts and Resistance to Dispossession in Mexico** |
| Health care seeking behaviour for maternal morbidity in Dhaka, Bangladesh: Does only money matter?  
 – Sanzida Akhter | Women of Colour Activisms and Solidarities in Aboriginal and New Settler Communities  
 – Annie Chau | CIDA and the Capitalist State: Shifting Structures of Representation under the Harper Government  
 – Michael Bueckert | The Natural Resources Sector and Neoliberal Democratization  
 – Dennis Canterbury | Solidarity Across Border: An International Volunteer Experience  
 – Ashley Rerrie |
| Lugulere [the world has changed]: Family size and family planning in northern Ghana  
 – Lauren Wallace | Human Rights, Homosexuality and Homophobia in sub-Saharan Africa  
 – Jennifer Keelng | Trends in CIDA Funding to faith-based NGOs: Examining Conflicting Research Results  
 – Ray Vander Zaag | The Dynamics of Extractive Capitalism: Demobilization through CSR  
 – Georgina Alonso | Feminism is For Everybody, Except When it Isn’t: Contemporary Gender Theory and Oppression in Development  
 – Jennifer Lawrence |
| Mutilations Génitales de la Femme et Anémie périnatale  
 – Salmata Ouedraogo | Strategic Engagements with Neoliberalism: When is Participation not Co-optation?  
 – Simon Granovsky-Larsen | CIDA’s 3-Way Mining Partnership in Peru with Barrick Gold: Extracting the Public Interest  
 – Eric Cheng | Development Impacts of the World Bank and Canada as Promoters of Investment in African Mining  
 – John Jacobs | Encouraging Gendered Perspectives in Community Engagement and Urban Planning  
 – Jennifer Lawrence |
| **Excursion to Agricultural Worker’s Alliance** | **Impacts of ICT Innovations in Agriculture:**  
 Reinforcing or Challenging State: Citizen  
 – Salmata Ouedraogo | **On the Awareness and Salience of Development Aid:**  
 Is Development Aid a Cognitive Justice Approach to Development  
 – Christine McLeod | **Advocating for a Solidarity Across Borders:**  
 An International Volunteer Experience  
 – Ashley Rerrie | **Reducing (Preventable) Maternal Deaths in Developing Countries:**  
 A Women’s Right or a Matter of Socio-economic Inequality  
 – Surma Das |
| The Threat of Domestic Violence and Women Empowerment: The Case  
 – Rebecca Tiessen | ICT innovations in agriculture: reinforcing or challenging state: citizen  
 – Salmata Ouedraogo | On the awareness and salience of development aid: Is development aid a  
 cognitive justice approach to development  
 – Christine McLeod | Advocating for a Solidarity Across Borders: An International Volunteer Experience  
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 A Women’s Right or a Matter of Socio-economic Inequality  
 – Surma Das |
<p>| Chair: Rebecca Tiessen | | | | |</p>
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<td>CASIO Joint Keynote Lunch – Philip McMichael</td>
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<td>Lowenberger Residence- Cafeteria</td>
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<td>Session 9</td>
<td>Joint Panel #2 – The Future of IDS Education in Canada</td>
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<td>2:30 pm – 4:00 pm</td>
<td>CASIO Joint Panel #2 – The Future of IDS Education in Canada</td>
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<th>Session 9</th>
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<td>Panel 26: Communication as Activism for Social Justice: The Experience of Community Radio in Ghana</td>
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<td>Panel 27: Development Architecture</td>
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<td>Panel 28: Natural Resource Management Policy</td>
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<td>InSight: Discussion of November 2013 Special Issue of CJDS: “A changing landscape for teaching and learning in International Development Studies”</td>
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<td>Facilitators: - Emma Fieldhouse - Amy Bronson - Undercurrent Staff</td>
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<td>Panel Participants: - John Cameron - Rebecca Tiessen - Others TBA</td>
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- **Session 7**: 11:15 am – 1 pm
  - Joint Session Globalization Panel Lowenberger Residence- Cafeteria

- **Session 8**: 1 pm – 2:30 pm
  - CASIO Joint Keynote Lunch – Philip McMichael Lowenberger Residence- Cafeteria

- **Session 9**: 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm
  - Panel 25: Issues in Women’s Schooling and Learning
  - Panel 26: Communication as Activism for Social Justice: The Experience of Community Radio in Ghana
  - Panel 27: Development Architecture
  - Panel 28: Natural Resource Management Policy
  - InSight: Discussion of November 2013 Special Issue of CJDS: “A changing landscape for teaching and learning in International Development Studies”
  - Facilitators: - Emma Fieldhouse - Amy Bronson - Undercurrent Staff
  - Panel Participants: - John Cameron - Rebecca Tiessen - Others TBA

- **Panel 25: Issues in Women’s Schooling and Learning**
  - Marriage Market and the Household Decision of Excision
    - Salmata Ouedraogo
  - Grameen Bank Women Borrowers Non-formal Adult Learning Transformation in Bangladesh
    - Kazi Rouf
  - The Spoils of War: Opportunities for Gender Responsive Education in Post-Conflict States
    - Thursica Kovinthan

- **Panel 26: Communication as Activism for Social Justice: The Experience of Community Radio in Ghana**
  - Community Radio: The Under-Used ICT
    - Kofi Larweh
  - Communication, Social Movements and Socially Just Change: The Case of ADA
    - Jon Langdon, Sheena Cameron, Wilna Quarmyne & Kofi Larweh
    - Wilna Quarmyne

- **Panel 27: Development Architecture**
  - The “Berkeley Mafia” and the Politics of Development in Indonesia: Ideology and the Co-Opting of a Tradition
    - Mark Williams
  - AmartyaSen in Beijing: Comparing human development in India and China
    - Joseph Tharamangalam
  - Analyse de l’optimalité des Contrats de Dette dans le cadre de l’initiative PPTE: le cas du Cameroun
    - Djaitouna Yaouba

- **Panel 28: Natural Resource Management Policy**
  - Post-neoliberalism in the Andean region: Continuities and discontinuities in modes of extraction
    - Ricardo Grinspun & Liisa North
  - Enforcing CSR within a Weak Framework in Ghana? History of Regulation and Present Institutional Pitfalls
    - Nathan Andrews
  - National Imaginaries versus International Law: Contested Governance in Mining the South China Sea
    - Venilla Rajaguru

- **InSight: Discussion of November 2013 Special Issue of CJDS: “A changing landscape for teaching and learning in International Development Studies”**
  - Facilitators: - Emma Fieldhouse - Amy Bronson - Undercurrent Staff
  - Panel Participants: - John Cameron - Rebecca Tiessen - Others TBA
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<td>Women’s informal savings groups spreading in large numbers in rural regions of Kenya</td>
<td>Toppling Apartheid: Class Struggle and Anti-Colonialism in Southern Africa, 1987-1988</td>
<td>This session will be dedicated to celebrating the life and academic success of Norman Girvan.</td>
<td>‘A woman can also speak’: En-Gendering the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility in Ghana</td>
<td>North to South International Aid: Discussion and Formal Debate</td>
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<td>– Anuj Jain</td>
<td>– Paul Kellogg</td>
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<td>– Nathan Andrews</td>
<td>- Shannon Kindornay</td>
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<td>Impact of Labour Shortage and Mobility on Broadening Female Factory Workers’ Choices, Case Study in China</td>
<td>A Movement Beyond Two Moments</td>
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<td>Black Gold in Ghana: A promise of hope or a perpetuation of false hope for Women’s Livelihood in the oil communities?</td>
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<td>– Yongjie Wang</td>
<td>– Emily Deering</td>
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<td>– Augustina Adusah-Karikari</td>
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<td>Session 11 8:30 am – 10 am</td>
<td>Panel 33: Canadian Framework for Humanitarian Action Roundtable</td>
<td>Panel 34: The Impact of ICT on Education and Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Panel 35: Canada, development cooperation and post-2015</td>
<td>Panel 36: Linking Knowledge and Action in Responding to Climate Change</td>
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<td>An ounce of prevention or a pound of cure: Developing a Canadian framework for humanitarian action</td>
<td>The Impact of ICT on Education and Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Beyond aid? What role for official development assistance in the post-2015 context?</td>
<td>Collaborative by design? The challenge and promise of boundary-spanning research in climate change hot spots</td>
<td>Building cityscapes in the Global South: How we learn from the mistakes of the North</td>
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<td>The Impact of Mobile Phone Applications on Economic Development in Africa – Anja Novak ICTs and the Sustainable Development of Cities – Tim Newson</td>
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<td>Local social vulnerability and climate change: Lessons from participatory assessments in Colombia, Mexico and Tanzania – Martina Ulrichs</td>
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### Session 12
10 am – 12 pm

**Knowledge-to-Action Linkages: Insights from the Himalayan Tsunami (2013) in India**
- Jyotiraj Patra

**Community-Based Approaches to Environmental Conservation and Management: the Case of the Community Forestry Program Tujereng, The Gambia**
- Meagan Symington

### Keynote Presentation - Sangeeta Kamat
South Block- 204

### Session 12
10 am – 12 pm

**Panel 37:**
- **Regional Development and Oil Extraction in Latin America**
  - Kristin Ciupa

- **Imagining ALBA without Chávez: The end of South America’s promise for alternative development?**
  - Vierelina Fernández

- **Bolivia’s Changing Process and the Living Well Since 2006**
  - Juan Tellez

**Panel 38:**
- **Rethinking North-South Partnerships and Higher Education Internationalization**
  - Allyson Larkin

- **Knowledge Mobilization for Development: Non-Linear and Interactive Narratives for Engaging the World**
  - Ronald Harpelle & Amanda Lino

- **THE ONION EFFECT: Exploration of the Impacts of Multiple Experiential Service Learning Experiences in St. Francis Xavier Development Studies Program**
  - Behrang Foroughi, Jon Langdon & Natalie Abdou

- **Blending Theory with Practice: UDS and its Experiential Learning Approaches**
  - Mohammed Bolaji

**Panel 39:**
- **What does the current focus on economic diplomacy tell us about the potential for the Canadian government to achieve policy coherence for development?**

  **Panel Participants:**
  - Shannon Kindornay
  - Ian Smillie
  - Adam Chapnick

  **Facilitator:**
  - Fraser Reilly-King

**Panel 40:**
- **The Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Coastal Communities’ Capabilities: The Case Study of Tujereng, The Gambia**
  - Amy Berry

- **Climate Change Adaptation: an urgent need for development in Mozambique**
  - Jose Macaringue

- **Assessing the impacts of climate shocks on the performance of farm activities and adaptation policies responses**
  - Boris Lokonon

**Panel 41:**
- **Climate Change, Markets, and Smallholder Farming in Bangladesh: Questioning the Technological Optimism**
  - Manoj Misra

### Lunch

### Session 13
1 pm – 2:30 pm

**Panel 43:**
- **Understanding Economic Integration in New PhD Programs in IDS in Canada – Joint CASID-CCUPIDS Roundtable**

- **Mainstreaming the Human Rights-Based Land-grabbing and Neoliberal**

- **InSight 2015 Discussion**
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organizer:</th>
<th>Panel Participants:</th>
<th>Chair:</th>
<th>Approach into the Post-2015 Framework:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mise en place de la methode de recherche et denombrement des legionelles dans l’eau – Ahmed Mohamed</td>
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<td>The Development Industrial Complex for Poverty Reduction in Rural Nova Scotia – Sheena Cameron</td>
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<td>Development Today: Understanding Forced Displacement and Forced Dispossession in Colombia – Jasmin Hristov</td>
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<td>The Green Dispossession of Serampas Communities in Kerinci Seblat National Park, Indonesia – Hasradi Masalam &amp; Dip Kapoor</td>
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<td>Customary land administration in Zambia: tenure security and customary authority – Tamara Tucker</td>
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<td>Evaluating the Implications of Land Deals on Water Security in Tanzania – Alanna Taylor</td>
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<td>MDG 5 of improving maternal health in Bangladesh: Target so far achieved, and what is next? – Sanzida Akhter</td>
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Development is now about surviving the future rather than improving on the past. Climate emergency and the recent food and energy crises are inevitably generating a rethinking of development goals and methods. In this context, smallholders across the world have become the new object of development, whether they like it or not. The 21st century agrarian question pivots on a new tension between capitalizing the land to feed and fuel the minority world, and the rights of landed peoples across the world who have the potential (according to a growing scientific consensus) to sustain environments and food provisioning via low-input agro-ecological farming. This presentation will review the elements of this tension with examples.

Dr. Philip McMichael is a Professor in, and Department Chair of the Development Sociology Department at Cornell University. Trained as a historical sociologist, Dr. McMichael’s research examines capitalist modernity through the lens of agrarian questions, food regimes, agrarian/food sovereignty movements, and most recently the implications for food systems of agrofuels and land grabbing. This work centers the role of agri-food systems in the making of the modern world, including an examination of the politics of globalization via the structuring of agri-food relations. His research includes consulting with the FAO, UNRISD, the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty, the international peasant coalition, La Via Campesina, and FoodFirst Information and Action Network (FIAN). Connected to this work was an eight-year project on contemporary social movements with over a dozen fellow investigators (current and former graduate students), culminating in Contesting Development: Critical Struggles for Social Change (Routledge, 2010).

Dr. McMichael’s current research concerns examine the ‘global land grab’ as a harbinger of the new bioeconomy, and as a process of relocating agriculture to land in the global South as the basis of a new food regime. his hypothesis is that such developments express a large-scale transition in the global food economy driven by the combination of crises (energy, food, climate and financial), resulting in a reconfiguration of the content (biomass emphasis) and location of world agriculture. At the same time this development is contested, and he is also examining the rise of alternative, multi-functional conceptions of agriculture, championed by local food movements and food sovereignty coalitions across the world.
This keynote presentation by Dr. Kamat, drawing on longstanding empirical work in India, focuses on reconsidering the relationship of Neoliberalism with democracy, empowerment and participation not as one of empty gestures, but rather one of essential components. In this sense, neoliberalism, through its deep connection with and use of democratic structures of empowerment and participation aims to move into a post-politics space, where everyone's voice is heard, and decisions are win-win, and where those who actively dissent are constructed as being out of touch with reality. Given the Congress theme of "Borders Without Boundaries," Dr. Kamat's talk points right at one of the roots of the myths of globalization, the very architecture of development that predicates so much of global transformation on the spread and deepening of democracy - something Kamat notes both liberal and conservative thinkers seem to agree on. This talk will provide an important opening for asking critical questions about what the blurring of borders and boundaries really means, when global inequality, poverty, and dispossession remain unchecked by this rising consensual politics.

