

## *Nature, Poverty and Power: Assessing Challenges to Sustainable Development*

DevNet Conference November 25-26, 2010, CSD Uppsala, Sweden

### *Parallel Sessions – November 25*

#### **Sustainable Development as a Problem of Global Distribution**

**Chairs:** *Susan Paulson, Department of Anthropology and Latin American Studies, Miami University, Ohio and Alf Hornborg, Human Ecology Division, Lund University*

At the roots of many of the development trends that are now being considered “unsustainable” are market mechanisms and new technologies that encourage accelerating flows of natural resources (e.g. fuels, metals, foodstuffs, forest products, nutrients) over increasing distances. These flows often represent highly asymmetric transfers of resources from some regions, which may become increasingly specialized in extraction of primary products and increasingly impoverished in terms of biodiversity, resources, population, and purchasing power, to other regions, which instead tend to grow in terms of the concentration of materials and nutrients, energy use, population, and purchasing power. Many of the global environmental problems that concern us today are predictable consequences of these increasingly intensified resource flows and concentrations. This applies both to typical problems of developed regions such as carbon dioxide emissions, concentrations of heavy metals, and eutrophication, and to those of less developed regions, which tend to experience a loss of biodiversity, soil fertility, and ecological resilience. Globalization implies that these are problems we all share, as we are all involved in the global order of extraction, production, and consumption that generates these different kinds of environmental problems.

This session welcomes trans-disciplinary contributions that discuss theoretical, methodological, or empirical aspects of the relation between globalization and sustainability.

#### **Presentations:**

*Ecological Unequal Exchange, Terms of Trade & Environmental Load Displacement*  
Kenneth Hermele, Human Ecology Division, Lund University

*Chains of Carbon: The Globalization of Production and the Rise in CO2 Emissions*  
Andreas Malm, Human Ecology Division, Lund University

*Who Governs Biofuels?*  
Marie Widengård, Human Ecology, School of Global Studies, Gothenburg University

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#### **Community-based and Community-Driven Natural Resource Management – A Tool for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development?**

**Chairs:** *Lasse Lindström, Department of Political Science, Stockholm University and Maricela de la Torre Castro, Department of Systems Ecology, Stockholm University*

Community-based and -driven natural resource management are held forward as a means to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development, and also form part of development assistance provided by e.g. the World Bank and UNDP. But what is the track record? What is the relationship between the participatory elements of community-based and -driven natural resource management

and the outcomes in terms of poverty reduction and sustainable development? What is the nature of the participatory institutions established in such a context? What institutional arrangements enable influence and ownership from people living in poverty, and what arrangements do not? Are they the result of a self-organization of people living in poverty, articulating genuine participation? Or are they captured by local political and economic elites and by external agents and "facilitators"?

The workshop invites papers which discuss theoretical, methodological, and/or empirical aspects of community-based and -driven natural resource management. Papers dealing empirically with successes and failures in developing countries applied to landscapes (e.g. agricultural systems, forestry, etc.) and seascapes (e.g. fisheries, aquaculture, and marine protected areas) are particularly welcome.

#### **Presentations:**

*Environmentality and Community-Based Forest Carbon Offsets: Case Studies from India and China*  
Emily Boyd, University of Leeds and Stockholm Resilience Centre

*Decentralized Governance in Irrigation Management: Toward Empowerment and Poverty Reduction*  
Pham Thi Bich Ngoc, Department of Water and Environmental Studies Linköping University

*Power Asymmetries in Small-Scale Fisheries – A Barrier To Governance Transformability?*  
Beatrice Crona and Örjan Bodin, Stockholm Resilience Centre and Dept of Systems Ecology, Stockholm University

*Community-Based Approaches to Natural Resources Management and the Dynamics of Space: Perspectives from Lake Victoria Fisheries*  
Adolphine Kateka, Södertörns University

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#### **Movement and the Neoliberal State:**

