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From Weak towards Strong sustainable development – Consensus and Compromises in a joint Discourse.

Heidi Rapp Nilsen
Bodø Graduate School of Buisness

ABSTRACT

This paper focus on the two definitions weak and strong sustainable development (Weak and Strong), which form part of Neoclassical Economics and Ecological Economics respectively. These two schools of thoughts are often considered mutually exclusive, but are nevertheless contributing with research and policy advices on many of the same areas. The case of this paper is mitigating man-made climate change, where Weak and Strong is part of the debate.

The paper argues why and how Weak and Strong can and should be debated in relation to each other. A joint discourse is proposed, constituted by a common theoretical base of Weak and Strong and a model for compromises on both sides. The model is constructed in the picture of a family, where both consensus and compromises on all members are necessary for the well being of both individuals and the family as a unit. The family as a unit is to resemble the inevitable coexistence of man and nature. The individuals in the family represent the 3 components of Weak and Strong; economy, nature and culture.

The paper is conceptual, but offers some illustrations from official Norwegian reports and policy. It has a reflexive and individual methodology, emphasizing what a theory can *not* say - and by this inspire interdisciplinary cooperation. The motivation of the paper is to be a constructive input in discussions on mitigating climate change, as well as a more general contribution on establishing a common discourse between conflicting school of thoughts and world views.

How to give a voice to children born of war? Experiences from an interdisiplinary research network
Ingvill C. Mochmann
GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Cologne, Germany

ABSTRACT

The "International Network for Interdisciplinary Research on Children Born of War" (INIRC) focuses on gathering sources relevant to increase the knowledge base on children who are fathered by soldiers of enemy, allied or peacekeeping forces and local women. These children are often forgotten during and after wars and conflicts. Information so far indicates that the human rights of this group are particularly at risk. In the first part of this paper, the

scope of this problem will be introduced and data and information on children born of war across time and space will be discussed. Case studies range from the Second World War until today's conflicts, where forced pregnancies are used as military strategy to humiliate and demoralise families, communities and societies. Thereafter, the research network will be presented with special emphasis on how this interdisciplinary network has brought together relevant sources on children born of war. The different methodological approaches, data collection methods and therapies emphasise the complexity of the topic and the need to include specialists from several disciplines in order to analyse it thoroughly. Research results and their discussion in the political sphere indicate that such an international network successfully can create visibility and awareness for voices that so far were not heard and can suggest evidence based measures that help to ease lives of the weakest victims of conflicts, in which they had nothing to say.

The "world making" capacity of Medical tourism within the media discourse: in search of "la rupture"

Mainil, Tomas (NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences),
Associate professor dr. Platenkamp, Vincent (NHTV Breda University of Applied Sciences),
Prof. Dr. Meulemans, Herman (University of Antwerp)

Already de Tocqueville opened himself up with some nostalgic resistance for the new world of American democracy that he saw as the world of the future. A serious rupture in history took place of which he became a most relevant criticist. But ruptures multiplied since then. Considering Foucault's histories of punishment (1975), madness (1961), the rise of a new medical gaze (1963), the history of sexuality (1976; 1984; 1984), short periods in history of 'in-between-worlds' became more anchored in the Western world than ever. Globalization of health and Medical tourism have created a rupture in the history of healthcare provision and into the lives of different stakeholders. This research is part of the PhD project of Tomas Mainil on Medical Tourism and global health

Objectives are the detection and assessment of the rupture, caused by global health and medical tourism within the field of the written and new media in order to define the reality of medical tourism as a trans-historical field (Bourdieu, 1993)

As a methodology an extensive discourse analysis of written and new media is performed into a time frame of a decade. Attention is given to the concepts of rupture, world-making and in-between worlds in relation to medical tourism.

Anticipated results will be the analysis of the rupture and the world making capacities of medical tourism in the media. Also the influence of medical tourism on different stakeholder perspectives within a global health setting will be dealt with.