Professor Sangeeta Kamat's professional interests include: Globalization and education reform, Critical Theory, Gender analysis, and South Asia. Her 2002 book, Development and Hegemony, established her as an important voice looking at the ways in which NGOs in India were facilitating state processes, rather than serving as conduits of access by or advocating with marginalized citizens. Since then, her work has continued to focus on South Asia, and India in particular, and the ways in which politics, local, national and global impact and structure the lives of Indians, as well as India's education system. This interdisciplinary focus is reflected by the areas in which she has published, ranging from political economy, social justice, education, and cultural studies journals. In this sense, Dr. Kamat's work speaks to many audiences, including those interested in the ongoing dimensions of globalization, the politics of this process, how it manifests itself in a development context, and the implications of these processes for education. Finally, a major strand of her work has been the gender dimensions of these different processes. A well known figure in the Indian Academy, as well as being based in the US, and connected to many networks there, her presence will bring an important critical voice with international roots in South Asia to Congress.
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<th>PANEL NO</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gendered Dimensions of Conflict and Security: Individual Identities and Foreign Polices</td>
<td>Rebecca Tiessen</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Educational Interventions and Models</td>
<td>Salamat Tabbasum</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Research Excellence for Development: A Roundtable Discussion</td>
<td>John Cameron</td>
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<td>Fishing for Development</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Discourses and Development</td>
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<td>Engaging Youth in Development</td>
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<td>What role does collaborative research with civil society organizations have for the “Future of Knowledge for Social Change”?</td>
<td>Alison Mathie</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amathie@stfx.ca">amathie@stfx.ca</a></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Deforested Development</td>
<td>Alexandru Minea</td>
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<td>Gender, Economic Empowerment and Social Innovation</td>
<td>Sarah Saskia</td>
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<td>Kari Polanyi-Levitt Prize Presentations</td>
<td>Nathan Andrews</td>
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<td>New Regionalisms: Borders without Boundaries, Conceptual and Spatial</td>
<td>Timothy Shaw</td>
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<td>Gender, Security and Environment</td>
<td>Jacqueline Potvin</td>
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<td>Rights-Based Approaches to Development</td>
<td>Sujay Ghosh</td>
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<td>The Impact of the Development Industry</td>
<td>Jackie MacVicar &amp; Caren Weisbart</td>
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<td>Food Security</td>
<td>Lauren Sneyd</td>
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<td>Sanzida Akhter</td>
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<td>Annie Chau</td>
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<td>Jennifer Keeling <a href="mailto:jennifer.keeling@gmail.com">jennifer.keeling@gmail.com</a>, Simon Granovsky-Larsen  <a href="mailto:sgranovs@my.centennialcollege.ca">sgranovs@my.centennialcollege.ca</a>, Behrang Foroughi &amp; Rachel Garbary <a href="mailto:bforough@stfx.ca">bforough@stfx.ca</a>, <a href="mailto:x2011crx@stfx.ca">x2011crx@stfx.ca</a></td>
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<td>Extractivism and Development</td>
<td>Michael Bueckert <a href="mailto:michael.bueckert@gmail.com">michael.bueckert@gmail.com</a>, Ray Vander Zaag <a href="mailto:rvanderzaag@cmu.ca">rvanderzaag@cmu.ca</a>, Eric Cheng <a href="mailto:eric.sc.cheng@gmail.com">eric.sc.cheng@gmail.com</a>, Dennis Canterbury <a href="mailto:canterburyd@easternct.edu">canterburyd@easternct.edu</a>, Georgina Alonso <a href="mailto:georgina.calonso@gmail.com">georgina.calonso@gmail.com</a>, John Jacobs <a href="mailto:johnjacobs@web.ca">johnjacobs@web.ca</a></td>
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<td>Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Development</td>
<td>Marcel Voia <a href="mailto:marcel.voia@carleton.ca">marcel.voia@carleton.ca</a>, Collins Nwabunike <a href="mailto:ccn083@mun.ca">ccn083@mun.ca</a>, Emily Colpitts <a href="mailto:Emily.colpitts@dal.ca">Emily.colpitts@dal.ca</a></td>
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<td>Information Communication Technology, Citizens Activism Organizing and Development</td>
<td>Chris Huggins <a href="mailto:cdhuggins@gmail.com">cdhuggins@gmail.com</a>, Jumoke Giwa Isekeije <a href="mailto:jumoke.isekeije@vuw.ac.nz">jumoke.isekeije@vuw.ac.nz</a>, Emmanuel Abelwine <a href="mailto:eabelwine@ibiswestafrica.com">eabelwine@ibiswestafrica.com</a>, Georgina Alonso <a href="mailto:georgina.c.alonso@gmail.com">georgina.c.alonso@gmail.com</a>, John Jacobs <a href="mailto:johnjacobs@web.ca">johnjacobs@web.ca</a></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Canadian Development Policy Issues</td>
<td>Dominic Silvio <a href="mailto:d.silvio@dal.ca">d.silvio@dal.ca</a>, Christina Clark-Kazak <a href="mailto:clark-kazak@glendon.yorku.ca">clark-kazak@glendon.yorku.ca</a>, Shannon Kindornay &lt;nsi-ins.ca&gt;, Genevieve Moisan <a href="mailto:gmoisan@uottawa.ca">gmoisan@uottawa.ca</a></td>
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<td>Social Environmental Conflicts and Resistance to Dispossession in Mexico</td>
<td>Areli Valencia <a href="mailto:avalenci@uottawa.ca">avalenci@uottawa.ca</a>, Darcy Tetreault <a href="mailto:darcyttetreault@yahoo.com">darcyttetreault@yahoo.com</a>, Kyla Sankey <a href="mailto:sankey.kyla@gmail.com">sankey.kyla@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Issues in Women's Schooling and Learning</td>
<td>Salmata Ouedraogo <a href="mailto:salmata.ouedraogo@uqac.ca">salmata.ouedraogo@uqac.ca</a>, Kazi Rouf <a href="mailto:rouf56@yahoo.ca">rouf56@yahoo.ca</a>, Thursica Kovinthan <a href="mailto:tkovin018@uottawa.ca">tkovin018@uottawa.ca</a></td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Communication as Activism for Social Justice: The Experience of Community Radio in Ghana</td>
<td>Kofi Larweh <a href="mailto:kofilarweh@gmail.com">kofilarweh@gmail.com</a>, Jon Langdon, Sheena Cameron, Wilna Quarmyne, Kofi Larweh <a href="mailto:wilnaq@yahoo.co.uk">wilnaq@yahoo.co.uk</a>, Wilna Quarmyne <a href="mailto:wilnaq@yahoo.co.uk">wilnaq@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
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<td>Development Architecture</td>
<td>Mark Williams <a href="mailto:mark.williams@viu.ca">mark.williams@viu.ca</a>, Joseph Tharamangalam <a href="mailto:joe.tharamangalam@gmail.com">joe.tharamangalam@gmail.com</a>, Djaitouna Yaouba <a href="mailto:yaouba09@yahoo.fr">yaouba09@yahoo.fr</a>, Boniface Bounoung Fouda <a href="mailto:bonifouda@yahoo.fr">bonifouda@yahoo.fr</a></td>
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<td>Natural Resource Management Policy</td>
<td>Ricardo Grinspun &amp; Liisa North <a href="mailto:rginspun@rogers.com">rginspun@rogers.com</a>, Nathan Andrews <a href="mailto:andrews5@ualberta.ca">andrews5@ualberta.ca</a>, Venilla Rajaguru <a href="mailto:venilla@yorku.ca">venilla@yorku.ca</a>, Eric Cheng <a href="mailto:eric.sc.cheng@gmail.com">eric.sc.cheng@gmail.com</a>, Anuj Jain <a href="mailto:ajain@stfx.ca">ajain@stfx.ca</a>, Yongjie Wang <a href="mailto:yongjie1@ualberta.ca">yongjie1@ualberta.ca</a>, Paul Kellogg <a href="mailto:pkellogg@athabascau.ca">pkellogg@athabascau.ca</a>, Emily Deering <a href="mailto:edeering@mail.depaul.edu">edeering@mail.depaul.edu</a></td>
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<td>Women’s Labour and Livelihoods</td>
<td>Anuj Jain <a href="mailto:ajain@stfx.ca">ajain@stfx.ca</a>, Yongjie Wang <a href="mailto:yongjie1@ualberta.ca">yongjie1@ualberta.ca</a></td>
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<td>South African Social Movements</td>
<td>Paul Kellogg <a href="mailto:pkellogg@athabascau.ca">pkellogg@athabascau.ca</a>, Emily Deering <a href="mailto:edeering@mail.depaul.edu">edeering@mail.depaul.edu</a></td>
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<td>Norman Girvan Tribute Session</td>
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<td>Women and the Extractive Industries in Ghana</td>
<td>Nathan Andrews <a href="mailto:andrews5@ualberta.ca">andrews5@ualberta.ca</a>, Augustina Adusah-Karikari <a href="mailto:AAdusah-Karikari@bham.ac.uk">AAdusah-Karikari@bham.ac.uk</a>, Zita Seshie <a href="mailto:zs12ge@brocku.ca">zs12ge@brocku.ca</a></td>
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<td>Canadian Framework for Humanitarian Action Roundtable</td>
<td>Hunter McGill <a href="mailto:Huntermccgill1@gmail.com">Huntermccgill1@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>The Impact of ICT on Education and Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Cherie Enns &amp; Eric Luguya <a href="mailto:cherie.enns@ufv.ca">cherie.enns@ufv.ca</a>, <a href="mailto:Eric.Luguya@unhabitat.org">Eric.Luguya@unhabitat.org</a>, Anja Novak <a href="mailto:anja@sfu.ca">anja@sfu.ca</a>, Tim Newson <a href="mailto:tnewson@ccibsolutions.com">tnewson@ccibsolutions.com</a></td>
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<td>Canada, development cooperation and post-2015</td>
<td>Fraser Reilly-King <a href="mailto:freillyking@ccic.ca">freillyking@ccic.ca</a></td>
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<td>Linking Knowledge and Action in Responding to Climate Change</td>
<td>Blane Harvey <a href="mailto:bharvey@idrc.ca">bharvey@idrc.ca</a>, Martina Ulrichs <a href="mailto:Martina.ulrichs@gmail.com">Martina.ulrichs@gmail.com</a>, Jyotiraj Patra <a href="mailto:jpatra@idrc.ca">jpatra@idrc.ca</a>, Meagan Symington <a href="mailto:m_symington@hotmail.com">m_symington@hotmail.com</a></td>
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<td>ALBA States and Development</td>
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<td>Teaching and Experiential Learning in Development Studies</td>
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<td>Economic Diplomacy and the Canadian Government’s Potential for Development Coherence</td>
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<td>Climate Change</td>
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<td>Issues of Development in Canada</td>
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<td>Sheena Cameron</td>
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<td>PhD Programs in IDS in Canada – Joint CASID-CCUPIDS Roundtable</td>
<td>Rebecca Tiessen</td>
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<td>Post-2015</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Land Grabbing/ Dispossession</td>
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DAY 1: MAY 28

SESSION 1

PANEL 1: Gendered Dimensions of Conflict and Security: Individual Identities for Foreign Policies
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 am
Location: Earp 1

Paper 1: Donor Commitments to Gender Equality Through National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security
Author: Rebecca Tiessen
Email: rtiessen@uottawa.ca

Fourteen years after Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was adopted unanimously by the United Nations Security Council, gender insecurity remains a rampant challenge in fragile states around the world. This paper examines the commitments made, and mid-term reports provided, by donor countries in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to promote gender-sensitive programs in fragile states. Donor commitments are examined in relation to gender essentialism, the erasure of gender, and notable contributions to the promotion of gender equality.

Paper 2: Gender Equality and Canada's Whole-of-Government Approach: the Case of the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team
Author: Sarah Tuckey
Email: stuckey@uottawa.ca

In official government literature, the protection of women and girls is regarded as a key pillar in Canada’s foreign policy, and a major factor in Canada’s involvement in Afghanistan. The narrative of Afghan women and girls as objects of rescue projected by the Canadian government invites a critique of the way gender is deployed in Afghanistan and especially in the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT), where Canada’s whole-of-government approach was demonstrated. The “whole-of-government approach” is one of the more popular terms used to describe applied collaborative defence, diplomacy, and development efforts; as the whole-of-government process places emphasis on horizontal organizing and collegial and consensus-based participation, it theoretically provides a welcoming environment in which to “mainstream” gender into the policies and programs of the Kandahar PRT. However, gender-based analysis of the whole-of-government approach that Canada has undertaken in Afghanistan reveals very little empirical evidence of successful integration of gender equality. As such, this paper argues that gender equality is not present in the Kandahar PRT due to a particular “machismo” hegemonic masculinity surrounding the bureaucratic structures of CIDA, DFAIT, and DND that mires the potential of the Canadian whole-of-government process to be truly holistic and horizontal in its approach. Without a significant transformation of the process, gender equality cannot be integrated into government policy, particularly whole-of-government policy, because it is heavily masculinized and bound within a complex horizontal management approach, resulting in the balance of power within the Kandahar PRT swaying in favour of short-term development institutions, processes, and results.

Paper 3: Gender in Canadian Approaches to Justice and Security Reform in the Americas
Author: Stephen Baranyi
Email: sbaranyi@uottawa.ca

It is widely assumed that ‘first generation’ justice and security sector reform (JSSR) efforts have fallen short of the ideals codified in the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s 2004 Guidelines. On that basis, Sedra (2010) has argued that international actors are moving towards ‘second generation approaches’ that are more adapted to local realities and more sustainable. Is such a shift underway and, if so, where does gender come out in the ‘new’ JSSR wash? I will explore these issues by looking at Canada’s JSSR programming in the Americas -- building on critical, inter-sectional work regarding the gender dimensions of Canadian and broader international practices in fragile states (Baranyi & Powell 2005; Paducel & Salahub 2011; Swiss 2012; Baranyi & Paducel 2012) and specifically in SSR processes (Baranyi & Salahub 2011). That will include examining the gendered nature of Canada’s support for SSR in Colombia, Central America and Haiti, particularly since the Americas Strategy was unveiled in 2007.

PANEL 2: Educational Interventions and Models
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 am
Location: Earp 2

Paper 1: The Political Economy of the United States Education Programme in Pakistan
Author: Salamat Tabbasum
This paper examines the United States assistance for education in Pakistan since 2002. Delving into the political economy of the United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID) education programme, this paper appraises the effectiveness of education projects and their impact on the education system in Pakistan by analysing donor’s project execution mechanisms, approaches and priority areas for educational development. This study finds that despite USAID’s proclamation of increasing literacy rate and quality of education through their neoliberal-oriented interventions, the education system has not improved in recent years, and hence questions the perception that foreign aid can transform education system in recipient countries. This study adopts a qualitative approach to address the key research question. Together with project reports, this thesis is also informed by interviews with key stakeholders of USAID’s projects in Pakistan. Fieldwork for this study was undertaken in Pakistan between September 2010 and November 2011. The paper benefits from the postcolonial theory which provides an interesting platform for this study. By examining US aid for education in Pakistan, this paper seeks to answer some vital questions about the aid and development industry in general and, in particular, the case study of Pakistan.

**Paper 2: A philanthropic fix?: The potential of corporate philanthropy to instill change in India’s stagnating schooling systems**

**Author:** Lianna Baur  
**Email:** lianna.baur@international.gc.ca

Domestic philanthropy for India’s basic education sector is on the rise, estimated at over 3 billion USD in 2012 (Bain & Company, 2012). Largely flowing from the country’s growing number of internationally competitive telecommunications companies, this phenomenon is increasingly hailed in domestic policy discourses as an antidote to the stagnating quality and relevance of schooling systems for marginalized children throughout the country. However, there is little to no objective evidence as to whether these discourses are reflected in practice. This paper draws from a case study conducted in fall 2012-winter 2013 of the Bharti Foundation school program, one of India’s largest corporate philanthropic initiatives in basic education spearheaded by the country’s highest-grossing telecommunications conglomerate, Bharti Enterprises. The Foundation currently operates over 250 primary and elementary schools for marginalized children throughout rural India, established both independently and in partnership with the government. Through observations and interviews with Foundation staff and government officials in Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, this study finds that the program serves as a brief distraction from wider systemic problems with government and private schooling in its operating areas. With poor prospects for sustainability and little knowledge-sharing partnerships with surrounding actors, these schools exist as only marginally improved alternatives in the midst of persistently underfunded and low quality schooling for children who fail to gain a Bharti seat. These findings suggest the need for more robust networks and monitoring systems for such interventions, and invite policymakers to reconsider uncritically accepted discourses concerning their inherent transformative potential.

**Paper 3: Cross-Border Solidarity: Supporting Social Transformation through Education in Pakistan**

**Author:** Aijazi Omer  
**Email:** omer.aijazi@utoronto.ca

LET’S is a young charity in Vancouver, Canada guided by visions of social change and transformation through education. The organization recently received over one million dollars from a Canadian donor of Pakistani origin and aims to design an education intervention in rural Pakistan, possibly in the form of a primary school. Pakistan is a nation of 192 million and in 2011 was the fourth largest receiver of foreign assistance from the United States. Pakistan is usually featured in international headlines because of its centrality to the global war on terror which has both domestic and international implications. Pakistan remains at the heart of liberal debates on global governance and international development and these discourses intimately shape domestic public policy and local institutions.

In this paper we juxtapose these two narratives; a small Canadian charity wishing to engage in acts of solidarity with marginalized Pakistani communities, with the global international development and education for all discourse. It probes the following question: Why is education perceived as the best possible intervention for achieving social change, particularly in relation to Pakistan and what are some other possibilities that have been rendered invisible? By using LET’S as a case study, the paper aims to explore the visions of social change envisioned by the organization and its correlation with the promise of education. It explores how education as a necessary condition for social mobility is conceptualized in Pakistan both by national and international actors and traces its historical origins within the country’s colonial past.

**PANEL 3: Research Excellence for Development: A Roundtable Discussion**

**Time:** 8:30 – 10:00 am  
**Location:** Earp 3
Striving for “research excellence” for civil society organizations and their academic partners: Criteria, priorities, and challenges
Panel Organizer: John Cameron
Email: john.camero@dal.ca

This is the first of two joint workshop-style panels on ‘Research for Change.’ We encourage CASID members to come to both panels. The panels will examine the challenges and prospects for development research that aspires to contribute to meaningful change. The panels begin from the premise that ‘excellence’ in development research must involve a combination of methodological rigour, meaningful civil society participation, and practical impacts. Understanding research excellence from this perspective poses some serious challenges both for the strategies of individual researchers, for civil society organizations involved with development research, and for universities that train graduate students. Part I (8:30 – 10:00) of the two-part workshop will examine the concept of ‘research excellence for development’ and its practical implications in the research experiences of the roundtable participants - and workshop style discussions involving all participants in the session on the challenges and strategies for achieving the three criteria for research excellence. Part II (Panel 7) follows at 10:15. All of the roundtable panelists have experience in working with collaborative academic-civil society development research projects that have engaged with all three components of research ‘excellence.’

Roundtable Participants:
Holly Catalfamo (Niagara College)
Alison Mathie (Coady International Institute)
Brianne Peters (Coady International Institute)
Kendra Siekmans (Healthbridge Canada)
Richard Maclure (University of Ottawa)

**PANEL 4: Fishing for Development**
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 am
Location: Earp 4

**Paper 1:** Transformative gender research in small-scale fisheries, the case of Lake Wamala, Central Uganda
Author: Beth Timmers
Email: btimmers@idrc.ca

Gender research in agricultural development has reached a critical juncture. Despite decades of investment and ‘mainstreaming’, there is a lack of measurable progress toward gender equity in agriculture. This paper presents an alternative method for gender research, applying value chain analysis as a case of transformative gender research. The research unpacks mechanisms that reproduce gender norms and resulting inequalities in the fishery of Lake Wamala in Central Uganda. Surrounding communities depend on this lake as a key source of income and food. Uganda’s National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) began a pilot project in 2011 to demonstrate the fishery's vulnerability to climate change. In partnership with NaFIRRI, this study articulates constraints on men’s and women’s opportunities based on gender.

**Paper 2:** Eradication of poverty through community green economic development utilizing Khas (public) ponds: Lessons learned from Grameen
Author: Kazi Rouf
Email: rouf56@yahoo.ca

Grameen Fisheries and Livestock) Foundation (GMPF) involves in livestock and fish culture, mobilizing poor people engage in livestock and fish production, agriculture, horticulture, homestead gardening, social forestation and bio-gas plants and other community green income generating economic activities to bring improvement in the quality of life of the poor. GMPF is managing leased of 1035 Khas (public) ponds having 2557.3 acres of water bodies and 20 fish seed farms leased from the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) for 25 years. The objectives of this study is to examine the policies, strategies and approaches of GMPF community economic development (CED) and to link CED concept with GMPF activities if it benefits to local poor people in Bangladesh. The study research questions are is GMPF a CED program in Bangladesh? If so, how it works in implementing its programs in Bangladesh. The paper contains author’s live experience, review literature and secondary data. A total of 14451.22 metric ton (MT) of fish was produced by Joygagor farm since inception up to 2006. Fifty percent of the fish went to the share of poor beneficiaries. The Dinajpur farm production of fish during the period 1988-1989 was only 18.60 MT per ha, which increased to 260 MT in 2006. Community livestock and dairy development project (CLDDP) has organized 3275 village group members (VGMs)-2750 male members and 525 female members in 655 villages. GMPF initiatives embrace the distinctive characteristics with a strong social mission. It earns revenues from the market and covers its costs from the revenues.
Coastal shrimp aquaculture in northwestern Sri Lanka is clustered around lagoon water bodies. The mix of governance regimes around shrimp aquaculture is quite unusual and a creative arrangement. Shrimp farmers co-operate with each other by working collectively to overcome frequent challenges, such as shrimp diseases. The question underlying this research was whether collective action can work in lagoons that have changed from an earlier practice of capture fishery to being under the heavy influence of shrimp aquaculture. I examined three coastal lagoon communities and its community-based shrimp aquaculture operations in northwestern Sri Lanka using a case study approach. The main input for shrimp farming, brackish water, is obtained from a cluster of three interconnected lagoons and their feeder canal. While aquaculture under private ownership now dominates, it also coexists with customary capture fishery, which illustrates a mixed property rights regime. Despite private ownership, I found evidence that shrimp aquaculture activities in the cluster of water bodies are managed as common-pool resources. These shrimp farms are individually owned by small producers but managed under collective rules of the lagoon community. The system is organized into multiple layers of institutions: community-level shrimp farmers’ associations; zonal-level associations; and a national-level shrimp farming sector association. Decision making at all levels are follows a bottom-up and participatory approach. The national level is represented by a joint body of government and sector association. Even though there are no formal co-management arrangements, Sri Lanka’s small-scale aquaculture shows signs of de facto co-management. Private ownership of shrimp aquaculture farms with community-level institutions, and government oversight and coordination generally works well. This private-communal-state mixed commons management regime appears to be a viable alternative to "big aquaculture" and the private property regime that it operates under.

**Keywords:** Community-based management; Common-pool resources; Collective action; Multi-level institutions; Lagoons; Shrimp aquaculture; Sri Lanka.

**SESSION 2**

**PANEL 5: Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Discourses and Development**

**Time:** 10:15 – 11:45 am  
**Location:** Earp 1

**Paper 1:** Equality between Women and Men: Did shifty language engender spending shifts at CIDA?  
Authors: Liam Swiss  
Email: lswiss@mun.ca

The Canadian government surprised many in 2009 with its politicized relabeling of gender equality in its aid and foreign policy as “equality between women and men”. Others have thoroughly documented the politics and perceptions of this discursive shift (see: Tiessen and Carrier, 2013), but the question of whether this change in language corresponded to a significant change in spending on gender equality at CIDA has yet to be investigated. This paper analyzes CIDA’s own Open Data Historical Project Dataset and OECD DAC data on gender equality spending to examine the trends in spending on gender equality by Canada in the period from 2005 to 2012 – the years immediately surrounding the controversial shift away from the language of gender equality. Using a sample of over 240,000 project transactions in this period and comparing CIDA data to DAC sources, this paper examines whether the discursive shift away from gender equality was associated with any notable shift in spending on gender equality at CIDA. By examining the link between a politicized relabeling of an aid policy priority and subsequent aid spending in that area, this paper contributes a deeper understanding of the impacts of politicization of aid policies and the potential resilience of aid agencies to such political intervention.