##### **Probing the Politics and Contestations of Poverty/Displacement**

*Chair: Staffan Löfving, Uppsala Centre for Sustainable Development, Uppsala University*

The first decade of the millennium witnessed a process of securitization of migration by which the neoliberal state fortified its borders and relocated (or "outsourced," as the idiom goes) its mandate to discipline and penalize; a displacement of accountability amidst aggressive reforms for system transparency. This took place in conjunction with the deepening of disparity spawned in both North and South. The issue of poverty alleviation increasingly became confined to discourses of individual empowerment and responsibility and evolved, as practice, within the bureaucratic fields of policy and development management. Such attempted alleviation, however, is but one approach of the neoliberal state to exclusion and dispossession. The administration of justice is another. The criminalization of the livelihood strategies and of the social presence of the poor (i.e., the criminalization of the consequences of poverty) now appears to be an integral part of the "security" of the life-worlds of the non-poor.

This workshop calls for papers on people's exposure to and contestation of neoliberal security. By taking the notion of poverty to include the social and economic ramifications of displacement, and in an effort at centralizing the politics of defiance of the displaced proper we welcome discussions on movement in both spatial and social terms. The etymologically homologous pair of "mobility" and "mobilization" motivates our approach, as well as the problematically predominant perception that strategies of "exit" (migration) and "voice" (political participation) are locked in mutually exclusive positions or alternatives. Whether movement is understood as the crossing of spatial borders

between and within states, or as the coming together of people around a political claim or vision, it seems clear that a free movement of people constitutes a key problem to the consolidation of the power of the neoliberal state while, paradoxically, their forced movement and the depoliticization of their claims are at the core of that very consolidation.

**Presentations:**

*Poverty, Development and the Yolngu Response – A Case Study from Arnhem Land, Australia*

Ingrid Slotte, School of Global Studies, The University of Gothenburg

*Law as Place-maker: Legality in National and International Constitution of Ethnic Territories in Colombia*

Bettina Ng'weno, African American and African Studies Programme, University of California, Davis.

*The Cloak of Democracy: Securitisation and the Neoliberal State in Post-War El Salvador.*

Ainhoa Montoya, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Manchester

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**Health, Resilience and Poverty**

**Chairs:** *Pieter Fourie, Department of Politics, Macquari University, Sydney, Australia and Maj-Lis Follér, School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg*

*Follér, School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg*

The link between epidemics, poverty and other development challenges is well established. Poverty, marginalization and lack of equality drive pandemics, which in turn undermines societies' ability to move out of chronic poverty. Some societies (even in the context of large-scale epidemics) have been remarkably resilient to the impact of the pandemics such as AIDS, SARS and avian influenza, whereas others are struggling, with some analysts warning of large-scale state fragility and eventual collapse. Our workshop aims to understand how socio-political mechanisms interact to determine who lives, who dies, and which societies remain resilient in the face of such vast systemic shocks. Poverty and economic development are direct cofactors in most global epidemics, and in order to address them in a systemic and sustainable manner, all these variables should be understood and addressed. This session welcomes inter- or transdisciplinary contributions that discuss theoretical and/or empirical aspects of the interrelationship between health and poverty on the one hand, and resilience on the other. We welcome two kinds of papers: (1) those that explore the theoretical/conceptual discursive environment dealing with long-wave shocks and resilience, and (2) those that provide empirical or case study examples of such instances of resilience.