Rankings of Public Services – effective method of performance enhancement or counter-productive distraction? Lessons learnt from research projects in the ESRC's Public Services Programme

Christopher Hood (Director of the ESRC Public Services Programme and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford) and Ruth Dixon (Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford)

Introduction
The UK's Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) created the Public Services Programme (PSP) to explore public service performance using methods of analysis taken from throughout the social sciences. The PSP, running from 2005 to 2010, comprises 47 research projects in the fields of performance metrics, incentives, regulation, and public attitudes. The UK was an early and enthusiastic adopter of rankings for public services. Especially since Tony Blair came to power in 1997, public services have been subject to numerous targets, performance indicators and league tables.

Hypotheses and Methods
We test the following hypotheses: (1) rankings are a reliable guide to service quality; and (2) rankings lead to performance improvements. The evidence is taken from many PSP projects, drawing on quantitative and qualitative UK and cross-national data. *

Results
(1) Reliability: not all rankings are methodologically robust. For instance, small changes in aggregation methods lead to large differences in hospital 'star-ratings'.
(2) Efficacy: performance improvements have been reported, but in some cases performance improves only in areas that contribute to the ranking.
Further examples concerning both reliability and efficacy will be discussed.

Conclusions
This integrated set of research projects provides a unique snapshot of public service rankings in the UK and their problems and pitfalls. Even imperfect rankings can lead to performance improvements, but caution must be exercised in equating performance indicators with 'performance'. These lessons are relevant to our interpretation of international rankings.

* Details of all projects and outputs may be found on the PSP website: www.publicservices.ac.uk

Where International Rankings Meet Negativity Bias: Domestic Press Responses to International Educational Rankings in Three EU Countries.

Ruth Dixon[1], Manuel Mullers[2], Christiane Arndt[2] and Christopher Hood[1]
[1] University of Oxford, [2] Graduate School of Governance, University of Maastricht

Introduction
Why do governments agree to take part in international rankings studies such as the PISA and PIRLS educational studies? Is there a domestic political advantage, or do the risks of failure outweigh the benefits of success? We compared the press responses to the publication of the 2006 PISA and PIRLS results in Germany, Britain and France.

Methods

A sample of regional and national newspapers from each country was searched for articles on the two educational studies from June 2007 to May 2008. Approximately 10% of the German and all the British and French articles were analysed by two or more coders.

Results and Discussion

Predominantly negative reporting was found in all three countries to varying degrees. British and French articles were more negative about their own country's education system than were the German articles about the German educational system, though even in the German press, criticism of the national education system significantly outweighed praise. There was also a vast disparity in coverage. The German newspapers yielded more than 15 times as many relevant articles as the French or British press. Indeed, 'PISA' has entered the German consciousness, with the PISA study being mentioned in articles on subjects far removed from education. The 2000 PISA results caused a huge shock in Germany and resulted in far-reaching educational reforms. Germany showed an impressive improvement in its position in the rankings in PISA 2006, but the press coverage remained negative. Will countries continue to take part in such studies in the future?

The Tyranny of International Index Rankings

Bjorn Hoyland (1), Karl Ove Moene (2), and Fredrik Willumsen (2)

(11) ESOP and Department of Political Science, University of Oslo
(2) ESOP and Department of Economics, University of Oslo

ABSTRACT

International index rankings are popular. They allow for instant comparison between countries on areas like level of development, level of democracy, and quality of the business environment. Policy-makers make decisions on the basis of these indexes. We demonstrate that the methodology behind these indexes ignores inherent uncertainty. We single out three indexes for scrutiny: United Nations' Human Development Index, Freedom House's Freedom in the World, and the World Bank's Doing Business index. When these indexes are re-estimated using a Bayesian latent-variable approach, taking the observed performance indicators as uncertain signals of the underlying quality, it becomes apparent that the practice of inferring from the rank to real differences is a rather courageous activity. For example, 28 countries can, at the conventional confidence level, claim to be amongst the top 10 best countries in the world in Human Development. Nevertheless, no single country has more than a 75 % chance of being among the top 10. Our criticism of international country rankings hence concern their accuracy---but not for the reason usually thought of, namely that they build on the wrong observed factors. We do not enter into the discussion over which variables should be included or excluded; what we show is that even if these variables were optimally chosen, the index rankings would still be inaccurate because they ignore the uncertainty implied by the index estimation. This negligence implies that the rankings often end up emphasizing imaginary differences between countries as if they were distinct and real.