**Paper 2:** Confessions of a Gender Mainstreaming Advisor  
Author: Beth Woroniuk  
Email: b.woroniuk@bell.net

“Gender mainstreaming” has been used to describe multiple strategies, used in numerous contexts by various actors. As an independent consultant/advisor I have worked with NGOs, multilateral organizations and bilateral development organizations on their policies, programs, projects and evaluations, all the while struggling to keep up with the academic and activist debates and critiques. During these assignments, I cajoled reluctant staffers and tried to make the case for attention to (and resources for) women-in-development approaches, women’s rights, gender mainstreaming and – in some cases – ‘equality between women and men.’ The presentation will examine how internal advocates have tried to use gender mainstreaming strategies inside large development organizations to advance women’s rights and equality. Despite formal policy commitments, working in this environment has faced resistance, both explicit and subtle. I will explore observations, challenges and lessons that I have learned as someone who is not inside but also not totally outside these organizations. It
concludes with an attempt to highlight key elements of mainstreaming strategies that are worth salvaging or hanging on to as we re-envision strategies for the post-2015 era. If mainstreaming is judged to be a 'failed strategy' (and there is still an 'if'), what features should the replacement strategy have to avoid falling into similar traps?

Paper 3: Exploring the Transformative Potential of Gender Mainstreaming in International Development Institutions
Author: Jane Parpart
Email: jane.parpart@umb.edu

Gender mainstreaming, with its promise of gender transformation, equality and empowerment, has become a central pillar of development discourse, policy and practice. Yet the implementation of these promises has largely been disappointing. Proposed 'solutions' have brought little new to the table. This article suggests that we need to rethink the link between policy and implementation, recognizing that both are political processes and that while policies set agendas, both policies and their implementation are deeply influenced by societal factors. Drawing on critical development analysis and feminist writings, the article explores the transformative potential of gender mainstreaming in international development organisations in an increasingly complex, unequal and gendered world.

PANEL 6: Engaging Youth in Development
Time: 10:15 – 11:45 am
Location: Earp 2

Paper 1: Low-Income Youth as Research Collaborators: Tokenistic Illusion or Effective Learning-by-Doing?
Author: Richard Maclure
Email: rmaclure@uottawa.ca

Children's participation has become a prominent theme of international development. There is likewise growing interest in the potential for youth engagement as research collaborators. Yet there remains substantial ambiguity surrounding the purposes and practices of youth involvement in community development and in participatory action research. Questions relate to the differentiated age and maturity levels of children, to putative limitations in their knowledge, capacity, and experience, and to ethical risks associated with selection criteria that render participation as a process that is both inclusive and exclusive. Further difficulties relate to resource constraints and to the relative powerlessness of children and adolescents in communities where the status of young people is deemed subordinate to that of adults. Nevertheless, drawing upon the experience of research projects in Senegal and in Canada that have involved adolescents as partners in data collection and analysis, this paper presents an empirical case for the engagement of youth as active partners in research, particularly in areas of inquiry that focus on issues pertaining to the well-being of young people and the challenges that many of them confront on a daily basis. The paper will highlight the pedagogical implications of participatory action research (PAR) as a learning-by-doing process that can be well adapted for young people. In addition, the paper will argue that PAR involving children and adolescents can be effective when it is conducted as a reciprocal educational endeavour wherein young people gradually assume greater collective responsibility for the conduct of research analysis and the learning that ensues.

Paper 2: Youth participation in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: power, scale, and justice
Author: Charis Enns & Brock Bersaglio
Email: cenns@balsillieschool.ca

In light of current debates on youth-led approaches to development, this paper examines recent efforts to include youth in the making of the post-2015 global development agenda. According to the UN, over 85 per cent of people in the developing world are under the age of 25. As such, the UN has taken efforts to prioritize youth voices in the making of the post-2015 development goals. Between October 2012 and January 2013, the UN consulted with over 600 youth in 12 developing countries. The documents produced by the UN during this consultation process suggest that youth in developing countries want better education, more employment opportunities, and economic development. But do those who participate in the UN consultation process actually speak on behalf of all youth in developing countries? In this paper, we question whether large scale participatory development projects can be considered socially ‘just’ or not, using the UN's consultation process as a springboard for discussion. By considering how the consultation process unfolded and the power relations involved, we conclude that the consultation process was orchestrated in a way that produced a ‘youth-led’ development narrative that complemented, rather than challenged, the dominant development paradigm espoused by the UN. The paper is based on a close examination of documents produced by the UN throughout the post-2015 global consultation process, as well as informal interviews with a handful of youth and youth organizations that participated in the UN consultations.

Paper 4: Youth Springboard for Discussion: Scale Participatory Development Projects Can Be Considered Socially ‘Just’ or Not?
Author: Charis Enns & Brock Bersaglio
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In light of current debates on youth-led approaches to development, this paper examines recent efforts to include youth in the making of the post-2015 global development agenda. According to the UN, over 85 per cent of people in the developing world are under the age of 25. As such, the UN has taken efforts to prioritize youth voices in the making of the post-2015 development goals. Between October 2012 and January 2013, the UN consulted with over 600 youth in 12 developing countries. The documents produced by the UN during this consultation process suggest that youth in developing countries want better education, more employment opportunities, and economic development. But do those who participate in the UN consultation process actually speak on behalf of all youth in developing countries? In this paper, we question whether large scale participatory development projects can be considered socially ‘just’ or not, using the UN's consultation process as a springboard for discussion. By considering how the consultation process unfolded and the power relations involved, we conclude that the consultation process was orchestrated in a way that produced a ‘youth-led’ development narrative that complemented, rather than challenged, the dominant development paradigm espoused by the UN. The paper is based on a close examination of documents produced by the UN throughout the post-2015 global consultation process, as well as informal interviews with a handful of youth and youth organizations that participated in the UN consultations.

Paper 5: Youth Springboard for Discussion: Scale Participatory Development Projects Can Be Considered Socially ‘Just’ or Not?
Author: Charis Enns & Brock Bersaglio
Email: cenns@balsillieschool.ca

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Author: Charis Enns & Brock Bersaglio
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Paper 3: Cultivating the Arctic's Most Valuable Resource: An Analysis of Barriers to High School Completion Among Inuit Youth in Nunavut
Author: Melanie O'Gorman
Email: melanieogorman@gmail.com

Between 2007 and 2010, the three-year average dropout rate among First Nations people aged 20-24 and living off-reserve was 22.6%, compared with 8.5% for the non-Aboriginal population. The average high school dropout rate for the same age group and time period in the three territories was higher than that of the provinces - Yukon's rate was 15.5% while the dropout rate in the Northwest Territories was 30.1%. While the latter rates are staggering, Nunavut had the highest average dropout rate of all provinces and territories, at 50.0% for 2007-2010. This paper discusses the results of a survey conducted in 5 Nunavut communities (Hall Beach, Igloolik, Iqaluit, Kugluktuk and Rankin Inlet) in Winter 2013. The survey consisted of personal interviews with youth currently in high school and with individuals that have dropped out of high school. While the education literature has, qualitatively, identified important mechanisms leading to early high school exit in Nunavut communities, our data allows us to quantify the relative importance of the various factors influencing high school dropout rates for youth living in Nunavut. We discuss potential new insights which arise from this survey and which may be useful for designing policies to reduce the incidence of high school dropout in Nunavut communities.

Paper 4: The Role of Africa's Youth in Peacebuilding and Development
Author: Shakira Abubakar
Email: Shakira.abubakar@gmail.com

Young people are arguably the most powerful agents of change today. The potential of youth in peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction is yet to be fully realized. Their voice is powerful and their presence challenges hegemonic ideals of change; and their agency, instrumental in implementing such change. It has been well documented that youth play instrumental roles in times of conflict. However, post-conflict communities often overlook the potential and power of its youth in the process of rebuilding and peacebuilding. Though this citizenry group faces multiple and unique challenges, this demographic is one that deserves great examination. Africa’s youth comprise twenty percent of the continent’s overall population and faces scarce economic opportunities in nations devastated by war; unreservedly, they are a population that must be incorporated into the “post-conflict” reconstruction and peacebuilding processes. This paper examines how this age group exercises their agency in times when their nation is in turmoil and during transition from negative peace to positive peace. Utilizing a feminist gender analysis, I build on current conversations, debates and examine the role of children and youth in critical national efforts for positive peace and sustainable development. An examination of the unexplored potential of children and youth as peacebuilders is not only necessary, but is crucial to ensuring positive peace and sustainable development.

PANEL 7: What role does collaborative research with civil society organizations have for the “Future of Knowledge for Social Change”?
Time: 10:15 – 11:45 am
Location: Earp 3

What role does collaborative research with civil society organizations have for the “Future of Knowledge for Social Change?”
Panel Organizer: Alison Mathie
Email: amathie@stfx.ca

This panel is the second part of a two-panel workshop on ‘Research for Change.’ In this panel, participants will discuss what the concept of ‘research excellence for development’ means for them and their institutions in terms of their own research, teaching, curriculum design, graduate student training, and collaboration with civil society partners as well as strategies for changing current policies and practices of development research to meet the three criteria for excellence – including roles that CASID might play.

Roundtable Participants:
Holly Catalfamo (Niagara College)
Jon Langdon (St. Francis Xavier University)
Alison Mathie (Coady International Institute)
Brianne Peters (Coady International Institute)
Kendra Siekmans (Healthbridge Canada)
Most of countries covered by natural forests are developing countries, with limited ability to levy taxes and restrained access to international credit markets; consequently, they are amenable to draw heavily on two sources of government financing, namely seigniorage and deforestation revenues. First, we develop a theoretical model emphasizing a substitution effect between seigniorage and deforestation revenues. Second, a panel-data econometric analysis over the 1990-2020 period confirms our findings. Consequently, a tighter monetary policy hastens deforestation. Third, we extend the theoretical model and show that international transfers dedicated to forest protection can upturn the positive link between tighter monetary policies and deforestation, and then discuss the relevance of this finding with respect to recent institutional arrangements.

Forest provides a wide range of environmental goods and services among which, biodiversity or consumption goods and constitute public goods. Despite the importance of non timber forest products (NTFPs) in sustaining livelihood and poverty smoothing in rural communities, they are highly depleted and poorly conserved. Therefore, to enhance participatory conservation initiatives, this study determines the household’s willingness to pay in community forest (CF) of Morikouali-ye, eastern region of Cameroon for sustainable exploitation of NTFPs using contingent valuation method (CVM) through two approaches, one parametric (Logit model) and the other non-parametric (estimator of the Turnbull lower bound). The results indicate that five species are the most collected in the study area: Irvingia gabonensis, the Ricinodendron heudelotti, Gnetum, the Jujube and bark, their sale contributes significantly to 41% of total household income. The average willingness to pay through the Logit model and the Turnbull estimator is 6845.2861 FCFA and 4940 FCFA respectively per household per year with a social cost of degradation estimated at 3237820.325 FCFA years. The probability to pay increases with income, gender, number of women in the household, age, the commercial activity of NTFPs and decreases with the concept of sustainable development.

**SESSION 3**

**PANEL 9: Gender, Economic Empowerment and Social Innovation**

*Time: 1:30 – 3:00 pm*

*Location: Earp 1*

**Paper 1: Women-Led Social Innovation**

*Author: Sarah Saskia*

*Email: sarahsaskia@gmail.com*

From women-only taxi companies in New Delhi to smokeless stoves in Uganda, from urine-powered generators in Nigeria, to gravity ropeways in the mountainous regions of Nepal, social innovation has been known to improve women’s lives. It is understood that social innovation and gender equality are each processes that influence social and economic progress, although little is known about social innovation’s ability to advance gender equality. Through collaborative research with the MATCH International Women’s Fund, which is the first of its kind in Canada and globally, granting women-led social innovation initiatives in the global South, this research will detail how social innovation can advance gender equality and make sustainable shifts in gender relations. This paper will summarize the results of a two-year doctoral dissertation on social innovation and gender equality, supervised by Dr. Bipasha Baruah at Western University. Through an interdisciplinary literature review; interviews with leaders in the related fields of social innovation, social entrepreneurship, gender, and development; and profiles of the grantee projects funded by MATCH; this research will apply a gender equality lens to social innovation research. This research will develop an understanding of the field, as well as a framework through which to evaluate women-led social innovation, and it will identify future areas of research and provide new insights about social innovation, gender equality, and lasting social change.
In the process of establishing the formal UN Post-2015 Development Agenda, attention is once again focused on the relationship between gender and development. In parallel, there is a concerted push from a number of different stakeholders and institutions for “migration to be recognized as an essential component of any future development framework and of national development policies and plans” (IOM, 2013). While there is some mention of gender in the post-2015 migration agenda, and some recognition of the role of migration in the post-2015 gender debates, there has been little integration of these two crucial and inter-connected categories. To highlight the importance of this linkage, our paper presents a case study of the migration and remittance practices of male and female migrants from Zimbabwe to Botswana. Findings based on 10 months of ethnographic fieldwork in 2012 demonstrate the significance of mobility in poverty reduction and livelihood strategies in this region, and the role of gender in shaping the lived experience and socio-economic outcomes of cross-border migration. Examining gender and development through a migration lens challenges several assumptions embedded in MDG and post-2015 discourses, including the very definition of development and how and at what scale it should be measured.

In recent years, academic and popular media discussions of microfinance have devolved into extremes. Its proponents maintain that it is a panacea for poverty and women’s empowerment, while the most trenchant critics suggest that microfinance is in fact harmful for women. My doctoral research pays little attention to the extreme viewpoints that currently characterize the literature on microfinance. Instead, I set out to develop a more nuanced account of the utility and structural limitations of microfinance, and to propose ways in which programs can be reformed in order to have the greatest impact on women’s empowerment in Tanzania, East Africa. Thus while I recognize the valid critiques of microfinance that are raised in the literature, I argue that if certain conditions are addressed, it still can be an economically and socially empowering activity for women. To conduct my research, I sought affiliation with an organization that had a specific mandate to promote Tanzanian women's social and economic empowerment through microfinance. I chose the African Probiotic Yoghurt Network (APYN), a community health and microenterprise program operating throughout East Africa in Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda. Using case study methodology- including participant observation, semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire- I demonstrate how and to what extent the APYN fulfills the conditions required to empower participants. I conclude with specific recommendations for creating microfinance institutions that promote not just Tanzanian women's economic livelihood, but also more strategic gains in their political participation, community leadership, and the advancement of gender equality within and outside the household.

There have been progressive and regressive developments in our engagement with gender equality in the past 40 years. Significant victories have been won due to increased willingness to engage with gender inequality as a political project that requires both increasing women’s access to material resources as well as challenging and subverting the social and political institutions that maintain and perpetuate unequal gender relations. Unfortunately such advancements have occurred alongside regressive shifts that have led the development community to engage with human development more as a managerial issue that can be planned, carried out and evaluated within short periods of time rather than a messy, unpredictable process of social change. The past 20 years in particular have witnessed a pronounced shift away from addressing the political and ideological basis of social justice issues to an apolitical and ahistorical management of its symptoms. Through research conducted in India with the beneficiaries and staff of an innovative urban program that trains women from disadvantaged backgrounds to become commercial drivers, this paper demonstrates how the unquestioned deployment of certain concepts, frameworks and practices delegitimizes the valuable work of some organizations. Moving forward it encourages the global development community to re-engage with gender equality as a complicated social issue rather than as a technical-rational management project. Quantity is not always more important than quality in creating lasting social change. The depth of the impact upon people’s lives must also be considered critical factors in promoting gender equality.

**Panel 10: Kari Polanyi-Levitt Prize Presentations**

**Time:** 1:30 – 3:00 pm  
**Location:** Earp 2
The delivery of humanitarian assistance has always been a risky business. Current estimates suggest that there are about 210,000 aid workers operating internationally delivering approximately 18 billion dollars worth of humanitarian assistance (Barnett, 2011, p. 3). To situate the expansion of the humanitarian aid industry, my paper provides an overview of both policy responses and academic analyses of the varying relationships between security and development. Specifically, the paper centers on the "security-development nexus," which refers to the development literature that analyzes the interconnectedness of security and development issues. Drawing on this literature, the objective of this paper is to contextualize the concepts of security and development with the aim of providing a sharper definition of these terms. By examining the different conceptualizations of the security-development nexus in the post-Cold War era, I aim to add some clarity to what remains a complicated subject matter: the relationship between development and security. This clarity is achieved by exploring the post-Cold war change in the way borders are conceptualized and involves an analysis of sovereignty and mobility. Biopolitics and the human security paradigm provide a framework that structures my analysis of the security-development nexus, and reveals how the international community can view aid recipients as both "victim" and "threat."

The purpose of this paper will be to interrogate the nature and role of South-South cooperation in the aftermath of the 2004 Boxing Day Tsunami. In particular, the analysis seeks to push beyond the mainstream discourse surrounding disaster response, for example those presented by the United National International Secretariat for Disaster Reduction or globally Northern actors, such as the United States Agency for International Development. The paper’s analytical focus will evaluate the differences in formal Southern aid policy from as opposed to that of Northern donors, as authors such as Emma Mawdsley have illustrated, and how these contrasts and differences play out in government responses to natural disasters. Disaster response and discourse is deeply integrated into the modern neoliberal international environment and as such reflects many of the issues that growing South-South relations seek to address. Indeed, a central plank in South-South aid discourses is the idea of solidarity and cooperation between developing states. Disasters, as moments of crisis and the suspension of ‘normalcy’ in the body politic within the states affected by them, illuminate these contradictions and can provide a clearer picture of the manner in which the discursive dynamics surrounding South-South aid affect the coordination and distribution of aid.
Paper 4: Infrastructure development as a Catalyst for Regionalism and Economic Integration in Africa
Author: Kobena Hanson
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Infrastructure is central to hastening regionalism and economic integration in terms of strengthening value chains and increasing cross-border transactions. Indeed, it is now an accepted fact that overcoming geographic and institutional obstacles is vital to regional trade expansion and sustained growth. To compete effectively in international markets, African countries need an efficient infrastructure network, since infrastructure is a potent catalyst for wider economic participation, both within and between countries and regional economic communities; and promotes private, individual agency for poverty reduction and rapid growth. The paper will highlight the role of infrastructure as a means of reducing trade costs, as an agent of productivity growth, and as an enabler of regionalism and economic integration. African states, in appreciation of its potential, have initiated a number of transboundary energy projects (such as the West African Gas Pipeline) to foster economic development/integration. At the regional level, the AU and NEPAD are also rolling out infrastructure projects aimed at facilitating integration such as the Dakar-Ndjamen-Djibouti Road and Rail Project; and the ICT broadband and optical fibre in Rwanda and West Africa. This paper, in interrogating the status of regional cooperation on infrastructure initiatives, capture lessons learnt from successful regional cooperation and challenges faced. The paper also maps-out the capacity threats, opportunities and possibilities for governments, regional institutions, private sector, and Africa’ development partners.

PANEL 12: TBA
Time: 1:30 – 3:00 pm
Location: Earp 4

SESSION 4

PANEL 13: Gender, Security, and Empowerment
Time: 3:00 – 4:30 pm
Location: Earp 1

Paper 1: "The Girl Effect:" The gendered politics of maternal altruism and female empowerment in international development advertising
Author: Jacqueline Potvin
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In this paper, I examine how prominent development advertising and advocacy campaigns deploy gendered discourses of motherhood in order to mobilize support for development projects targeting women. Using critical discourse analysis and working within a feminist postcolonial framework, I analyze five advertisements produced by development organizations for popular consumption by those situated outside the formal development sector. I identify how maternal myths are constructed in each advertisement and conduct a contextual analysis of two central and interconnected myths; that of maternal altruism and that of maternal empowerment. Given the ideological significance of these myths within the larger context of the development sector, I conclude that the construction of maternal myths in these texts – while well intentioned – reinstate exploitative gendered power dynamics between and within ‘developed’ and ‘developing’ world contexts and thus contribute to the broader processes of exclusion and exploitation of women within international development interventions. This research contributes to critical feminist analysis of the international development sector and identifies how constructions of femininity are shaped, deployed, and instrumentalized within development discourse. My analysis, in turn, contributes to understandings of why women have been excluded and exploited by international development interventions and, more specifically, the ways in which the construction and deployment of gendered discourses of motherhood are implicated in this process.