**Presentations:**

*The Racial Politics of Sex*

Eileen Stillwaggon, Gettysburg College, USA and Larry Sawers, American University, USA

*Supernetworks in Global Health Governance*

Victor Galaz, Stockholm Resilience Centre

*Multiple Stressors in Southern Africa: The Links Between HIV/AIDS, Food Insecurity, Health and Resilience Now and in the Future*

Tim Quinlan, Health Economics and AIDS Research Division, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

## Parallel Sessions – November 26

### Global Patterns of Production and Consumption, and the Effects on People in Poverty

**Chair:** *Eva Friman, Uppsala Centre for Sustainable Development, Uppsala University*

Unequal and unsustainable global patterns of production, trade and consumption are a major challenge in our world today. This session focuses on the links between nature, power and poverty in the global production and consumption system. The links between dominating global narratives about environment and development and current patterns of global production, trade and consumption are discussed and analysed from several disciplinary angles, e.g. systems ecology, ecological economics and political ecology. Through case studies, various forms of production in the Global south and the effects these production forms can have on people in poverty are explored. Local people's responses and resistance to problematic production modes and initiatives to create alternative modes of more sustainable and equitable forms of production are also discussed. This session welcomes theoretical and/or empirical perspectives on global patterns of production, trade and consumption.

#### Presentations:

*Social Enterprises: Toward the Definition of a System for Measuring Social Enterprises' Value*  
Irene Bengo, Management Engineering, Politecnico di Milano

*Risk-Awareness among Small-Scale Farmers Using Pesticides in Tanzania and the Role of Retailers*  
Nadja Stadlinger, Department of Systems Ecology, Stockholm University, Aviti J. Mmochi, Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam and Linda Kumblad, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Dar es Salaam

*Linking Systems Ecology and Political Ecology – Insights from Case Studies in Global Food and Fuel Production Systems*  
Cristián Alarcón Ferarri, Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

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### Cities, Marginalisation, Rights and Citizenship

**Chairs:** *Ilda Lindell and Andrew Byerley, the Nordic Africa Institute, and Charlotta Widmark, Department of Cultural Anthropology and Ethnology, Uppsala University*

The sustainability of future cities is a contested issue. Urban spaces and places change, there are new demands on the environment, conflicts arise around resources, new groups take place and others withdraw. Maintaining a clearly defined inside against those perceived as dangerous, contagious or otherwise undeserving (often people living in poverty) has long been a leitmotif in the production of urban space and a prerogative in demarcating the lines of rights-bearing citizens; of defining those with 'the right to the city' (Jacobs 1996, Holston 1999). The very fact that more than 1 billion of the planets 3.3 billion urban residents occupy urban settlements situated more or less outside of the ambit of formal tenurial or legal regulative parameters (UN 2008) does intimate that there has been, and continues to be, considerable latitude to creatively re-make, re-colonise and re-use the built space of cities. Furthermore, and as a now considerable body of literature on popular urban culture, identity and associational life attests to, life worlds in such interstitial zones – betwixt and between the traditional and modern, the makeshift and the sanctioned, the organic and the formally planned – are not static but are constantly recast and remade. However, such processes of re-making, and

any emancipatory or material gains thus won, are often contested and contentious and always risk reversal should the state or powerful investors annul the legal 'state of exception' (Roy 2005).

These processes confront social scientists, urban planners, architects, practitioners and political stakeholders with new urban terrains, spaces, and social, cultural and political formations that challenge and destabilise existing ways of theorising, intervening in, planning, and imagining the urban present and urban futures in ways that productively expand the numbers of urban dwellers with a real 'right to the city'.

This session welcomes contributions that explore methodological, theoretical and/or empirical aspects of the possibilities of urban dwellers living in poverty to participate in, and influence the processes that form the city, in relation to existing power structures, inequalities and conflicts of interest. More specifically, this concerns the notion of 'the right to the city' (and insurgent citizenship/insurgent planning), the shifting lines of inclusion/exclusion to the 'legal city' in time and space, changing configurations of governmentality, and the ways citizens (formally or informally) construct, challenge, and/or adopt to restraints put upon them in urban Africa, Latin America and Asia.