The Possibility of Global Governance
Gaston Meskens
University of Brussels

Governance, in its notion of decision making that allows (or forces), in a spirit of democracy and sustainable development, the 'executives' to respect the rights and interests of the 'stakeholders', is said today to be the right approach to tackling complex problems typical for our globalised technology- and market driven society.

Although the idea 'governance' generally refers to culture and politics concepts, or more specific to a process relying on laws, regulations and conventions, we prefer to approach it as a 'process of human interactions' in face of a certain complex problem, guided by a specific normative framework. Starting from a critical analysis of inherent-structural and cultural-political factors that complicate governance, this paper inquires the performative and communicative character of the science-society-policy interface in terms of both its effectiveness and normative grounds, arguing that any inquiry on criteria for 'good' governance will come down to a politico-philosophical and science-philosophical analysis of attitudes in and methods of political interaction, taking into account the possibilities and impossibilities of using knowledge and mandates at the governance science-society-policy interface.

From out of this approach, the paper inquires the ongoing policy processes on climate change and sustainable development and argues for the need to 'foster reflexivity' and 'organise transparency' as two necessary 'quality criteria' that would ensure the generation of trust in the governance political arena. It concludes with suggestions for research on cultural and institutional change in the interest of sustainable development governance.

Reforming the Public Sector Framework on
Development Policy Research in the Philippines

Rozanno E. Rufino
Senior Economic Development Analyst, National Economic and Development Authority
Member, Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (Anthropological Association of the Philippines)

The past three decades of Philippine development administration produced a considerable body of researches and studies. Many government agencies have become rich repositories of ongoing and completed researches funded either by official development assistance or regular government budget. However, public discussions on policy research have noted that much of the results of these researches are scarcely made known to policy-makers and other potential users, resulting to the limited utilization of research findings and recommendations. This problem is attributed largely to the lack of a single government agency mandated to keep track of the conduct and results of researches and studies, with the end-view of systematically influencing the policy-making process. With the recognition that government as a whole should aim to rationalize the conduct and utilization of research, this paper takes-off from a standing proposal to enhance the mandate of the Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS), which was created by Congress precisely

to cater to the policy research needs of government. It is proposed that PIDS subsume the role of a clearinghouse to identify topical areas for research, and ensure the dissemination, discussion, and deliberate utilization of the findings of publicly-funded researches. The paper reviews this proposal and further assesses the PIDS' research framework, which the author argues should veer away from too economistic approaches and cultivate more cross-disciplinal collaboration among the social sciences.

Governance, Development and Indigenous Peoples: The Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of the Philippines

Ruth Rico, PhD
Associate Professor, University of the Philippines
Member, Philippine Political Science Association

In 1997, Philippine Congress enacted the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) in response to the demand to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples who are among the country's most impoverished and marginalized sectors. At the time of its passage, IPRA was seen as an instrument that would bring about peace and development in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples. The Philippines was recognized internationally for being among the first in Asia to enact a law recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples. A decade after its passage, however, there is some consensus that the goals and ideals of IPRA have not been realized fully.

Through an examination of the implementation of IPRA on the ground (specifically among the *Mangyan* of Mindoro Province), this paper documents the major issues and challenges encountered in the implementation of IPRA, and takes stock of IPRA's accomplishments with respect to the attainment of peace and development in IP communities and territories. Drawing from the principles of new institutionalism, the paper describes the interplay between and among government and non-government agencies and actors to analyze the broader institutional and socio-cultural environment of the implementation of IPRA. The paper then notes some of the complexities surrounding the relationship between governance and development, as well as some valuable lessons for government and non-government stakeholders in the implementation of laws, policies and programs similar to IPRA in other IP communities in the country, as among the *Batak* in Palawan and the *T'boli* in Cotabato, Mindanao.