Paper 2: Law and Neoliberal Order: Towards a Materialist Understanding of Femicide in Guatemala
Author: Julia Hartviksen
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Despite seventeen years of peace following nearly four decades of a genocidal civil war, violence in contemporary Guatemala harkens to the harshest years of the conflict. Post-conflict violence has impacted women in particularly brutal ways, with a discussion on femicide (the murder of women by men based on gender) emerging among activists, politicians and practitioners. In 2008, the Law on Femicide and Violence Against Women was enacted, mandating for the creation of a specialized justice system to address this form of violence directly. Despite these unprecedented judicial capabilities, femicide remains a serious, under-reported problem, with rates climbing in recent years. Much of the literature on femicide
references impunity, gang violence, and machismo as underlying causes, ignoring the fact that calls for stronger institutions have already been met, or framing femicide as an individual, rather than political, problem. My paper illustrates, from a feminist historical materialist perspective, that femicide has been depoliticized by both existing literature and institutional developments in favour of women’s rights. Processes of neoliberalization over the conflict and post-conflict years have dispossessed and rendered women more vulnerable to violence, enabling the commodification of social reproduction. Simultaneously, this suggests that legal developments only neutralize femicide as a-political. Drawing on field research conducted in Guatemala City for my Masters thesis, I repoliticize such violence as a part of Guatemala’s post-conflict political economic landscape, interrogating the institutions built to alleviate this problem.

Paper 3: Acid Violence in Global Perspective
Author: Aisha Siddika
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Acid violence is the deliberate use of acid to attack another human being. The victims of acid violence are often, although not always, women and children, and attackers often target the head and face in order to maim, disfigure and blind. Acid has a devastating effect on the human body, often permanently blinding the victim and denying them the use of their hands. As a consequence, even everyday tasks are often rendered extremely difficult if not impossible. Acid attacks rarely kill but cause severe physical, psychological and social scarring, and victims are often left with no legal recourse, limited access to medical or psychological assistance, and without the means to support themselves. It is not possible to provide the support that survivors require through a single intervention like a cleft palate surgery or the construction of a water-well (ASTI, 2013). In order to rebuild their lives, acid survivors need long-term access to medical support, rehabilitation and advocacy. Acid Survivors Trust International’s (ASTI) sole purpose is to work towards the end of acid violence across the world. Recognizing the need for local knowledge and expertise in order to combat acid violence effectively, ASTI collaborates with six partner organizations in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan, Nepal, Uganda and India. It also works with UN agencies, NGOs and strategic partners from across the world to increase awareness of acid violence and develop effective responses at the national and international level. In this paper I will draw upon my previous professional experience (as Senior Coordinator of the Research and Partnership Division of ASTI Bangladesh) as well as current academic research (conducted towards an MA in Women’s Studies and Feminist Research at Western University) to (1) provide a global overview of the incidence of acid violence (2) identify underlying social and economic factors for its greater incidence in specific countries (3) describe and evaluate the effectiveness of preventative responses in various countries and (4) recommend future strategies for preventing acid violence. I will draw upon existing literature on acid violence in various countries as well as a nation-wide survey of acid violence survivors and perpetrators undertaken by ASTI Bangladesh in 2013 to present my findings and to make recommendations.

PANEL 14: Rights-Based Approaches to Development
Time: 3:00 – 4:30 pm
Location: Earp 2

Paper 1: Information as a Societal Demand: Democratic Initiatives in India
Author: Sujay Ghosh
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Information helps achieve accountability through transparency, for calling the powerholders into account: answer for their omissions and commissions. Money and political power, when concentrated, are the most organised source of domination in a society, particularly in developing countries like India, often leading to economic and political corruption. It seriously affects the practice and principles of democracy and development. Over last few decades, there have been many initiatives in India, mainly by citizens from poor and middle class backgrounds; and also the civil society to confront such corruptions in agencies where politicians and bureaucrats are the major actors. One, the grassroots struggle spearheaded by ‘Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan’ (MKSS) in Rajasthan, resulting in the enactment of the Right to Information (RTI) all over India; the other one is a judicial battle waged by the ‘Association for Democratic Reforms’ (ADR) for establishing transparency and probity in the electoral process, as elections in India for decades have been accused of massive violence and fraud. In both cases, these initiatives reflect the society’s demand for accountability. For this purpose, it sought information about various public agencies in the country, held by politicians and bureaucrats. RTI clearly reflects this quest for transparency; ADR’s efforts are not designed to debar the candidates with weaker performances from contesting elections, but enable the electorate making informed decisions. Experiences however, show that some progress have been achieved in confronting economic and political corruption.
This paper, situated at the intersection of scholarships on rights based approaches to maternal health and the utilities of using framing as a tool of policy reform, evaluates the political resources and opportunities that a successful human right framing of maternal health can provide to actors trying to improve access, distributional equity and quality of maternal health care for all women. The scope of the research is defined by the historic and statewide proclamation of maternal mortality as a human right in a public interest litigation case by an Indian High Court in 2010. This interdisciplinary research employs a qualitative, case study approach of data collection and includes nearly fifty in-depth interviews with relevant state and non-state actors. The findings indicate that legal mobilization offers near-term political resources and opportunities that may potentially impact the longer-term advocacy for progressive maternal health policy. However, legal mobilization may have adverse outcomes unless a nuanced and collective approach to legal strategizing, as a precursor to seeking suitable and tactical legal remedies from the court, is present. Further, the focus on technocratic approaches to maternal mortality and morbidity reduction efforts in developing countries must be inspected and reconceptualized in context of gender justice. Identifying innovative ways of highlighting how gender injustice is central to women’s health outcome, while attending to medical dimensions of the problem, and forming an advocacy agenda that outlines strategies to integrate gender justice in any maternal health rights discussion would be vital to improving maternal health outcomes in developing countries.

Neighbourhood clubs are a distinctly Bengali form of civil society. Membership is restricted to adult males residing in a particularly para (locality) and the club activities are funded by membership fees, local business persons, club work and, at times, government grants. These clubs serve diverse roles in mediating and shaping the social functioning of a community. Further, they often control access to spaces and resources within the para. Following this one can see clubs as institutional actors within the everyday governance landscape. This paper critically examines the role of clubs as governance actors and specifically focusses on the way they control and mediate access to a variety of urban environmental resources. It engages with the framework of political ecology and with the literature on everyday governance in order to explore how clubs, as local institutions, control the local environment and other people’s interactions with it. Data for this paper emerges from primary qualitative fieldwork conducted as part of doctoral research project between August 2013 and March 2014 in two small cities in West Bengal, India.

**Keywords:** environment, governance, urban, civil society, India

My paper focuses on the intersection of disability, development and welfare in Ghana, with a particular emphasis on blindness. In 1940, the British parliament passed the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (CDWA), which set the stage for African development during and after World War Two. The development side of the Act has received much scholarly attention, especially due to its connection to Britain’s attempt to exploit African resources after 1945. The welfare side has been covered less well, despite its influence on the growth of colonial welfare initiatives. In Ghana, these programs dated from 1944 with the formation of the nucleus of a Social Welfare Department. My paper will focus on the resulting welfare programs as they related to blindness during the late colonial and early postcolonial periods. During this time, there were two major initiatives relating to the welfare of blind Ghanaians. First, the colonial administration established a rehabilitation program for African soldiers blinded during World War Two. Second, the colonial and early postcolonial governments conducted several investigations into blindness in Northern Ghana, after the discovery of onchocerciasis as a causal factor. Through these examples, the paper will interrogate the idea of welfare and its impact on disability programs with respect to blindness between the 1940s and the 1960s.
Paper 1: The Impact of Development in Guatemala: How the Canadian government and the Guatemala elite have worked alongside the Canadian extractive industry to push forward the mega-mine agenda
Authors: Jackie MacVicar & Caren Weisbart
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Guatemala has been home to Canadian mining companies for decades. During this time, it’s become clear that the Canadian government has pushed forward an extractives industry agenda along with Guatemalan elites, who manage Canadian subsidiaries on the ground. Most recently, the Guatemalan elite called on the Guatemalan Constitutional Court to repeal the genocide sentence against former military dictator Efrain Rios Montt, saying the verdict would be bad for business, including mining. Meanwhile, the Canadian government has remained silent on the issue. From the 1970s to present day, Canadian diplomats and civil servants in Guatemala have gone out of their way to protect Canadian companies that have questionable social and environmental records, without taking into consideration the communities most impacted. Many have gone on to work for the companies themselves. This paper will examine the nature of the relationship between the Guatemalan elite and Canadian diplomats and the lack of similar accommodations to communities. It will examine the purported role of diplomacy in Guatemalan and Canada’s interest in development; important areas to research as we see continued changes to Canada’s development sector. We will use secondary research and first hand observation of over 10 years of working in the field.

Paper 2: Bringing the Poor into the Global Market: “Cities Without Slums” in Morocco
Author: Miriam Keep
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As Morocco’s urban centers grow, so do the urban slums that house huge numbers of the urban poor. To address the poverty within these slums, in 2004, the Moroccan government, along with the World Bank, initiated a program called “Cities Without Slums.” This program aims to remove the slums and to transfer their residents into new social housing units. This paper seeks to place Cities Without Slums within the historical context of a changing international development regime headed by the World Bank and the IMF. The Moroccan government initiated Cities Without Slums with support from the World Bank during the rise of neoliberalism as the dominant global discourse shaping international development policy. This program must then be understood as the product of neoliberal aims to bring new territory under market control. I begin by examining the history of Moroccan slums to show that their presence has always been justified by the discourse of economic development. Only in the global transition to neoliberalism did they come to be viewed as spaces for international intervention, because they represent spaces outside of market control. I then investigate how neoliberal aims have defined the goals of Cities Without Slums and redefined the very aims of poverty reduction, as making the poor market participants through private property ownership and credit access is among program’s primary aims, along with attracting private investment in the program. This paper provides a compelling case study in which free markets have overtaken poverty reduction as the aim of international development.

Paper 3: Nouvelles énergies et vieilles recettes politiques
Author: J. Ricardo Tranjan
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Des années 1950 à 1980, les gouvernements brésiliens ont justifié les déplacements massifs de population engendrés par les mégaprojets hydroélectriques au nom du bien commun. Aujourd’hui le contexte international exige que les pays tentent de concilier la croissance économique avec la durabilité environnementale. Depuis 2004, au Brésil, à côté des projets énergétiques traditionnels sont développés des projets de “production d’énergie alternative”. Cet article vise à montrer comment l’inclusion des préoccupations environnementales dans les politiques énergétiques brésiliennes a entraîné l’augmentation du nombre de populations touchées par la production d’énergie. La première section présente un survol de la période des mégaprojets hydroélectriques. La deuxième examine la position du Brésil vis-à-vis des accords internationaux pour le développement durable ainsi que les investissements brésiliens en matière de d’énergie alternative. Cette analyse s’appuie sur une base de données originale répertoriant les prés consentis par la Banque de développement social et économique du Brésil au secteur énergétique. La section suivante porte sur les répercussions socio-économiques des projets éoliens au nord-est du pays. En conclusion, nous suggérons que les populations touchées par les projets de production d’énergie alternative sont elles aussi sacrifiées au nom du bien commun. Dans la mesure que ces projets ne produisent que 6 % de l’énergie totale du pays et ont reçu moins de 7 % de l’investissement du secteur énergétique, le bien commun semble être le besoin du Brésil de montrer au monde sa volonté de répondre de ses obligations environnementales internationales sans renoncer à la croissance économique.
We cannot talk about international development without mentioning the role that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the North and South have played in mobilizing marginalized populations in southern countries, in providing financial and technical support to southern local communities and social movements, and building international networks of solidarity and advocacy. Some international development NGOs from the North started as missionary and humanitarian-aid organizations in the 1950s. Whereas others, founded in the 1960s and 1970s, oriented their work mainly towards local development and North-South cooperation. On the Southern hemisphere, local populations organized their local initiatives in the early 1960s, in response to local needs, assisting local populations and voicing their aspirations for social and economic justice. These initiatives later became Southern NGOs, those “local partners” of Northern NGOs which are, and have been, at the heart of local development since then. Towards the end of last century, Northern and Southern NGOs were recognized actors of international and local development, providing technical cooperation and solidarity, working closely with Southern grassroots organizations and social movements. As part of the international development scenario and phenomena, NGOs have been the interest of research of mainstream approaches to development such as economics, public administration, political sciences and sociology, but they have rarely been studied from a management perspective. Our focus is thus on the organization, specifically the NGO within its institutional and its organizational context. Our interest is to understand how NGOs negotiate power within the array of relationships they build in the North and in the South, while trying to respond to their development objectives. In this paper, we argue that NGOs are institutionally embedded in their local social and political context, and we will explain how this embeddedness translates into complex organizational strategies to negotiate power with donors and partners in order to achieve long-term development. Our twofold objective is, first, to show how inductive research helped us to conceptualize NGO embeddedness and its intrinsic relationship with NGO legitimacy and accountability. Our second objective is to explain the role that NGO embeddedness plays in negotiating unequal power relationships with donors, NGO and corporate partners, group members and beneficiaries. We begin with a brief overview of NGOs and their North-South relationships. In the second section we will briefly present our methodological perspective and the case studies from which we have extracted the data that is presented and analyzed in this article. And we will discuss the concept of embeddedness both theoretically and as it is grounded in the experience of those interviewed in the field. Our conclusions will point at embeddedness as a construct with great potential to enhance understanding NGO action towards long-term development and commitment to sustain local capabilities.

**PANEL 16: Food Security**

**Time:** 3:00 – 4:30 pm  
**Location:** Earp 4

**Paper 1: Food Security and Wild Food Consumption in Urban Cameroon**  
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This paper discusses wild food consumption in urban areas of Cameroon. Building upon findings from Cameroon’s Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) this case study presents empirical data collected from 371 household and market surveys in Cameroon. It employs the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food’s framework for understanding challenges related to the availability, accessibility, and adequacy of food. The survey data suggest that diets are changing in Cameroon as the resource-constrained population continues to resort to the coping strategy of eating cheaper imported foods such as refined rice or to eating less frequently. Cameroon’s nutrition transition continues to be driven by need and not necessarily by the preferences of Cameroonians consumers. The implications of this reality for sustainability are troubling.

**Paper 2: Motility, Migration and Movement: Gendered mobility effects on hunger in rural Tanzania**  
**Authors:** Ryan Mason, John Parkins & Amy Kaler  
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Mobility affects on food security, especially gendered mobility, are drastically under-investigated in the development literature. When people go hungry, ameliorating their food insecurity tends to focus on the movement of food (distribution). Rarely is hunger investigated through the lens of the mobility of people and even less often using cultural factors affecting movement such as gender. Using Cresswell and Uteng’s (2008) four aspects of gendered mobility, (movement, meaning, practice, potential mobility (motility)) this paper illustrates how gender affects individual food security in rural Tanzania.
Drawing on critical ethnography, data was collected using intra-household interviews (63 in two communities), household mapping and participant observation. The study found that males can travel further afield than females resulting in easier access to food through employment in seasonal food producing areas. Likewise, the male practice of kuzurura (the action of leisure movement) allows men to access food independent to their household. While men’s mobility fosters greater food security than women, trade-offs exist including employment stress and the inability to access local emergency food stores that are generally available to women. Ultimately, the study highlights the need for development projects to consider cultural barriers to food security such as differentiated gender mobility.

Keywords: Gender, Hunger, Food security, Mobility, Tanzania, Dodoma, Africa, Gender and Development

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Recent events such as the 2007-2008-food crisis, an increase in climate change related natural disasters, and the 2011-2012 famines in Somalia have all helped fuel discussions surrounding global food security. Out of these discussions have emerged a debate surrounding genetically engineered (GE) seeds as a means of increasing farmer’s yield sizes and addressing food security and poverty in Africa. The Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA) project is a Gates Foundation funded program wherein drought and insect tolerant maize seeds are being engineered and tested in Kenya Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda, with the aim of improving food security in arid and semi-arid areas. In Kenya, there is still a burgeoning debate over whether or not to commercialize GE seeds. Confident that the technology will soon be approved, the WEMA team have been growing and testing GE maize in the eastern region of the country. My research examines the potential effects of the commercialization of WEMA seeds on women farmers’ in the Machakos and Kitui Districts of Kenya. These areas are characterized by drought and women are responsible for the majority of agricultural activities. My research involved a series of expert and farmer interviews in Kenya, and employs a feminist political ecology (FPE) framework in its analysis. FPE ascertains that environmental issues are often intricately linked to issues of gender and politics. This research concludes that WEMA seeds could have the potential to increase maize yields and improve food security; however, there is little chance that WEMA seeds will address the socio-political challenges that currently prevent women from reaching their full agricultural production potentials.

Paper 4: Beyond the Contested Pathways of Learning and Innovation in the Karnali Mountains of Nepal
Author: Laxmi Pant et al.
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Effective strategies to improve and develop subsistence agriculture in geographically isolated regions are contested. Some argue that farmers should adopt modern industrial farming practices but others point out that such practices can destroy agro-ecosystem services, such as agricultural biodiversity, which provide the basis of rural livelihoods. This paper investigates agricultural innovation strategies in one such remote region, Karnali, the most impoverished region of Nepal. Findings show that neither the modern industrial farming model nor available alternative models alone are enough for isolated regions. We conclude that it is imperative to make new and improved technologies more accessible and adaptable to smallholders while building their capacity to adapt to uncertainties, which has been theorized in this paper as adaptive transition management.

**DAY 2: MAY 29**

**SESSION 5**

**PANEL 17: Maternal Health**
Time: 8:00 – 9:30 am
Location: Earp 1

Paper 1: Health care seeking behaviour for maternal morbidity in Dhaka, Bangladesh: Does only money matter?
Author: Sanzida Akhter
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This paper endeavours to find out how poverty affects the health care seeking behaviour of women suffering from maternal morbidity in urban Dhaka, Bangladesh. Based on ‘social constructivism’, this study did in-depth interview among 48 women of lower income households in Dhaka. The main findings suggest that respondent mothers have a particular apprehension regarding facility based treatment for delivery or post-delivery complications, which prevent them from receiving health
care which they are entitled for. This apprehension is reinforced by 1) the social network to which they belong, 2) lack of information given to them, 3) gender relations and empowerment status within the family and 4) sense of pride/humidity of going or not going to a hospital for maternity care. Failure to provide proper care for maternal health is a ‘social injustice’ (AbouZahr 2003). Although Bangladesh is successful in reducing maternal death, the mothers who survive maternal death but suffer from morbidity, are not well addressed in policy and program. Poor maternal health effects and is affected by socio-economic situation and broader development context. To ensure improved maternal health status, it is necessary to understand their apprehension and work from the perspective of empowering women through education, counselling and proper information.

Paper 2: Lugulere [the world has changed]: Family size and family planning in northern Ghana
Author: Lauren Wallace
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The international population movement has permeated the polices of most countries worldwide and family planning programs are now seen as an integral part of social and economic planning in developing countries. Although designed with the goal of social justice, family planning policies in sub-Saharan Africa are often based on large-scale demographic surveys that can present African families as resistant to change and unable to reduce family size without widespread acceptance of contraception. This paper uses a political-economic frame and draws on ethnographic research with Kasena families (including interviews, focus groups and genealogies) to argue that family planning is one of many causes of decreasing family size. I show that contrary to the understandings of population planners African families do reconfigure their preferences for family size in accordance with changes in wealth and income. In the past, among the Kasena, there was no incompatibility between having a large family and being able to care for one’s children. However, in recent years the Kasena have experienced a climate of material hardship due to the cost of school fees for children, and the increasing infertility of the land. The reconfiguration of ideas and values surrounding children, along with family planning has led them to opt for smaller families. This research demonstrates that if Western-funded and driven family planning programs aim to truly promote social justice in sub-Saharan Africa, they must be more anchored in an understanding of the realities of everyday life. [Health, Environment, Foreign Policy]

Paper 3: Mutilations Génitales de la Femme et Anémie périnatale
Author: Salmata Ouedraogo
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Ce travail de recherche s’appuie sur les données des enquêtes démographiques et santé (DHS) afin de mettre en évidence l’existence d’un lien entre les mutilations génitales féminines et l’anémie périnatale. Notre analyse porte sur une sélection de femmes ayant récemment accouché et de femmes enceintes en Afrique subsaharienne. Les résultats suggèrent une plus forte probabilité d’anémie périnatale chez les femmes excisées.