#### **Presentations:**

*The Symbolology of Colouredness: Meanings and Interpretations of Coloured Identity in South Africa*  
Dr W. Isaacs-Martin and Dr T.S. Petrus, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa

*Filling in The Blanks: The Appropriation of Space and the Articulation of the Right to the City and Urban Citizenship in Peri-Urban Niamey, Niger*  
Gabriella Körling, Department of Cultural Anthropology and Ethnology, Uppsala University

*Empowering Communities: A Critical Review of the EC Programme "Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development"*  
Paola Minoia, Department of Geosciences and Geography, University of Helsinki

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#### **The Politics of Climate Change, Gender and Development**

*Chairs: Rohan DeSousa, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Seema Arora Jonsson, Department of Rural and Urban Studies, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*

Climate change is an environmental concern shared across nations. Different reasons and several solutions have been presented over the years. Recent global understanding has been that the increase in temperatures is anthropogenically generated due to long-term intensive industrial growth and high consumption lifestyles in developed countries. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is based on this understanding. However much it is accepted, the politics of climate change shows that it is not uncontested. Developing countries have managed to bring to the agenda the question of development and link it closely to efforts to ameliorate the climate change. A system wherein developing countries are funded to start projects that would mitigate the effects of climate change and contribute to development is an important cornerstone. According to some, the developed world has the technology necessary to take care of this problem and the answer is to get the technology transfer right as well as the economics of carbon trading. We invite papers that explore these areas and deal with the nexus of politics, society and the drive towards carbon trading.

- How do current power relations internationally and within nations play out in the responses to climate change? How do issues of poverty and development figure in these relations?

- What are the gendered dimensions of this politics and how may it entrench inequality or provide possibilities for more equitable relations?
- Do the new changes provide possibilities for a change in thinking on science and especially in terms of other intersecting axes such as class, ethnicity, nationality? How might that be?
- How are standard responses to climate change established? What is the role of science and how does politics make itself felt?

**Presentations:**

*Who Needs Who? Women and REDD+ in the Case of Angai Forest, Tanzania*

Leena Akatama, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

*Converging and Conflicting Interests in Adaptation to Environmental Change in Vietnam*

Malin Beckman, Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

*Mitigation of What and by What? Adaptation by Whom and for Whom?*

Leisa Perch, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG), UNDP

*The UNFCCC and Gender: Focus on the Integration of Gender Goals, COP-15 Meetings, Negotiations and Subsequent Activities*

Donna Arrondelle, School of Public Policy, University College London

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**Bare Necessity: Displaced Livelihoods and Subaltern Endurance**

**Chair:** *Beppe Karlsson, Department of Social Anthropology, Stockholm University*

Intensified appropriation and commodification of land and natural resources continue to render large numbers of people homeless and undermine the livelihoods of entire communities. Dam constructions, mining operations, oil extraction, nature conservation, and the privatization of resources that have traditionally been under common property regimes are all examples of this. Environmental degradation and natural disasters can further enhance the loss of the local resource base. While there are cases of social movement protests to counter appropriation by the forces of state and/or capital, the absence of organized resistance appears nevertheless the more prevalent scenario in resource-rich peripheries. The dispossessed are hence commonly left to deal with their predicament individually or through non-political forms of social organizing.

To this panel we invite papers that address how people - individually and collectively - handle critical livelihood ruptures. We call for contributions that move beyond the theoretical or conceptual framework of "resistance (vs accommodation)" studies, and suggest new ways of thinking subaltern endurance in marginalisation and displacement.

**Presentations:**

*Is it a Silent Travel to Death? Case of the Subaltern Children of Lucy*

Yasin Mohammed Yasin, University of Hamburg

*A Devil's Choice – Subaltern Accommodation and/or Resistance in the Context of Forced Land Acquisition in India*

Kenneth Bo Nielsen, Centre for Development and the Environment, University of Oslo

*Citizenship and the Politics of Natural Resource Regulation - Representation, Influence and Participation in Peruvian Mining Conflicts*

Maria-Therese Gustafsson, Department of Political Science, Stockholm University