(In)visible in the Net: E-publishing and Online Knowledge-Sharing Initiatives of Filipino Social Science Organizations

Joanne Agbisit
PSSC

Knowledge dissemination is an integral part of the scholarly exercise. It is through this process that new knowledge is examined, critiqued and validated by an expert audience. Traditionally, conferences and print publications, particularly journals and monographs,

were the main channels for distributing scholarly information en masse. Digital and internet technologies, however, have opened/are opening new modalities for communicating knowledge. In the Philippines, the knowledge-sharing environment of scholars is also being transformed by these new information and communication technologies. The objective of this paper is to explore how Filipino professional social science societies have responded to and are being transformed by the new opportunities presented by digitization. The paper will particularly look at these societies' recent experiments with electronic publishing as well as their use of internet forums and institutional portals, among others, to disseminate conference papers and proceedings, technical reports and other resources. It will likewise assess the extent to which these digital platforms have helped attain the goals of the social science societies, especially the timely delivery of accurate and relevant social science information, data and analysis to concerned publics.

Migration, knowledge, Crime and Bangladeshi American Immigrant:

A socio-criminological analysis

*Ranjan Kumar Datta, **Jebunnessa Chapola

The increased diversity of the U.S. population poses special challenges to the criminal justice system. This paper has examined how Bangladeshi American Immigrants Criminal justice Knowledge has been changed after coming to US. Research focused on the Bangladeshi Immigrant public knows little about crime and the criminal justice system including crime related statistics such as crime rate, knowledge of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in their country of origin and knowledge of the Criminal Justice System in the America. Research was not simply be concerned with immigrant knowledge but also with the extent of variation in the Bangladeshi American immigrants and with the factors that are associated with variations. The results suggest that big metropolitan areas like New York have made some efforts to promote participation of immigrant victims in the criminal justice system. But far more needs to be done to ensure access to justice for this growing segment of society.

*Ranjan Kumar Datta
Graduate Student
Monmouth University

**Jebunnessa Chapola
Graduate Student
University of Bergen
Bergen, Norway

Migration and the Transformation of Gender Relations:

The Case of Bangladeshi Indigenous Women Labour Migrants

Ranjan Kumar Datta[1] and Jebunnessa Chapoa[2]

The article discusses the transformations of gender relations due to migration between indigenous hilly area and city Export Processing Zone (EPZ). It is shown that the uneven economic development, unrest, displacement and force migration in CHT (Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh), during the last decades have not only initiated new force migration movements and patterns but has also led to a feminization of migration, which has resulted in transformations of gender relations. It is argued that the increased migration of indigenous women as garments wage labour migrants to city (EPZ) and the ethno-national discourses and practices these movements have initiated are leading to renegotiations and transformations of the existing gender order. Migration and empowerment activities of indigenous women migrants are analysed in order to show, first, that migration spaces are gendered and, second, how migration influences are changing power and gender relations. The successful exploitation of global and national markets by indigenous women migrants has not only resulted in new migration patterns and new gendered labour markets but has become an important agent for transformations of gender relations.

[1]Ranjan Kumar Datta
Graduate Student
Department of Criminal Justice
Monmouth University
New Jersey, USA

[2]Jebunnessa Chapola
Graduate Student
Gender and Development
Bergen University
Bergen, Norway

Emergent Urban Research and Theorization Agendas
NEHA OJHA
Pursuing Ph.D in Sociology from JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, INDIA

In 2009 more than half the world's population will be living in cities. The growth of these large agglomerations poses enormous challenges for infrastructure and management. The social problems in many of these cities are unprecedented – yet they exert a pull on migrants from the surrounding areas. Traditionally social scientists have had two perspectives on urban growth: On one hand their intensity of social life (the pace and pulse of social interaction and the range of human expression) was considered, on the other the anonymity of social relations (the impermanence of networks and risks of isolation in the mass). The growth of mega-cities not only poses great challenges for governance, planning and management, but also for social research, conceptually and empirically.