**Mots clés:** Anémie, mutilation génitale féminine, santé périnatale

**PANEL 18: Social Movement Organizing**
**Time:** 8:00 – 9:30 am  
**Location:** Earp 2

Paper 1: Women of Colour Activisms and Solidarities in Aboriginal and New Settler Communities
Author: Annie Chau
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Inspired by the emerging movements of *Idle No More* and *No One Is Illegal*, on issues of Indigenous sovereignty and migrant justice respectively, the object of this study is to understand and connect notions of activism and solidarity between Aboriginal and new settler communities of women in Canada. This study will examine social movement learning and community bridging between these activists for whom gender and race intersect – both differently and similarly – in a patriarchal, white supremacist, capitalist, global structure. Questions will include: How are solidarities taught and learned between women of colour activists of Aboriginal and new settler communities? Can anti-colonial feminist theories offer transformative frameworks towards solidarities? What are the challenges? The theoretic frames, from which this critical inquiry will be guided, include adult education and anti-colonial feminist theories. While social movements of Indigenous sovereignty and migrant justice may appear to be divergent or at least incongruent, women of colour activists are finding connections in their experiences of navigating the borders of a borderless globalized economy.

Paper 2: Human Rights, Homosexuality and Homophobia in sub-Saharan Africa
Author: Jennifer Keeling
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Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) activists in sub-Saharan Africa are pressed between two contrasting perspectives: a liberal human rights perspective and the increasingly nationalist and homophobic attitudes of African leaders. As a result, LGBTI activists must operate between the promoters of LGBTI rights and the religious and political leaders of these countries claiming that homosexuality and same-sex activity is unAfrican and a western import. Transnational and small associations and organizations advocating for the rights of the LGBTI community have proliferated across the country facing backlash in Uganda, Nigeria, Burundi, Malawi and most recently Liberia. The increasing levels of western engagement are competing with countries experiencing a renewed focus on nationalism and a distinct condemnation of western cultural imperialism. Despite these challenges, activists continue to work and provide support for the LGBTI community. Activists thus have a series of difficult choices to make in terms of deciding on appropriate strategies when working in sub-Saharan Africa. They face unique challenges in terms of outreach to a marginalized group and working within government laws, all while attempting to receive support from international donors. This paper will provide an analysis of the tensions that activists and LGBTI individuals face. It will also discuss potential strategies for activists working in sub-Saharan African countries. These contrasting perspectives shape LGBTI rights in sub-Saharan Africa and as a result, activists are very much caught between a strong stigma for homosexuality and same-sex activity and an increasingly liberal western perspective as promoted by western activists and governments.

**Paper 3: Strategic Engagements with Neoliberalism: When is Participation not Co-optation?**

**Author:** Simon Granovsky-Larsen

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Recent activity by the Guatemalan campesino, or peasant, social movement presents us with an important question for development theory. Faced with a post-conflict agrarian scenario in which direct action is repressed violently, much of the movement has opted to accept minimal resources for land access available through a World Bank-sponsored program of market-led agrarian reform. Given that the movement has accepted neoliberal handouts, should we now disregard it as co-opted? There is a tendency in critical theory to do so, as many authors accept the neoliberal assumption that grassroots participation will generate a shift in political subjectivity towards homo economicus and erase a movement’s potential to transform structural conditions. This paper presents a dissenting position, arguing that organizations that have engaged with neoliberalism can not only maintain their radical perspective but can use neoliberal resources to build resistance and alternatives. Evidence for the argument comes from six case studies of campesino organizations and rural communities, and 132 interviews collected over a year of fieldwork, which have been written into a dissertation currently under revision. The paper uses these cases to show how the Guatemalan campesino movement has engaged strategically with neoliberalism in order to build pockets of anti-neoliberal socio-economic alternatives.


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At the turn of the century Buffalo faced population shrinkage it had never experienced before. Thousands of job losses, vacant lots, and abandoned homes indicated the enormity of the economic and social strain in a city which once was a regional center for industrial and economic growth. Due to a general trend of industrial and manufacturing outsourcing, Buffalo’s main sources of economic activity began declining in the late 1970s. The economic decline was further exacerbated by social turmoil when the city was at the verge of bankruptcy in 2002. Development strategies at that time focused on large-scale economic endeavours. Many low-income minority Buffalonians lacked a voice in the political arena, and had few opportunities for participating in local economic development activities. This presentation is an initial analysis of an exploratory and iterative qualitative case of community-based learning and organizing in Buffalo’s West Side where a significant number of people have been acting out of civic duty and mutual responsibility in making and shaping a variety of local associations. Through these local associations, under the auspice of People United for Sustainable Housing (PUSH), organized citizen action has been oriented towards claiming political and economic spaces to provide affordable and sustainable housing; as well as creating community spaces for Buffalo’s West Side residents and other Buffalonians to cherish and strengthen the sense of community.

**PANEL 19: Canadian International Development Policy**

**Time:** 8:00 – 9:30 am

**Location:** Earp 3

**Paper 1: CIDA and the Capitalist State: Shifting Structures of Representation under the Harper Government**

**Author:** Michael Bueckert

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Recent changes to international development policy under the Harper Government have put business and trade interests at the forefront. In this paper, I interpret these shifts through the Marxist theory of ‘unequal structures of representation’ (Mahon, 1977), which can explain how the interests of different classes are reflected unequally in public policy. I focus on two specific cases: first, I look at the merger of CIDA with DFAIT into the new Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), and the concurrent reorientation of foreign policy to “economic diplomacy.” Second, I examine the changing funding relationship to NGOs, notably the shift from long-term partnerships to competitive Call-for-Proposals, one effect of which has been the defunding of NGOs critical of government policy. I argue that these developments reveal an ongoing and intentional shift in the ‘structures of representation’ in a way that privileges capitalist class interests while marginalizing both civil servant and civil society perspectives in the formation and implementation of public policy.

Paper 2: Trends in CIDA Funding to faith-based NGOs: Examining Conflicting Research Results
Author: Ray Vander Zaag
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Two articles in the CJDS’s 2013 theme issue on Religion and Development examined Canadian government funding to Canadian faith-based (religious) development organizations and found conflicting trends. Audet, Paquette and Bergeron (2013) reported that funding to secular NGOs increased more, compared to religious NGOs, during the 2001 to 2005 period under the Liberal government, while funding to religious development organizations increased significantly, compared to secular NGOs, since the election of the federal Conservative government in 2006. My study (Vander Zaag 2013) found no obvious significant trend in the relative proportion of CIDA funding to religious and secular NGOs from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011. This paper examines these conflicting findings. It reviews the methods and data used in each study, attempts to explain and evaluate which results are better supported by the available data, and discusses the importance of these results.

Paper 3: CIDA’s 3-way Mining Partnership in Peru with Barrick Gold: Extracting the Public Interest
Author: Eric Cheng
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My paper is an accountability analysis of the 3-way development partnerships that the Harper Government announced between DFATD (formerly CIDA), Canadian mining companies, and development NGOs. Of the three announced, I will focus on the Peruvian development partnership between Barrick Gold, World Vision Canada and DFATD. Due to the Harper government’s lack of transparency, I will need to draw on observations from the other two projects (situated in Ghana and Burkina-Faso). I conduct this case study through reference to the legal framework surrounding DFATD’s partnership policies, the legal restrictions against NGOs and documents obtained through Freedom of Information requests from the Canadian government. This study reveals that the DFATD partnership in Peru is the culmination of Canadian mining interests from both government and private sector. I reveal that the former CIDA had aligned with these interests due to a combination of several factors: CIDA’s organizational troubles over several decades; a Harper government that seeks to establish Canada through unilateral economic diplomacy; and within DFATD, a questionable compliance with the Official Development Assistance Accountability Act. The result of these factors finds Canadian NGOs increasingly fragmented and subject to dynamics of mining corporations as new development policymakers are more centrally guided by such forums as the Devonshire Initiative, while being systematically excluded from their former role as equal partners with CIDA in the development dialogue. I conclude that CIDA’s policy irrefutably sponsors Canadian corporate social responsibility, and that in the new aid reality, the Peruvian peoples are now waiting on Canada’s next election to decide their country’s future for decades to come.

PANEL 20: Extractivism and Development
Time: 8:00 – 9:30 am
Location: Earp 4

Paper 1: The Natural Resources Sector and Neoliberal Democratization
Author: Dennis Canterbury
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The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between the natural resources sector and neoliberal democratization. It analyzes the impact of democratization on the natural resources sector focusing on its organization of production, structure, and regime of capital accumulation. It is argued from a historical perspective that through neoliberal democratization control of the natural resources sectors in the developing countries has been rested from the nationalist governments by the international financial institutions, and the resources placed at the disposal of extractive capital from developed and emerging economies.
Paper 2: The Dynamics of Extractive Capitalism: Demobilization though CSR
Author: Georgina Alonso
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For many, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an imperfect step in the right direction towards "sustainable mining". However, among the many positive and negative aspects of CSR analyzed by academics and industry representatives, there is one negative aspect that stands out: CSR is only a "solution" to the problems of mining within the global capitalist system and does not address the system itself, the root cause of the various social and environmental impacts associated with mining. This paper takes the view that mining is inherently unsustainable and should be limited. Under this assertion, therefore, CSR becomes an obstacle to significant change in mining policy by continually seeking to justify mining through small improvements. The main argument presented in this paper is that the implementation of CSR initiatives reduces enthusiasm for organized opposition to mining by providing superficial changes to appease community members and by partnering with NGOs who, by becoming involved in the implementation of CSR initiatives, lose their ability to speak out against the mining companies with whom they are partnered.

Paper 3: Development Impacts of the World Bank and Canada as Promoters of Investment in African Mining
Author: John Jacobs
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This paper examines the role of the World Bank and Canada in support of transnational mining companies in Africa. The first part of the paper reviews the impacts of previous World Bank promoted reforms to mining regimes thereby providing insights into current calls for mining to play a transformative role in Africa and how mining might better contribute to the sustainable development in mineral rich countries in Africa. The analysis suggests that past reforms have been informed by investment-led perspectives which have oriented the manner in which the contribution of mining benefits to local economies has been conceived, measured and interpreted. The second part of the paper examines current Canadian public policy in support of mining in Africa and finds that Canada's approach to resource extraction in Africa is reinforcing this investment-led approach and thereby limits the development potential of Africa's mineral resources.

SESSION 6

PANEL 21: Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Development
Time: 9:45 – 11:15 am
Location: Earp 1

Paper 1: The Threat of Domestic Violence and Women Empowerment: The Case of West Africa
Author: Marcel Voia
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This paper assesses the significance of a set of threats of domestic violence in ten West African countries that we argue limit the potential of women in particular and the development of society. Previous studies are looking at the experience of domestic violence, mostly from a qualitative point of view. Most of these studies also recognized that there is a step before experiencing domestic violence for women, which is the “threat”. Our data consists of the most recent year of a country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted in the same way for each participating country. The risk of domestic violence and the intensity of its threat are assessed using different probabilistic model specifications together with an assessment of how heterogeneous/homogenous are these effects across the set of countries. The overall results suggest that religion has played a significant role in relation to domestic violence in most countries, the exceptions being Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Area of residence has played an important positive role in Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal and Sierra Leone while the level of well-being and/or household’s level of wealth have a significant negative impact on the threat of domestic violence in Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal.

Paper 2: Domestic and Marital Violence Among the Three Major Ethnic Groups in Nigeria
Author: Collins Nwabunike
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There is evidence that between half and two-third of Nigerian women have experienced domestic violence and that this appears to be higher in some ethnic groups than others. Yet studies that examine the ethnic dimensions of domestic and marital violence are conspicuously missing in the literature. We fill this void using data from the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey. Results indicate significant ethnic differences with Igbo women more likely to have experienced physical, sexual and emotional violence compared to Yoruba women. Hausa women were however significantly less likely to experience physical and sexual violence but not emotional violence compared to Yoruba women. Ibo and Hausa women
with domineering husbands were significantly more likely to experience physical and sexual violence, compared to Yoruba women with such husbands. Also, Igbo and Hausa women who thought wife-beating was justified were more likely to experience marital violence, compared to Yoruba women. This study seeks to understand the patterns of cultural practices between the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria and how they influence domestic violence. Domestic Violence cuts across all forms of social & biological constructs, including: sex, race, gender, wealth, cultural ethnic group. According to the WHO (2009) One in three women aged 15-49 years will experience physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives. This shows that, despite the fact that domestic violence affects all groups, women are the most vulnerable to domestic violence due to the various forms of inequalities they are exposed to. Using feminist, life course and cultural theories, my paper will focus on domestic violence among the three major ethnic groups (Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa) in Nigeria. It is known that, each ethnic group in Nigeria have distinctive cultural practices and customs that differ from one and other, which is why this study seeks to understand the patterns of these cultural practices and how they influence domestic violence. Domestic violence appears to be high among some ethnic groups in Nigeria, yet studies that examine the ethnic dimensions of such violence are missing in the literature (Okemgbo et al., 2002). My research seeks to fill this gap using data from the recently collected 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS, 2008).

**Paper 3: Working With Men to Prevent and Address Violence Against Women: South African Perspectives**

**Author:** Emily Colpitts  
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With the theoretical shift from Women in Development to Gender and Development, in conjunction with the emergence of the field of Critical Men's Studies, the role of men in gender and development has increasingly become the subject of debate. This paper speaks to this broader debate by exploring perspectives on working with men to prevent and address violence against women in South Africa. My research focuses on the South African context not only because the rates of violence against women are among the highest in the world, but also because organisations, like Sonke Gender Justice, a grassroots South African organisation working to engage men and boys to address gender-based violence and the spread of HIV, continue to grow in influence domestically and internationally. Based on interviews with academics and practitioners in the South African gender-based violence sector, this research shows that there is a general consensus that working with men and boys is essential. However, it is not uncontroversial as feminists and women's organisations expressed concerns over power, interests, losing hard-won gains and the diversion of resources from work with women and survivors of violence, among others. This research explores these tensions as well as how this important work can be done while taking these concerns into account.

**PANEL 22: Information Communication Technology, Citizens Activism Organizing and Development**

**Time:** 9:45 – 11:15 am  
**Location:** Earp 2

**Paper 1: ICT innovations in agriculture: reinforcing or challenging state: citizen power relations?**  
**Author:** Chris Huggins & Sheila Rao  
**Email:** cdhuggins@gmail.com

Information communication technologies (ICTs) are increasingly important in agriculture in the Global South, as governments launch digital price information platforms (accessed through cellphones), and use geographic information systems (GIS) to monitor changing land use patterns, for example. Digital technologies may reinforce existing power relations, or create opportunities for change. Building on two separate PhD projects, this paper uses actor-network theory as well as Foucauldian concepts of discipline and power/knowledge to describe how agricultural ICT initiatives in Rwanda may potentially constrain and/or open new spaces of agency for smallholder farmers. ICT-mediated flows of information between farmers and government agencies are linked to commercialization strategies within a massive agricultural reform involving multiple commercial and non-profit stakeholders. This reform, often described as a process of liberalization, is occurring within an authoritarian governance context. The case study therefore represents a complex set of networks and disputed citizen:state relations. It is based on interviews with farmers and local authorities in Rwanda as well as an extensive literature survey. The paper is relevant to literature on the Green Revolution in Africa, ICT for Development (ICT4D), and development in authoritarian states.

**Paper 2: Digital Action Campaigns in the Global Public Sphere**  
**Author:** Jumoke Giwa Isekeije  
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This study analyzes how WorldPulse.com, an independent, non-profit, non-governmental media organization, attempts to function and serve as a global public sphere for the expression and discussion of political, social and cultural issues relevant to women. I am exploring WorldPulse.com’s potential to facilitate conversations among and across people and groups who are characterized by diverse special interests. and whose voices and positions are often marginalized in mainstream media
reporting of issues that concern them. The study combines scholarship and approaches associated with political economy and critical studies methodologies and discourses. This involves theoretical and data triangulation methodology. Theoretically, I am drawing primarily on the works of Jürgen Habermas, Nancy Fraser, Michel Foucault and Karl Marx. I am using extended case studies methodology that utilises the mixed methods of content analysis and web survey. These two methods are augmented by follow-up unstructured interviews and information identified and produced while I am a participant-observer on the WorldPulse.com website. This attention to and analysis of the day-to-day practices and interactions will help me to ascertain and evaluate the extent to which the culture of the site enables it to operate as a viable and effective public sphere for women from diverse communities.

Paper 3: Claiming the Right to Development in Northern Ghana – The Media in Community Mobilisation and Contestation
Author: Emmanuel Abeliwine
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Abstract forthcoming

PANEL 23: Canadian Development Policy Issues
Time: 9:45 – 11:15 am
Location: Earp 3

Paper 1: On the awareness and saliency of development aid: Is development aid a salient issue among the Canadian public?
Author: Dominic Silvio
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Canadians are usually presented as supportive of foreign aid, and their attitudes are depicted as fairly stable over time. Public support of development aid in Canada is often understood to be very high and strong. However, despite this high support, it has not necessarily translated into considerable increase, or even steady, aid spending by the government. Why is this the case? This paper argues that one of the reasons behind this lack of correlation is that development aid is not a salient issue to many Canadians. This is simply because salient issues usually attract more interest and attention, and are more thoroughly debated among the public. In issue domains that are not salient, conversely, people are not likely to pay attention to politicians' behavior. Development aid is not often an issue of high salience among the general public because it has no direct domestic impacts - that is, those who could benefit directly from the policy. In fact, the actual beneficiaries of aid policies are largely people in the third or developing world that the majority of Canadians do not have contact with. Further, no elected official has ever lost seat because s/he did not support development aid policies in Canada. The paper uses survey data retrieved from Canadian Opinion Research Archive (CORA) to justify the argument.

Paper 2: From "children-in-development" to social age mainstreaming in Canada's development policy and programming? Practice & prospects
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An established body of scholarship has demonstrated the importance of age and generation in development processes. However, few development agencies – with the notable exception of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) – have attempted to mainstream social age in the same way as gender. For over ten years, Canada has made children a priority theme in its development assistance programming. This paper analyzes existing policy and practice in Canadian aid and concludes that it is based primarily on a "children-in-development" approach. This means that Canada tends to "target" children in isolation from social relationships, networks and structures and overlooks the development roles that children already undertake. The paper then assesses the ways in which Canada could adopt a more innovative social age mainstreaming approach, similar to Canada's leadership on gender in the 1980s.