Consequences of rapid urban growth

- ♦ Inadequate infrastructure
- ♦ Unemployment
- ♦ Increase in the number of squatter settlements.
- ♦ Poverty
- ♦ Environmental pollution and degradation
- ♦ Violence, Drug and Alcohol abuse

The growth of huge "mega-cities" is fuelling a dramatic restructuring of society with respect to new economic forms, public life, and human relationships. This demographic transformation has ignited a global policy debate among economists, urban planners, financiers, national-level policy makers and city officials that is giving force to a paradigm shift in the way we think about cities. Profit is a key driver of this growth. Land grants generate huge economic benefits for local governments, so many cities are desperate to expand, refurbish, and reconstruct their older districts on a large scale. Vast public squares, luxurious office complexes, and western-style buildings have spread throughout many countries. The rapid influx of migrants puts increasing pressure on municipal governments, many of which do not have sufficient resources to invest in additional education, health care, social security, and law enforcement.

Social Capital and Life Satisfaction;
With special reference to Gonbad Kavoos city (Iran)

Nazmohammad Ounagh[1]

ABSTRACT
This article is dealing with the relationship between social capital and life satisfaction in three different locals of Gonbad Kavoos city, Daneshjoo, Shariati and Bedeljeh-Seyedabad. The indexes used for measuring the life satisfaction are satisfaction with health and nutrition conditions, materialistic quality, environmental circumstances, access to public services and mental well being respectively. Regarding social capital the following indexes have been used; social trust, communications, transactions and local security, civil engagement, the image regarding to the local, and participation.

The survey method has been used to carry out the study and schedule interview technique has been used to collect the data since some of respondents were illiterate. Since the schedule interview was not able to measure the spatial indicators like access to public services, I therefore have used GIS based techniques and tools.

Statistical data analysis of this research demonstrates that the relationship between the two constructs, social capital and life satisfaction is consequential in a confidence level of 99%. Furthermore, social capital has clarified that 36% of the changes in the life satisfaction are based on four measures of local security, transactions, the image regarding to the local, and participation. In the meantime, in the scale of the locals under study, the findings of the research indicate the differences in social capital and consequently differences in life satisfaction.

Key words: life satisfaction, social capital, civil engagement, participation, social trust, local security, survey method, schedule interview.

Fulbe Communities in Strange Lands: Institutions for Collective Action for Overcoming Grazing Constraints in Southwest Nigeria

Fabusoro, Eniola (PhD)
University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

This study understudied collective action institutions among Fulanis, for overcoming land accessibility constraints in southwest Nigeria. The justification for this lies mainly on the optimism of the group theory that individuals with common interests would voluntarily act to try to further those interests. Six Fulani communties were selected purposively and data were collected for a period of one month in each of the six Fulani communities from 120 pastoralists. Personalised interviews and focus group discussions, using semi-structured checklists, were used to generate data on ethno-social features, pastoral practices, livelihoods, collective action institutions and land accessibility constraints. The findings of the study reveals that herders' association, Fulani traditional council, and *Mahatiala* are the important institutions in the Fulbe communities. The most important of these is the traditional council headed by *Seriki.* The traditional council is in three levels: the settlement (*Gaa*), community (comprising many *Gaas)* and the area (comprisng many communities). The overall head (*Buban Seriki)* and his council relates with the Yoruba traditional council headed by an *Oba* on matters relating to accessing grazing lands, watering points and managing conflicts between the host communities and the Fulbe communities. The *Mahatiala* is a national body of Fulbe herders in the country and function to influence policy at both local, regional and national level. The institutions will become more relevant to socioeconomic development of the region if their activities can be coordinated for policy change, advocacy efforts, livelihoods support and better integration into the sociocultural system of the host communities.

Tentative Title: From Global Cities to Global Citizenship

From: Parvin Ghorayshi, University of Winnipeg
Canada, R3B 2E9
For: Poster session in the **World Social Science Forum, Bergen may 2009**

ABSTRACT

Along with international flows of capital, information, and technology, international migration is one of the major forces of change in the world. The enormous movement of people is having profound implications for our global cities, identity and citizenship.

Canada is destination for a large number of international migrants-voluntary and forced. The Canada of today is home to virtually all the World's population, and thus a unique depository of global cultures. Recent immigrants account for over a third of foreign born population in Canada. Overwhelming majority of immigrants tend to settle in metropolitan cities.