Paper 3: Unpacking the universality of the post-2015 agenda: Experiences from Canada
Author: Shannon Kindornay
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While deliberations are underway for the post-2015 framework, there is broad consensus that it should include goals, targets and indicators, as is the case with the Millennium Development Goals. However, post-2015 will differ from the MDGs in that it is likely be universal, applying to all countries, not just developing ones. Countries will likely have greater space to determine their own post-2015 development targets, and the corresponding indicators by which they measure progress. As part of a multi-country research initiative, NSI is examining how the universal post-2015 framework can be applied across a variety of country contexts. Researchers in seven countries will apply a select set of candidate post-2015 goals, targets and indicators to in order to examine opportunities and challenges that may arise from the implementation of a universal, country-relevant post-2015 framework, specifically those relating to the data and measurement components. While all
Many changes have occurred in the international cooperation for development area in the last ten years. South-South cooperation intensified, and a new arrangement for cooperation took place: Triangular cooperation. More specifically, the North-South-South arrangement is studied here, in the actual Canadian context. The question asked in this research is “What aid effectiveness potential does a triangular cooperation project implemented by a Canadian non-governmental partner offer?” The methodology used in this empirical research consisted mainly in a study case on a project “Southern Ocean Education and Development”, involving Canada, Brazil and Mozambique. Interviews were conducted in these three countries with the project’s partners but also with government officials and experts. It was found that considering the Canadian institutional context regarding international cooperation for development, triangular cooperation cannot unlock its potential when driven by a Canadian non-governmental partner.

**PANEL 24: Social Environmental Conflicts and Resistance to Dispossession in Mexico**

**Time:** 9:45 – 11:15 am  
**Location:** Earp 4

**Paper 1: Advocating for a cognitive justice approach to development in the era of new extractivism in Latin America**  
**Author:** Areli Valencia  
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This paper is located within the debate over the so-called new extractivism in Latin America and its possibilities to advance a sustainable, egalitarian and inclusive notion of development for the region. I argue that the goal for ‘inclusive development’, while relying on the extractive industry as a principal strategy for economic growth, is inherently problematic as it focuses exclusively on a redistributive dimension of justice. By this I mean, a view of justice that reduces it to a matter of allocating an equitable share of taxes and mining royalties alone. Such a view obscures the cultural and participatory dimensions of justice, which in the context of extractive-led development in Latin America, entails advocating for cognitive justice. This is a notion of justice that incorporates the plurality of knowledge and views of wellbeing existent in a given society in the design of development models. To build this argument, the paper draws on selected case studies of peasant and aboriginal communities from Peru and Ecuador resisting the expansion of extractive activities in their territories. The paper concludes with a call for more academic engagement proposing the idea of cognitive justice as a means to promote a more robust concept of inclusive development.

**Paper 2: Social environmental conflicts and resistance to dispossession in Mexico**  
**Author:** Darcy Tetreault  
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This paper analyzes social environmental conflicts in Mexico. The analysis takes into account the structural conditions that have given rise to these conflicts, as well as the political class formation of resistance movements. It is argued that neoliberal structural adjustments have given rise to diverse forms of territorial reconfiguration to suit the demands of transnational capital. Over the past two decades, the country has received a wave of investments in megamining projects, the construction of dams and freeways, tourist developments, and heavily polluting industries, with environmental and social costs that accrue disproportionately to small-scale farming communities, indigenous groups, the urban poor and women. Where resistance movements have emerged on the local level, they are spearheaded by popular organizations of environmental affected people, often led by women, who form strategic alliances with progressive and combative elements of civil society and integrate into national and international solidarity networks. The radical elements of these movements seek to keep livelihoods, social relations, natural resources and cultural landscapes outside of the realm of the capitalist logic of profit-maximizing exploitation.
The contradictions of the worldwide accumulation of capital are today expressed in the phenomenon that has come to be known as extractivism, or the rush for land and resources in peripheral economies that is not only provoking dramatic transformations in rural livelihoods, but also generating new conflicts and resistance movements led by rural communities across Latin America. In this context, this study sets out to examine the ways in which the dynamics of the 21st century extractivism have translated into a restructuring of rural classes and the emergence of new class tensions, a focus which in turn allows for an exploration of how the conflicts surrounding extractivism might be reigniting Colombia’s long-standing rural class struggle. Taking the case study of the region that has long been the heart of natural resource extraction in Colombia, the Magdalena Medio, this study seeks to determine the ways in which expanded penetration of extractive capital in the form of mining and agro-industry has impacted the class structure of the region, whereby new imperatives for capital accumulation are accompanied by a reconfiguration of the conditions by which various rural classes produce and reproduce themselves, which in turn forms the basis for an exploration of how this process is generating new conflicts and struggles across the Colombia’s rural landscapes.

SESSION 9

PANEL 25: Issues in Women’s Schooling and Learning

Time: 2:30 – 4:00 pm
Location: Earp 1

Paper 1: Marriage Market and the Household Decision of Excision
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In this paper we study Females' Genital Mutilations (FGM) from an economist's perspective. (FGM) are now recognized as a serious public health issue. Our analysis use information provided by the DHS Burkina Faso, to show the impact of the marriage market on occurrence of excision. FGM appears as a more profitable investment compared to education in poor economy, with the returns in marriage market which appear as more attractive than the returns of women's education in labor market.

Keywords: Excision, Females' Genital Mutilations, Schooling Decisions, Marriage Market, Intra-Household Allocation, Burkina Faso.

Paper 2: Grameen Bank Women Borrowers Non-formal Adult Learning Transformation in Bangladesh
Author: Kazi Rouf
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Grameen Bank (GB) is a working for to address poverty and to empower poor women in Bangladesh. GB’s adult learning information has ‘Sixteen Decisions’ which inculcate the socio-economic expectations aimed at improving the social, economic, health, and well-being of GB borrowers. It is important to know the efficacy of adult learning strategies that has used by GB to create this paradigm shift and transformation in local communities. How does the GB adult learning process enables GB's women borrowers to mobilize group solidarity, leadership development and apply the sixteen decisions in their daily life? These question are answered in this paper which uses the available literature on adult learning, as well as the author’s personal working experiences with GB to interrogate the application of non-formal adult learning which creates transformation shift in socio-economic well-being on women borrowers life. The objective of this study is to present the impact of GB non-formal adult learning on the socio-economic development in local communities in Bangladesh. This study finds 87% GB women borrowers were able to make better family decision on behalf of the entire family. Exponential improvements in literacy is happening, (100%) of GB borrowers are able to sign their names on the documents which show signs of achievements in adult learning. However, if GB non-formal adult learning strategies could streamline, this would generate more socio-economic consciousness and environmental awareness and social justice reforms to improve the life of GB women borrowers in Bangladesh.

Paper 3: The Spoils of War: Opportunities for Gender Responsive Education in Post-Conflict States
Author: Thursica Kovinthan
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Using a Habermasian based framework for gender equality knowledge, this paper will examine the transformative potential of education as well as the normative constraints that inhibit education as a force for enhancing gender equity in post-war
reconstruction of schools. This study will develop a conceptual lens based on postcolonial feminist theory (Mohanty, 1998) and Habermas's theory (1971) of knowledge-constitutive interests to examine, through a review of the literature, programs that attempt to reform gender practices in schools within post-conflict African and Asian countries. The resulting theoretical framework will consist of three levels of knowledge pertaining to gender: technical (that which relates to understanding of anatomy, reproduction, health, and conventional socially constructed roles), practical (understanding gender norms and awareness of inequality, but with little or no critical reflection), and emancipatory (critical consciousness of gender inequality and self-determination to rectify inequality). A review of current programs indicate that most gender mainstreaming initiatives within the education sector fall within the technical and practical levels of knowledge through focus on parity instead of quality education. It rarely moves into the emancipatory level of knowledge that is required for the types of transformative changed apparent in post-conflict education reconstruction discourse. A number of factors contribute to this. Most programs are run through outside organizations, which provide limited opportunities for local construction and ownership of gender equality knowledge. Additionally, programs are focused on more utilitarian goals such as achieving gender parity rather effective training and support for educators to become agents of transformational change within schools.

**PANEL 26: Communication as Activism for Social Justice: The Experience of Community Radio in Ghana**

**Time:** 2:30 – 4:00 pm  
**Location:** Earp 2

**Paper 1: Community Radio: The Under-Used ICT**  
**Author:** Kofi Larweh  
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Abstract forthcoming

**Paper 2: Communication, Social Movements and Socially Just Change: The Case of Ada**  
**Authors:** Jon Langdon, Sheena Cameron, Wilna Quarmyne, & Kofi Larweh  
**Email:** jlangdon@stfx.ca

Abstract forthcoming

**Author:** Wilna Quarmyne  
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Abstract forthcoming

**PANEL 27: Development Architecture**

**Time:** 2:30 – 4:00 pm  
**Location:** Earp 3

**Paper 1: The “Berkeley Mafia” and the Politics of Development in Indonesia: Ideology and the Co-Opting of a Tradition**  
**Author:** Mark Williams  
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The Orde Baru (New Order) of Suharto (1967-1998) connected the Republic of Indonesia to international trade and finance, initiated an unprecedented degree of cooperation with international institutions, and established bilateral relations with countries such as the United States. The so-called “Berkeley Mafia,” lecturers at the Army Staff and Command College who studied at the University of California, Berkeley, was one of the most dominant voices in the Republic arguing for liberalization. This essay explores how the Berkeley Mafia is depicted in the political culture of Indonesia today as the early proponents of a neoliberal approach to political economy. Utilizing the texts the Berkeley Mafia produced during the Orde Baru in the original Bahasa, this paper demonstrates that the characterization of the group today as neoliberal is inaccurate. Furthermore, this association of the group with neoliberalism is an attempt by contemporary proponents of neoliberalism to build legitimacy within the context of an imagined academic tradition. The political economy of the Berkeley Mafia, espoused in their key texts, is much more within the tradition of a Keynesian embedded liberalism rather than a neoliberal tradition.
In this paper I review Nobel laureate, Amartya Sen’s comparative studies of Human Development (HD) in India and China. In his numerous writings Sen, an architect of the UNDP’s human development reports, has highlighted democratic India’s worst sin: its failures in HD and poverty alleviation. While India’s record here is poor in comparison with other countries of the world (136 out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index, 2013), Sen has seized on China as a country that deserves special comparison with India. He has especially highlighted China’s HD gains achieved since 1949 when the two countries were at around the same level, noting such dramatic gains as a Life Expectancy of 68 years by 1981, 14 years ahead of India’s 54. It is significant that China’s decisive lead over India had already been established during the pre-reform period of low economic growth. Drawing on Sen and other sources this paper will examine the record of the two countries raising questions about the historical and social roots of the two records, and the political and policy dynamics behind them. I examine the social transformations that radically changed China’s traditional social structure while highlighting India’s failures in such areas as land reforms and measures in addressing entrenched inequalities such as caste. Comparing the transformative and redistributive capacities of the two states I attempt to explore the paradox of an authoritarian state’s superior record in these respects.

Paper 3: Analyse de l'optimalité des Contrats de Dette dans le cadre de l'initiative PPTE: le cas du Cameroun
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Durant la fin des années 90, l'évolution de la dette extérieure des pays d'Afrique Sub Saharienne (ASS) a atteint des niveaux insoutenables. Ce constat nous a amené à nous questionner sur la structure des contrats de dette liant ces pays à leurs créanciers; Dans ce contexte, la question de l’optimalité de ces contrats de dette s'est logiquement posée. En se basant sur les modes de gestion de la dette extérieure des pays à partir des caractéristiques des contrats de dette, nous trouvons que ces contrats s'inspirent de la modélisation classique des contrats de dette élaborée par Krugman (1988). Pourtant, ce modèle de contrat apparaît peu adapté et peu incitatif pour les pays d’ASS car le problème à résoudre consiste à expliciter comment le principal (créancier) peut concevoir un système de rémunération (un contrat) qui incite un autre individu, son agent (le débiteur), à agir dans l'intérêt des deux parties. Sur la base des modèles de contrat contingent, la contingence des contrats au retour sur investissement et l'incitation de l'agent à l'effort sont considérés comme des paramètres des contrats optimaux de dette. En Utilisant les données du Cameroun, nous concluons au caractère non optimal des contrats de dette dans le cadre de l'initiative PPTE du fait d'un effet opposé entre le stock (effet négatif) et le service de la dette (effet positif) sur le PIB.

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L'application du concept de fragilité aux territoires plus précisément aux Etats revêt deux intérêts majeurs. Tout d'abord elle permet de repenser les conceptions de légitimité et du rôle de l'Etat dans les sociétés modernes; ensuite, elle contraint la communauté internationale à revoir les pratiques de tous les acteurs en s’interrogeant sur les modes d’interaction entre Etats souverains et société mondiale. Les concepts d’Etat fragile ou d’Etat failli ne sont nouveaux dans l’analyse des relations internationales mais ce sont les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 qui ont joué un rôle majeur dans l’importance croissance accordée à cette notion. Car, ces attentats ont fait prendre conscience à la communauté internationale qu’un Etat incapable de garantir sa souveraineté territoriale et d’y assurer la sécurité est un danger non seulement pour sa propre population mais également pour ses voisins et delà pour les reste du monde. L’Afrique Centrale étant un espace en proie des conflictualités permanente d’origine interne ou externe, il est question dans cet article d’évaluer les Etats fragile d’Afrique Centrale. A partir d’un certain nombre de d’indicateurs socio-économiques et sécuritaires, nous trouvons qu’en dehors du Cameroun et du Gabon, tous les autres pays d’Afrique centrale que sont le Tchad, la Guinée Equatoriale et la République Centrafricaine sont des Etats fragiles même si l’actualité récente montre que ce dernier pays a basculé dans le groupe d’Etats faillis.

PANEL 28: Natural Resource Management Policy
Time: 2:30 – 4:00 pm
Location: Earp 4

Paper 1: Post-neoliberalism in the Andean region: Continuities and discontinuities in modes of extraction
Authors: Ricardo Grinspun & Lisa North
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Extractivism has been a central feature of Latin America since the early days of Conquest in the late 15th century. Although the actors, governance regimes, and technologies have changed over time, the lack of sustainable development impacts remains notorious, resulting from boom bust cycles, foreign exploitation, environmental degradation, and devastated communities related to weak state capacity and a host of other problems. While colonial extraction was synonymous with pillage, even during the post WWII development era -- of ISI, some land reform, and state development planning, and the like -- extraction often had catastrophic impacts, such as the “Amazon Chernobyl” that was created by petroleum extraction in the 1970s in Ecuador. Since the 1980s, the neoliberal state of the era of deepening globalization has brought a renewed opening to powerful international forces with new tools for control through investment and trade rules and treaties. Despite earlier left critiques of extractivism, the post-neoliberal regimes of the past decade have embraced a “new” extractivism. However, what is new and what is old about it remains unclear and controversial. In our paper, we will explore the continuities and discontinuities that characterize this new/old phenomenon under left leaning governments in the Andean region. What are the “fields of forces” that are shaping their policies? How do they resolve the contradictions between investor rights and human and community rights? How do they address inequalities and environmental degradation? Rather than broad generalizations, the study calls for nuanced analysis of heterogeneous modes of extractivism.

Paper 2: Enforcing CSR within a Weak Framework in Ghana? History of Regulation and Present Institutional Pitfalls
Author: Nathan Andrews
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While some attempts have been made by countries such as Indonesia to make corporate social responsibility (CSR) mandatory, the whole idea is bunched on the voluntariness and discretion of corporations to pick and choose what would constitute their social responsibility initiatives. But the argument is that for countries with weaker regulation, corporations may not do much in terms of real CSR activities that do more than just window dressing. This paper examines the domestic institutional dynamics that influence CSR policies and practices in Ghana. It attempts to emphasize the argument that effective domestic regulation and governance can play a role in ensuring sustainable corporate practices and initiatives, with a positive impact on the lives of people living in local mining communities. Insight for the paper is drawn from interviews conducted with several stakeholders in Ghana’s mining sector, including government officials and officers of Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd. and Chirano Gold Mines Ltd.

Paper 3: National Imaginaries versus International Law: Contested Governance in Mining the South China Sea
Author: Venilla Rajaguru
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Natural Resource Management Policy in the South China Sea region involves a critical study of transnational governance of regional cooperation on maritime borders and economic zones delineated for mining and fisheries. This paper will discuss two critical issues in the politics of transnational policy making in that contested region: i. competing national imaginaries of natural resources as sovereign economic resources; ii. the current contestation of international instruments such as the UN Convention on the Law of the Seas by multiple mining regimes in the South China Sea region, that is interconnected to the geo-politics of nationalised space and power. Both these issues will be discussed in the context of human security in a region that is increasingly militarized to protect sovereign control of oil reserves. The overarching question on why historical attempts at resource sharing have failed will also be discussed, as well as the normative concerns on regulating the global and regional commons.

Paper 4: Water Rights without Rights Holders? A Case Study of Corporate Governance Failure at Barrick Gold’s Pascua Lama Project
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My paper relates to the right to water. I conduct a case study of Barrick Gold’s Pascua Lama Project, which straddles the Chilean-Argentinean border. Water rights on the Chilean side affect the Diaguitas, an indigenous peoples with a subsistence lifestyle. Previously, Barrick’s environmental assessments have been found not only inaccurate, but deliberately intended to deceive regulators. The indigenous voice has not been comprehensively articulated, and my research examines their rights as outlined under IFC Performance Standard 7, as mandated under the Canadian CSR Counsellor. This case study reveals that the Diaguitas, as an ill-defined population and as directly vulnerable subjects to water pollution, exist as an ideology of the unknown that corporate law refuses to acknowledge. Barrick’s approach is a two-fold failure: first, the denial of facts in its environmental non-compliance; second, the denial of the existence of the very peoples that would be the subjects of a right to water. On April 10, a Chilean court granted a preliminary injunction against Barrick, culminating both indigenous and environmental disputes. As a direct result, Barrick has suffered a credit downgrade, billions in cost overruns, and an almost complete replacement of its Board including founder Peter Munk. Barrick is now a textbook case for governance failure due to social/environmental concerns. In our understanding of a right to water, I conclude that an examination of intersectionality in a business and human rights context is necessary to bridge development with social/environmental risk.

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Author: Venilla Rajaguru
management: the mutually supporting lenses of indigenous rights to free, prior and informed consent, as well as environmental protections that enable the enjoyment of human dignity.

SESSION 10

PANEL 29: Women’s Labour and Livelihoods
Time: 4:15 – 5:45 pm
Location: Earp 1

Paper 1: Women’s informal savings groups spreading in large numbers in rural regions of Kenya
Author: Anuj Jain
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The study was done in two regions of Kenya – in Nyanza district in the west and in Malindi district in the east. CRS and CARE have supported local NGOs and faith based institutions to facilitate formation of informal ‘savings groups’, over 56,000 members actively were participating in small savings and loan system in these two districts region (as of June 2012), circulating an estimated $4,000,000 within the local economy every week. Over 80-90% of the memberships in these groups is that of women, who also are well represented in group leadership. The study used a mix-method, multiple-researchers, qualitative inquiry approach to look at local context as a system and the inter-relation between the savings group and local institutions such as banks, markets, schools, health clinics and hospitals, local chief’s office, and local banks. The inquiry employed semi-structured qualitative FGD and household interviews at the community level, structured market assessment tools to understand financial and economic transactions and women’s participation in weekly markets, purposive interviews with local schools, health workers and officers, local chief, and also did a mini-ethnography study to help triangulate. The findings and observations from these multiple methods and diversely skilled researcher team were quite an agreement with each other, which gave the team more confidence to draw certain conclusions. What we found was that on one hand, savings groups have flourished, spread like wild fire, and become very popular among women community members due to obvious financial needs these groups serve for its members - flexible savings, flexible access to capital through loans, a lump-sum mount self-distributed every year, access to money during emergency, etc. These women did not even have access to local cooperative banks (or Saccos), where men dominate. Savings groups have created access to financial services within the village, these groups are also serving as an important forum and source of identity and solidarity for women. With time, men have accepted and encouraged women to join, and to share household financial responsibilities and thus providing women a social recognition that they very much enjoy. Many women have started new small businesses, often working collectively, and have increased their interaction in the local markets. Members in the groups have managed use financial services differently, based on the pre-dominant local livelihoods system (tea, coffee, cashew, subsistence farming, or weekly trade market hubs). All these positive outcomes on individual members’ lives were self-reported. And yet, despite women organizing themselves in these groups, they have had little interaction or influence over local schools or education quality, insignificant impact on meeting medical and other financial emergencies, which were more frequent that one would imagine, and only some though insignificant influence over participation in local governance and leadership. While there are other, more detailed findings about how these groups change in character and behavior as they grow older, how are networking, how education expenses seem to be priority for most members in the group, etc.; overall the study helped reaffirm that from a system’s perspective, while women’s agency, mobility, confidence, access to financial services has definitely improved; their interaction with and influence other local institutions, be it schools or health or governance or banks, have been rather accidental. Community based and members owned microfinance approaches are popular among rural women, for they don’t have many other options to manage their own finances; but such groups do not automatically trigger bigger transformative changes in their relationships with local institutions. While ‘savings groups’ as a forum provide interesting opportunity for women’s broader solidarity and social transformative change, their focus on financial and economic activities perhaps limits the scope of deeper transformative vision. But this was not the end-note for the study, because from the perspective of the women who participate in savings groups, they feel quite liberated from some of the disabling financial constraints they faced earlier, have improved their social status within households, and have found the groups as new source of identity and entrepreneurship for themselves, notwithstanding the debate of whether that is transformative change in their lives or not. Can such large scale, financial services focused women managed initiatives create larger transformative social change? At women’s agency level, perhaps yes. At institutional system level, it was too early to tell, and may perhaps never happen as the program and women have no such vision. The study allowed us to look at the influences and impacts at the meso-level through a multi-method, multi-researcher, qualitative approach. The study design also provided some useful lessons, on how to do such a study next time.
This article discusses the impact of labour shortage and mobility on broadening employment choices for female factory workers who work in traditional labour-intensive sector of the economy in China. Based on fieldwork research and interviews conducted in four export-oriented manufacturing in Shandong Province China, this article argues that as labour shortage and mobility has been becoming one significant challenge for the traditional labour-intensive sector of the economy, some positive changes for female factory workers have become possible, such as the increase of job opportunities, wage growth, the improvement of working environment and treatment, the enhancement of social welfare and insurance and improvement of employer-employee relations, etc. However, chances and resources available to women workers have been distributed differentially based on differences in place of origin and age. Based on comparative case studies of the factories of coastal cities and inland areas, and of young women factory workers and older women factory workers, the study finds that while young women factory workers have tended to have more job opportunities and choices, older women factory workers beyond the age of 40 have limited job choices. Also situations for women workers in factories of coastal cities are better than that for those of inland areas.

**PANEL 30: South African Social Movements**

**Time:** 4:15 – 5:45 pm  
**Location:** Earp 2

**Author:** Paul Kellogg  
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The death of Nelson Mandela has reawakened interest in the defeat of apartheid in South Africa, a defeat which was the product of a mass social movement. This paper will suggest that, in the pivotal years of 1987 and 1988, two aspects of this mass movement played a decisive role. The paper will begin with an examination of the mass strike wave centred on the miners, a strike wave which reached its peak in August, 1987. It will then examine the 1987-1988 incursion by South Africa into Angola, an incursion which ended in a military defeat for the apartheid state, most notably at Cuito Cuanavale. Key to this defeat was the presence of thousands of troops from Cuba. These two aspects of the anti-apartheid movement were intimately related, each to the other. The 1987 strike wave, while showing the long-term potential power of the South African working class, in the short-term ended in a victory for the employers and the apartheid state. However, military humiliation in Angola would reignite the movement in South Africa, setting in train events which would lead to the toppling of apartheid. Understanding the close relationship between the class and anti-colonial struggles is necessary for our understanding of the dynamics of social change in South Africa and elsewhere in the “developing world”.

Paper 2: A Movement Beyond Two Moments  
**Author:** Emily Deering  
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The South African apartheid regime was responsible for an egregious amount of violence and terror until its fall in the 1990’s. The Anti-apartheid movement of the 60s, 70s and 80s laboriously brought these conflicts to the international scene. While the atrocities brought on by the National Party in South Africa are often discussed, there is little analysis of the conflicts that existed within the Anti-apartheid movement itself. This project explores how a movement emerges from the local sphere into the international sphere while examining the challenges social movements face when exposing international actors who are active in oppression that very much mirrors the tensions being experience back home. Organizations such as the American Committee on Africa and the Chicago Committee in Solidarity with Southern Africa were not only responsible for legitimizing an international cause at the national level but had to do so in a political, social and economic environment that mirrored the international atrocities they were trying to fight against. Through personal interviews with men and women who were involved in both the South African anti-apartheid struggle and the American civil rights movement along with an analysis of several case studies of then active organizations, this project seeks to broaden the anti-apartheid movement from being a South African quest for equality to an American struggle for identity and place.

**PANEL 31: Norman Girvan Tribute Session**

**Time:** 4:15 – 5:45 pm  
**Location:** Earp 3

Speakers to be announced.
Panel 32: Women and the Extractive Industries in Ghana

Time: 4:15 – 5:45 pm
Location: Earp 4

Paper 1: 'A woman can also speak': En-Gendering the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility in Ghana
Author: Nathan Andrews
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The topic of gender and mining is understudied although there is research evidence that it has the potential of shifting the discussion away from equity to efficiency by improving development outcomes in impacted mining communities. The potential and risks for sustainable development in Africa make the gender question a vital one to pursue in its extractive sector. Although there is evidence of the 'feminization of poverty' in Ghana, the mining literature has an abysmal emphasis on the specific consequences for women. This emphasis is important because women dwell in a patriarchal and 'malestream' structure of politics, which puts them at an unfavourable position in terms of employment, access to capital, and overall inclusion. Adding a gender dimension to the debate around corporate social responsibility (CSR) is specifically relevant since it can direct companies to women's specific needs. Particularly, if companies were to embrace a more bottom-up approach towards CSR, women would be key stakeholders in it. The paper draws upon insight from research conducted on individual interviews with women in host communities. The quest was to examine the gender-specific definition, impact, and utility of CSR.

Paper 2: Black Gold in Ghana: A promise of hope or a perpetuation of false hope for Women's Livelihood in the oil communities?
Author: Augustina Adusah-Karikari
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Ghana's recent development of the oil and gas industry raises important questions for the inhabitants of the oil communities, particularly women. Ecofeminists argue that development destroys nature – land and water – which sustains women and on which they depend upon for their economic growth and survival as nature is the bedrock of women's economic activities. Using feminist ethnography, this research focuses on and explores women's diverse situations in the oil producing coastal communities in the Western Region and the institutions that frame those situations. It examines how women's private and public spaces have been reformulated by the production of oil in their community. The study engaged in different forms of qualitative inquiry - focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and participant observation. Preliminary findings reveal that the oil exploration has sparked the emergence of a new social order in which women's social and economic activities are destroyed and made invisible thereby increasing their vulnerabilities. Examining the position of women in oil producing communities provides an important framework for understanding the potential gender imbalances the oil industry may produce. This research will help Ghana's policy makers in framing the right policies to pre-empt or mitigate some of the negative occurrences that may arise.

Paper 3: Institutional Arrangements and Small Scale Gold Mining in Ghana
Author: Zita Seshie
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Mining in Ghana can be traced to the colonial era when Ghana was then referred to as the Gold Coast. Prior to European colonial exploration, the mining sector was dominated by state-owned mines and indigenous small-scale miners. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, mining output decreased in Ghana with gold experiencing the most drastic decline in production. In an attempt to revitalize the stagnating economy, the national Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) was launched in April 1983. The Economic Recovery Plan was launched based on the policy strategies of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) initiated by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). The adoption of the Structural Adjustment resulted in several policy reforms that liberalized the mining sector leading to the influx of foreign investors. The study focuses on why current institutional arrangements favour big mining companies while limiting the operations of small-scale gold miners in Ghana. The study therefore argues that the influx of large scale mines did not only limit the grounds on which small scale gold miners could operate, but also, their operation encourage the promulgation of policy reforms and regulations that has confined small scale gold mine operators to an informal sector existence thus, cutting most small scale gold miners off avenues of support. The study is grounded within the theoretical perspectives of historical and sociological institutionalism. To accurately contextualise the case of Ghana, the study will rely mainly on primary sources such as official government documents as well as secondary sources like academic journals, articles and books.

Keywords: Ghana, Institutional Arrangements, Small Scale Gold Mining, Structural Adjustment Program
SESSION 11

PANEL 33: Canadian Framework for Humanitarian Action Roundtable
Time: 8:30 – 10am
Location: Earp 1

“An ounce of prevention or a pound of cure: Developing a Canadian framework for humanitarian action”
Panel Organizer: Hunter McGill
Email: huntermcgill1@gmail.com

Canadian humanitarian action has focussed on response to emergencies, whether natural disasters or conflict-related, even though for over a decade most thoughtful practitioners and academics have pointed to the importance and effectiveness of investing in preparedness and disaster risk reduction. It is predicted that one of the consequences of global climate change will be more frequent and more severe natural disasters. The panel will discuss how Canada currently reacts via government and civil society agencies, what recent research and evaluation have identified as good practice, and will conclude with recommendations for policy and programming at the national level as well as further empirical research to help improve the effectiveness of our humanitarian aid in the face of ever growing needs.

Panel Participants:
Ms Rieky Stuart, (Chair) Consultant, former Executive Director of Oxfam Canada
Mr Nïc Moyer, Executive Director, The Humanitarian Coalition
Professor François Audet, Director, Canadian Research Institute on Humanitarian Crisis and Aid, UQAM
Ms Leslie Norton, (tbc) Director General, International Humanitarian Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Mr Hunter McGill, Senior Fellow, School of International Development and Global Studies, University of Ottawa

PANEL 34: The Impact of ICT on Education and Sustainable Development
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 am
Location: Earp 2

Paper 1: The Impact of ICT on Education and Sustainable Development
Authors: Cherie Enns & Eric Luguya
Emails: cherie.enns@ufv.ca / Eric.Luguya@unhabitat.org

This session seeks to explore the dynamic learning opportunity of mobile technology, internet-based curriculum and applied experiential sustainable development learning for youth. In the last decade, mobile telephony has been thriving in developing countries and has become much more than a simple tool for communication. The innovation in designing mobile content and applications has led to the expansion of mobile banking, mobile health, and mobile learning, making the usage of mobile phones essential for poverty alleviation in the developing world. Formal and informal learning through mobile devices may well be the future of education. Drawing on recent UN Habitat pilot training project in sustainable development and social enterprise for youth, the session will invite authors to share current research and then engage participants through a proposed interactive session. The rational is to discuss the outcomes of online education for youth, identify the related challenges to initiating sustainable development programs and how to overcome them, as well as to promote the good practices within the wider paradigm of using ICT for educational, economic development and environmental sustainability purposes. The session engages the participants to reflect on impact that mobile technology has on promoting social enterprises that operate in line with sustainable development paradigm. It aims to elaborate on the impacts of mobile phone use beyond the simple communications and debate whether participation in mobile learning initiatives leads to more environmentally and socially sustainable economic development and enrichment of human capital

Theme: Teaching and Experiential Learning in Development Studies
Paper 2: The Impact of Mobile Phone Applications on Economic Development in Africa  
Author: Anja Novak  
Email: anjan@sfu.ca

Transfer of technologies from developed to developing countries has always been stressed (and demanded) by developing countries as one of the vital contributions to stimulating economic development. While implementation of new technologies is mainly slow in sub-Saharan Africa, mobile telephony has successfully and rapidly penetrated the African markets over the last ten years. Greater affordability and access to cell phones has not only benefited the telecommunications sector, it has also led to the creation of numerous mobile phone applications that carry implications on the economic development. This paper will address the impact that dispersion of mobile phones and mobile applications has on development in sub-Saharan Africa. I will argue that cell phones and applications do not only have positive effects, such as raising awareness and enabling money transactions, among other, but also negative effects. Those segments of the population, who are still too poor to afford a mobile phone or are not able to use them due to illiteracy, are then further marginalized and excluded from the economic opportunities mobile telephony has to offer. These impacts will be assessed using the method of document analysis of International Telecommunications Union reports, news articles, and reports of development projects using mobile applications.

Paper 3: ICTs and the Sustainable Development of Cities  
Authors: Tim Newson  
Email: tnewson@ccibsolutions.com

We are currently in transition period between the aims of the ‘millennium development goals’ and the next stage of ‘sustainable development goals’. Whilst the fine details of these goals are yet to be decided, sustainable development will be a major theme running throughout the objectives. It is anticipated that there will be elements or even an individual SDG related to ‘sustainable cities’. Given that the world’s urban population is projected to be 6.4 billion by 2050, with 70% of us living in cities, this will present enormous challenges. The majority of this growth will occur in the developing world and the demand for energy, food, land, water, transportation, health care, telecommunication and other necessities will be unprecedented. The infrastructure in the built environment constitutes a large percentage of the fixed wealth of nations and supports all of these vital activities. ICTs have been identified as a transformative technology able to act as a development catalyst for sustainable societies and cities. This paper will discuss relevant types of ICT, areas of application and practical challenges involved in the use of ICTs for the sustainable development of the built environment in the developing world.

PANEL 35: Canada, development cooperation and post-2015
Time: 1:00 – 2:30 pm  
Location: Earp 3

Beyond aid? What role for official development assistance in the post-2015 context?  
Author: Fraser Reilly-King  
Email: freillyking@ccic.ca

There have been increased critiques in recent years about the utility of official development assistance or aid. Some critics have called for an end to aid. Others see aid playing a reduced role in a broader “beyond aid” context that places greater emphasis on trade and investment to achieve development outcomes. Against the backdrop of the global financial crisis and fiscal austerity programs, many donors have begun questioning how much change can occur through aid. Instead, they are seeking to leverage shrinking aid budgets through innovative financing mechanisms, private sector-inspired solutions, and direct partnerships with private sector actors. The rise of the emerging economies, in turn, has brought renewed attention to the primacy of trade and growth and its role in development. In addition, emerging and developing countries are also seen as key markets and investment sites for firms from traditional donor countries. Aid to developing countries is dwarfed by much more substantial sources of finance, like foreign direct investment and remittances. Given this context, what role can aid still play in the development process, and is it still a useful tool for fighting poverty in the post-2015 context?

Panel Participants:  
Fraser Reilly-King, Policy Analyst, Canadian Council for International Co-operation  
Liam Swiss, Assistant Professor, Memorial University Newfoundland  
Haroon Akram-Lodhi, Associate Professor, Trent University

Facilitator: Julia Sánchez, President-CEO, Canadian Council for International Co-operation
Panel 36: Linking Knowledge and Action in Responding to Climate Change

Time: 8:30 – 10:00 am
Location: Earp 4

Paper 1: Collaborative by design? The challenge and promise of boundary-spanning research in climate change hot spots
Author: Blane Harvey
Email: bharvey@idrc.ca

Climate change research, long a domain of the "hard" natural sciences, is gradually broadening its scope to better match the dimensions of the challenge it aims to address. This implies bridging boundaries between not only the natural and social sciences, but between the discourse of academic research and actions in the spheres of policy and local practice. In order to do so, Mike Hulme (2009) has argued, “not only must science concede some of its governance to wider society, it must also concede some ground to other ways of knowing.” This paper reviews recent efforts to promote “boundary-spanning” climate research models in the global South, models that are more intimately linked with local needs and knowledge, and that are also engaged with the policy milieus that are shaping many people's capacity to act. It presents evidence of the motivations and challenges of efforts to adopt these new research models, drawing from case studies carried out between 2011 and 2013. It also reflects on the ways in which these lessons are being drawn upon in IDRC’s development of a new adaptation research initiative in climate change hot spots, and the lessons that have emerged from this work to date.

Paper 2: Local social vulnerability and climate change: Lessons from participatory assessments in Colombia, Mexico and Tanzania
Author: Martina Ulrichs
Email: martina.ulrichs@gmail.com

Local governments and actors engaged in climate change adaptation frequently lack the tools to incorporate different types of knowledge into their planning processes, including an understanding of the social, political and economic factors that make certain groups at the local level more vulnerable to climate change impacts. Communities are not homogenous and adaptive capacities depend on the access and control individuals and households have over resources required for responding to climate impacts and building resilience. Hence, a disaggregated understanding of social vulnerability is frequently overlooked in climate change adaptation programming, which then runs the risk of exacerbating existing inequalities and injustice at the community level. In order to respond to this, a participatory vulnerability analysis was developed that equips researchers and practitioners with the necessary tools to understanding social vulnerability to climate change at the community level. This paper will present the comparative findings from the participatory vulnerability assessments undertaken in 7 research sites in Colombia, Mexico and Tanzania and provide some critical reflections and lessons learned on the challenges related to combining different types of knowledge and understandings of vulnerability into adaptation planning processes.

Author: Jyotiraj Patra
Email: ipatra@idrc.ca

India, one of the emerging economies in the world, is also one of the most vulnerable regions to climate-induced changes including weather extremes. Natural disaster-induced losses cost India around 2% of its GDP and up to 12% of the central government revenues annually. It was in the aftermath of the devastating Bhuj earthquake (2001) that the country realised the need for a comprehensive disaster management action plan, both at the federal and provincial levels. The Disaster Management Act (2005) and the subsequent Disaster Management Policy (2009) provide the broader frameworks for disaster management in the country and specifically emphasise the role of science and technology (S&T) and research-based knowledge for the design, development and implementation of plans, programmes and practices. A large number of research institutes and universities, both public and private, are engaged in the production of such research-based knowledge on various dimensions of natural disaster risk including the emerging climate change dimensions. The National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change, one among the eight missions under India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC, 2010), lays out a roadmap for greater investments in and support for such initiatives of knowledge production. But these processes of knowledge production and those of knowledge utilisation and action through policies and practices are not always well organised and aligned to systematically engage with each other across scales and levels. By building on the insights from the recent devastating floods (June, 2013) in the Indian Himalayas, this paper identifies and discusses some of the institutional gaps across this knowledge-to-action continuum and highlights the opportunities through which a coherent and collaborative mode of knowledge production could support and strengthen decision making processes amidst increasing uncertainties and complexities associated with a changing climate.
Mainstream conservation efforts can have negative socio-economic impacts, as local people are oftentimes excluded from nature in order to protect it. Protected parks and reserves have often been established without consideration for traditional tenure rights over land and trees, redefining land use and access to the detriment of local communities. To rectify these downfalls, community-based approaches were developed, endeavouring to synergize the social, environmental and economic aspects of conservation through the active participation of local communities. Certain promoters of participatory development have criticized this approach, as in many instances participation does not occur at all levels of the conservation/development process (Campbell & Vainio-Mattila, 2003). In The Gambia the government adopted a community-based approach in the 1990s in an attempt to enhance forest conservation by providing local communities increased access and privileges in terms of resource exploitation and tenure rights, provided they protect the forest. Although this program has been praised for its success on a larger scale, an evaluation has not been measured from the point of view of the community. Using the community of Tujereng as a case study, this paper analyzes the program's ability to achieve conservation as well as the level of equitable 'community' participation and benefit.

**Sources:**

**SESSION 13**

**PANEL 37: ALBA States and Development**

**Time:** 1:00 – 2:30 pm  
**Location:** Earp 1

**Paper 1: Regional Development and Oil Extraction in Latin America**  
Author: Kristin Ciupa  
Email: k.ciupa@qmul.ac.uk

This paper focuses on the Latin American Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA) regional bloc. Based on principles of solidarity, complementary and cooperation, ALBA is focused on achieving regional social development and cultural integration, in addition to economic growth. Heavily reliant on oil extraction and export, ALBA has been criticized for remaining tied to a model of production and international trade that has contributed to social inequality in Latin America. This paper explores the extent to which ALBA represents a regional development model that challenges the logics of neoliberal capitalism. It engages with this question via an analysis of the political economy of Venezuelan oil and class politics as they impact upon regionalisms under ALBA. This paper relies on contemporary interpretations of Leon Trotsky’s theory of uneven and combined development to understand the place and potential of Latin American regional development initiatives in a system of international capital, as well as on interviews with ALBA and oil industry officials, and social movement organizations in Venezuela. Situating this discussion within the context of New Left governments in Latin America, this paper explores the potential of regional responses to neoliberal capitalism in the South in an era of globalization.

**Paper 2: Imagining ALBA without Chávez: The end of South America's promise for alternative development?**  
Author: Vierelina Fernández  
Email: vierelinafernandez@yahoo.com

The ALBA (Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our Americas) project under Hugo Chávez was both innovative and ambitious: it held both the promise and potential for establishing an alternative, more sustainable means of conceptualizing “development” globally. For example, ALBA member states began a mass wave of notorious wealth redistribution intended to benefit the masses, created environmental initiatives (such as Yasuní ITT) to preserve their countries’ natural habitats, and created legitimate currency and trade alternatives to the dollar (such as the Sucre). Despite this, many argue that ALBA does nothing more than perpetuate and benefit from the current capitalist global order, while simply replacing the interests of foreign elites with national ones. Furthermore, Venezuela finds itself on shaky economic ground, as exemplified by its high inflation rates (nearing fifty percent), a daunting national debt, and a scarcity of basic commodities such as flour and toilet paper, among other red flag economic indicators. This paper will argue that despite ALBA’s potential as an alternative development model, the loss of Hugo Chávez’s leadership and a faltering Venezuelan economy may compromise Venezuela’s leadership role in ALBA along with the future of the entire ALBA project. I also explore the possibility of Venezuela’s leadership within the organization potentially giving way to that of another fellow ALBA member: Ecuador.
Exploring the wide development field can start from different doorstep. In this essay, a critical path of eight decades of production of development concepts is explored in order to build a theoretical understanding of Living Well, as a new theoretical horizon of development- in the context of Bolivia changing process. This conceptual exploration discusses theoretically how Bolivian people's life has change since 2006 under the Living Well paradigm. Development concepts and theories produced since the "early times" and later from Latin America perspectives are carrying some validity in discussions on development dilemmas in the current context. Within these concepts are the notions of the role of the state, social movements and actors embodying the concepts. These notions implicitly include several thematic dilemmas such as endless economic growth, development of productive forces, extractivism, as well as the challenge of social and ecological sustainability of development.

PANEL 38: Teaching and Experiential Learning in Development Studies
Time: 1:00 – 2:30 pm
Location: Earp 2

Paper 1: Rethinking North-South Partnerships and Higher Education Internationalization
Author: Allyson Larkin
Email: alarkin@uwo.ca

What are the responsibilities for universities engaging in international development research and programming? The desire to offer teaching and experiential learning in Canadian higher education is increasingly turning to North-South partnerships to secure new sites for programming and research. Universities seek to secure institutional status through international programming and research, however, they remain in an ambiguous space relative to accountability. Local context, knowledge and development agendas pose significant obstacles for research oriented development programs that are framed by timelines and expectations specific to the research agenda. The aspirations of local communities are too often subordinated to the objectives of Global North partner projects. This paper considers the implications for university programming and research in a Tanzanian community. It draws on dissertation research exploring the impact of international service learning and health sciences research with several community NGOs and raises implications for ethical development practices in host communities. In an increasingly competitive N-S research environment, this research raises issues of race and authority to challenge marketized development agendas in higher education.

Paper 2: Knowledge Mobilization for Development: Non-Linear and Interactive Narratives for Engaging the World
Authors: Ronald Harpelle & Amanda Lino
Email: harpelle@lakeheadu.ca

Knowledge Mobilization (KMb) is a new mantra among funding agencies everywhere and they are obliging academics to devise new ways of reaching new audiences in order to go beyond an academic readership. KMb is often seen as the delivery of information in a format tailored by the mobilizer who created the knowledge to an audience of passive recipients. However, in recent years academics have begun experimenting with interactive and non-linear forms of delivery as a means of better engaging people. The proposed paper/presentation will discuss non-linear delivery of information through A Question of Development which is a website containing a non-linear documentary about the challenges of international development. Using Korsakow, an open-source application for creating web docs, A Question of Development consists of a database of video clips of interviews with a range of individuals, from politicians and development specialists, to front-line workers and community members. The interviews are drawn from research on the history of IDRC and the clips were created with IDRC support. The presentation will discuss/demonstrate how Korsakow works and academics can use the application to develop their own interactive narratives for engaging the world.

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While there is much ongoing discussion of the place, associated pedagogy, and length of experience of practical engagements in Development Studies programs in Canada, there has yet to be much attention to the ways in which experiential learning engagements can layer upon one another to deepen and make more complex student learning. In this presentation, we will present the findings of our recent research on our multi-layered and iterative approach to integrate service learning at StFX's Development Studies program, and share student perspectives at moments in these layers emergent from the research. The participatory Most Significant Change focus group methodology also provided important opportunities for student
participants to define their own sense of how and why experiential learning is relevant to Development Studies, even as it shows a growing complex understanding of this relevance as more and more layers of experiential learning are added. This research, and what it reveals about this approach, will add important inflections to the ongoing conversation about experiential learning in Development Studies, suggesting it is not just the length of time of a placement, nor its location and framing pedagogy that matter, but also doing it again and again while providing enabling spaces for reflection to facilitate meaning making for students and faculty alike.

Paper 4: Blending Theory with Practice: UDS and its Experiential Learning Approaches
Author: Mohammed Bolaji
Email: mhabolaji@hotmail.com

Abstract forthcoming

PANEL 39: Economic Diplomacy and the Canadian Government’s Potential for Development Coherence
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 am
Location: Earp 3

What does the current focus on economic diplomacy tell us about the potential for the Canadian government to achieve policy coherence for development?
Author: Fraser Reilly-King
Email: freillyking@ccic.ca

In June 2013, the Canadian International Development Agency joined the new Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. It was done so under the premise of generating greater policy coherence between departments, leveraging synergies, and maximizing the effectiveness of the resources available for development. It also promised to put development on an equal footing with trade and diplomacy. But in November 2013, the government announced a Global Markets Action Plan that aligned all three departments around “ensur[ing] that all of Canada’s diplomatic assets are harnessed to support the pursuit of commercial success by Canadian companies and investors”. This panel will explore the implications of the government announcement for development and Canada’s approach to policy coherence for development.

Panel Participants:
Shannon Kindornay, Researcher, The North-South Institute
Ian Smillie, Author and member of The McLeod Group (tbc)
Adam Chapnick, (TBC)

Facilitator: Julia Sanchez, President-CEO, Canadian Council for International Co-operation

PANEL 40: Climate Change
Time: 1:00 – 2:30 pm
Location: Earp 4

Paper 1: The Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Coastal Communities’ Capabilities: The Case Study of Tujereng, The Gambia
Author: Amy Berry
Email: amy.patricia.berry@gmail.com

The adverse effects of climate change in Tujereng, The Gambia, are negatively impacting residents quality of life. Using the Capabilities Approach and Central Capabilities defined by Martha Nussbaum (2011), this paper will frame the way in which the state and current climate change policy are neglecting the community. The 2007, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), prioritizes the needs and activities required in response to the effects of climate change in The Gambia. Although the NAPA claims to be a participatory strategy, it still focuses on centrally designed adaptation strategies prioritized by “experts” (Government of The Gambia, 2007). The increasing vulnerability of coastal communities to sea-level rise has been exacerbated in The Gambia due to destructive and unregulated sand mining practices. National Policy needs to protect the quality of life for their citizens and regulate the private sector. However, solutions such as adaptation or conservation initiatives need to come from within, so the strategies are sustainable, relevant and supported by the communities. If local-level wants and needs are integrated into national climate change policy, “choice” can be expanded which is crucial for enhancing local populations’ capabilities.

Sources:
qualitative fieldwork conducted in early 2012 in three Bangladeshi villages.

Pivoted on chemical dependence and an unsustainable use of water and energy resources. This paper is primarily based on qualitative fieldwork conducted in early 2012 in three Bangladeshi villages.

There is a general consensus that climate change will happen regardless of our mitigation strategies; thus, policymakers and academics increasingly have examined adaptation strategies worldwide (Ososki & McAllister, 2012). This article is about Mozambique, a country situated on the eastern coast of southern Africa, between parallels of 10°27’ and 26°52’ south latitude and 30°12’ and 40°51’ east longitude. Mozambique borders the Republic of Tanzania to the north, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Swaziland to the west, and South Africa to the south. The east coast of Mozambique is along the Indian Ocean. The country spans an area of about 799,380 square kilometers, of which 786,380 square kilometers is land and 13,000 square kilometers is surface water. (NAPA 2007: 4) Mozambique is already significantly experiencing the impacts of climate change on a national scale. This country is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic location (about 2,700 kilometers of coastline, at the confluence of many international rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean, and land area that is under sea levels), high temperatures, aridity, infertile soils, many endemic diseases, lack of communication infrastructure, high level of illiteracy, high population growth rate, absolute poverty, and a high dependence on natural resources which in turn are dependent on precipitation. Mozambique has experienced three types of climatic hazards, namely: droughts, floods, tropical cyclones, and sea level rise is an increasing threat. This article is an attempt to understand the current ecological situation and policy environment and, as much as possible, propose policy recommendations to make climate change adaptation policies more effective for poor and vulnerable communities in Mozambique more effective.

This study applied at the farm level in the Niger basin of Benin aims to assess the impacts of climate shocks on farming and to simulate adaptation strategies responses. A recursive dynamic mathematical programming model represents the economic decisions of the eight types of farmers found in the basin. The study reveals that farm income decline under climate shocks from 17.43 to 69.48 percent compared to the baseline scenario. Moreover, farmers will not be evenly affected by climate shocks, the impacts differ across farm types. Agro-ecological zone II farmers will be the most affected by climate shocks, followed by agro-ecological zone III farmers, then agro-ecological zone I farmers and last by agro-ecological zone IV farmers. Adaptation strategies--(i) improve irrigation, (ii) better access to credit, (iii) research and development, (iv) better access to labor market--contribute to coping with the adverse impacts of climate shocks on farm income. Combination of irrigation in cotton production and the possibility to find available labor to be hired in appears the best measure that mitigates adverse effects of climate shocks. However, the success of adaptation policies highly depends on the ability of policymakers to apply them.

Keywords: climate shocks, farm income, adaptation policies, mathematical programming.

Climate change presents a grave threat to agricultural communities in Bangladesh, a tiny, low-lying and geographically precarious landmass that is home to more than 150 million people. This paper offers an in-depth sociological analysis of how the intersection of markets, institutions and nature – both the immediate ecosystem and the broader climate system – shape peasant livelihoods in Bangladesh. The underlying objective of this paper is to question the technological optimism inherent in mainstream policy discourse by highlighting the historical structural vulnerabilities of smallholder peasants in Bangladesh. I posit that these vulnerabilities emanate from the specific configuration of the market, institutions and agricultural practices, and the way in which these factors, individually and collectively, act upon environmental variables. I conclude by demonstrating the need for a fundamental rethinking of and an eventual departure from the current rice monoculture pivoted on chemical dependence and an unsustainable use of water and energy resources. This paper is primarily based on qualitative fieldwork conducted in early 2012 in three Bangladeshi villages.
SESSION 14

PANEL 41: Issues of Development in Canada
Time: 2:45 – 4:15 pm
Location: Earp 1

Paper 1: Understanding Economic Integration in New Immigrant Gateways: A Case Study from Atlantic Canada
Author: Yuijiro Sano
Email: ys4166@mun.ca

Despite growing interest in new immigration gateway research across North America, quantitative assessments of the economic integration among recent immigrants in this context are limited. As a case study from Atlantic Canada, this study addresses this gap by evaluating the effects of urban size, foreign credentials, and racial minority status on level of income among immigrants. The ordinary least square (OLS) regression model is used to analyze data from the 2006 Census Canada. Preliminary results suggest that larger urban size is a positive factor for a higher level of income. Another finding also indicates that racism may not be an issue, but foreign education is not valued as much that immigrants with Canadian education are more likely to enjoy a higher level of income. This study underscores the importance of regional immigrant integration patterns, and thus provides implications for regional policies as well as future new immigrant gateway research.

Paper 2: Mise en place de la methode de recherche et denombrement des legionelles dans l’eau
Author: AHMED Mohamed
Email: charifanli_78@yahoo.fr

Les legionelles sont des infections provoquées par des bactéries du genre Legionella qui est un bacille Gram négatif, cultivable sur milieu spécifique BCYEa. Pour prévenir la survenue de cette infection aux îles de l’Océan Indien, le LHAE de l’IPM vient de mettre au point une méthode de recherche et de dénombrement des Legionella dans les eaux. Ce mémoire décrit une méthode pour la recherche des Legionella dans les eaux par milieu de culture sous la norme française NFT 90-431. Les cultures sont généralement réalisées sur une gélose BCYE entre 36±2 °C à l’étuve pendant 2 à 10 jours. Les analyses se réalisent par contamination des échantillons d’eaux avec des Pastilles Bio Références (Legionella pneumophila sérogroupe 1) de l’institut Pasteur de Lille. Pour réaliser ce travail, 4 échantillons d’eaux chaudes, prélevés à l’enceinte de l’IPM sont utilisés. Les résultats obtenus montrent que Légionella pneumophila a été détectée après contamination avec ces Pastilles. Seules les eaux sales ont donné des colonies interférentes. Enfin, il s’avère nécessaire de prendre en compte les principes et les techniques de tels examens et parvenir à garantir la protection de la santé humaine.

Paper 3: The Development Industrial Complex for Poverty Reduction in Rural Nova Scotia
Author: Sheena Cameron
Email: secamero@stfx.ca

Abstract forthcoming

PANEL 42: PhD Programs in IDS in Canada – Joint CASID-CCUPIDS Roundtable
Time: 2:45 – 4:15 pm
Location: Earp 2

PhD Programs in IDS in Canada
Rebecca Tiessen
Email: rtiessen@uottawa.ca

The emergence of several PhD programs in International Development Studies in Canada over the past few years is noteworthy. This panel will provide information about the different kinds of PhD programs available for students studying in Canada who are interested in international development studies.

This is a joint CASID-CCUPIDS roundtable. Papers will not be presented.

Panel Participants:
Guelph – Craig Johnson
Ottawa – Lauchlan Munro
Saint Mary’s - Tony O’Malley
Dalhousie – John Cameron
The human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development has become increasingly prominent over the past two decades, with multilateral development agencies, bilateral donors and international nongovernmental organizations worldwide committing to the elaboration and mainstreaming of the HRBA paradigm into development. Despite these efforts, formal commitment to the HRBA in international policymaking fora on development has been limited. As the international community looks toward the creation of the post-2015 development agenda, proponents of the HRBA are asking how it can be mainstreamed into the agenda that will follow the Millennium Development Goals. Based on a review of the academic literature and development organizations’ policies on the HRBA, and ongoing participant observation in official international discussions on the post-2015 framework, this paper looks at the opportunities and challenges for mainstreaming the HRBA into the post-2015 framework. The paper includes a brief discussion of the history of the HRBA and outlines its key tenets. It then discusses current international development cooperation frameworks and proposals for the post-2015 framework in relation to the HRBA, identifying key areas of divergence between development cooperation agendas and the HRBA. Based on this analysis, the paper then considers some of the key theoretical and practical implications for the adoption of a HRBA to development for the post-2015 framework.

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

The focus of this work is on the intersection of development and conflict. The paper uses a Marxist political economy approach to examine processes of forced displacement and forced dispossession through which land-use and land ownership in Colombia has been transferred from small-scale farmers to cattle-ranchers, cash-crop plantation owners, mining entrepreneurs, tourism businesses and foreign investors in the past 20 years. The paper documents concrete evidence that illustrates the different modes of dispossession by relying on data from a variety of sources, including some interviews. I argue that what has emerged as the predominant features of Colombia’s neoliberal agrarian economy – agribusinesses and extractive industries – is made possible through a combination of para-institutional violence along with multi-level support networks inside major state institutions. Questions of landlessness and deepening landownership inequality must therefore be understood in direct relation to the advancement of the dominant development model promoted by the Colombian state. The relevance of the paper’s findings stretch beyond Colombia since land-grabbing is a global phenomenon and one of the most significant challenges facing those seeking to address issues of poverty and human rights violations.
This paper investigates the process of development displacement/dispossession of forest-based communities in Serampas highland located in Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP), Indonesia, by examining the impact of government policies concerning the conservation and management of natural resources in the rural hinterlands. Qualitative case study research with affected communities included in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and a household survey of 30% of the population in two villages. The paper examines and contends that forest-based communities are being gradually displaced/dispossessed by three sets of related policy and programmatic initiatives which include: conservation (e.g. restricted access to parks which are ancestral lands), privatization (e.g. export oriented, import-dependent agricultural initiatives) and national development imperatives (e.g. national economic growth imperatives and the compulsory modernization of forest/rural social groups).

In Zambia the phrase "Land is life" describes the importance of land in terms of identity, heritage, livelihood and survival. The country's dual land system consists of state and customary land—a legacy of British colonial administration. Customary land tenure is at an interesting juncture in which formal land titles are increasingly sought to improve tenure security, and customary leadership is simultaneously as important and worth preserving for future generations. The paradox here is that title deeds are issued only on state land, thus as pressure for title deeds increases so too does pressure to convert customary land to state land in some regions. Thus, the trend towards formal titling undermines customary authority by threatening customary territory—if territory shrinks so too does authority. This research describes the implications of these processes on rural landholders, the factors that contribute to making customary land insecure, and the challenges that titling poses to the continuation of customary land administration specifically and the preservation of customary authority more broadly. This study follows a qualitative case-study approach consisting of 36 semi-structured interviews and 1 focus group. Participants were selected through purposive and snowball sampling from three provinces in Zambia, and included professionals working on land issues in the government and non-government sectors, chiefs, headpersons, and farmers. Data is examined through software-aided content analysis in conjunction with a literature review and the primary lens of legal pluralism.

In response to litany of factors – including climate change, the food crisis, concerns over peak oil and increasing demand from emerging economies – foreign investors have begun investing in agricultural land across Sub-Saharan Africa, at an alarming rate, for the production of food and biofuel crops (Beyene et al., 2011; Borras et al., 2012; Mehta et al., 2012). Critics refer to this practice as land grabbing, claiming it has negatively impacted indigenous peoples’ ability to access land, food and natural resources. Until recently, this discussion has failed to consider the critical issue of water. To begin to bridge this gap, Mehta et al., (2012) and Woodhouse and Ganho (2011) suggest that land grabbing might be better characterized as water grabbing. In an effort to shed light on this underexplored dimension of foreign direct investment, this research explores the underlying water dynamics of a proposed land deal between the Swedish firm, EcoEnergy, and the Government of Tanzania. Hydrological modeling suggests Tanzania is one of two African countries experiencing the highest amount of water extraction from its lakes and rivers following land acquisitions (Rulli et al., 2013). Through the construction of a sugar plantation using the latest technologies, and facilitating economic growth through an out-grower schema, EcoEnergy hopes to become a model for sustainable development and foreign direct investment. However, to be economically viable EcoEnergy will need to extract large amounts of water from the Wami River – the only water supply for surrounding communities. This study aims to better understand the changing nature of the waterscape during the land acquisition process, and the potential implications of this on environmental justice and water security of water users. Initial findings suggest the presence of EcoEnergy could facilitate a shift towards a more formal water management system in the Wami sub-catchment; the provision of efficient irrigation technologies for out-growers; and, the construction of water infrastructure. However, poor communication between water users and regulatory agencies could undermine this process.