In this original study I draw from the life stories of over 100 refugees and immigrants. My findings show that there are formidable challenges facing our global cities, and they require the cooperation of all levels of governments and civil society organizations. When immigrants with different histories, cultures and needs arrive in Canadian cities, their presence disrupts taken for granted categories of social life and urban space. Immigrant receiving countries, like Canada, need to learn how to live with others. Both new comers and hosts have to undergo a process of adaptation.

In order to establish civility, then conviviality, in spite of cultural differences, this study this study provides evidence that we must rethink how we perceive our heritage, how we consider the use and design of our public space, what we consider to be appropriate behavior, and so forth. Ultimately, we must create multicultural readiness. This research looks at ways that Canada can play a leading role in re-examining its identity and developing policies that allows to create this multicultural readiness.

11.05.09

Nato Pitskhelauri
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Infectious Diseases are one of the major health problems in the word. The epidemics impact to the society has many dimensions: One hand communicable diseases destructives health and causing disability, dying and other hand –causing social disturbtion, destroyed life, changed lives. At the same time social and economical conditions are the largest determinants of ill health due to communicable diseases.

Gender identities, status, roles and responsibilities influence to disease, access to health care, ability to protect their own health and the impact of disease.

We have studies statistical tendencies morbidity by communicable diseases in Georgia, top causes of death due to infectious disease and we to take into account Gender as a fundamental dimension of social aspects.

Methods: statistical dates of NCDC Georgia.
Results of statistical, epidemiological and situation analysis identify the ways of health promotion, risk reduction and disease elimination (Implement behavioral and social science intervention, develop strategies to reduce and eliminate disparities in health associated with infectious diseases and other) in Georgia.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND GOVERNING NATURE.
-GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNANCE?

Allan Sande and Jill Beth Otterlei. Bodø University College, Norway. 20.2. 2009

Industrialisation and urbanisation in the Nordic countries create environmental problems such as declining natural biodiversity. Sweden and Norway have established in 1967 and 1972 Ministries of environment to solve the environmental problems. At the national level there are similarities in the governing structures and national policy of environmental protection. At regional level there are differences in management of nature. This paper presents an empirical qualitative casestudy of national governing and regional management of the environment in both these countries in the north. With the use of comparative methods, we have investigated the different patterns of organisation of the regional management of the environment. The empirical findings suggest that Swedish system of governing is an integrated "top down" management and the Norwegian system is more a governance system witch is disintegrated and "bottom up". The Swedish management puts more emphasis on conservation of nature and has larger biodiversity than that of Norway. The discussion leads to the conclusion that the organization of institutions counts in the solution of environmental problems.

A Framework Sensitive to Post-Conflict Conditions to Promote Gender Equality in Education: Case Study of Liberia and Sierra Leone
Nilani Ljunggren De Silva

ABSTRACT
Given the multiple changes that post-war societies are undergoing, this study seeks to compare how girls' education is being molded in the transition period in post-war Liberia and Sierra Leone. Post-war societies experience wide gender disparities, particularly in the formal labor market and in education. The result of this study shows that post-conflict Liberia and Sierra Leone girls' education exhibits low participation and performance when compared with boys, and is molding disproportionately with respect to boys. In this study, it is argued that the persistence of gender inequality in education will have serious implications on the transition countries not only in achieving the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, but also in combating increasing level of gender-based violence and feminized poverty. It is suggested that the urgency to include well-thought gender-sensitive programs to education policy framework not only help in narrowing gender gaps in education achievements, but also promote inclusive social policies favorable to post-conflict context.

Mad Cow in Alberta: Alternative Perspective of BSE's Impact 2003-2005
By Michael J. Broadway PhD, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI USA

In May 2003, Canadian Food Inspection Agency officials announced that a single case of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) or "mad cow" disease had been found in Alberta. Canada's trading partners responded by shutting their borders to Canadian beef and cattle exports. The US opened its border to beef imports in fall 2003 and cattle in 2005. The loss of its major export market led Canadian cattle prices to plummet and government programs to help the industry. This paper examines how these events were "framed" by a rural and a metropolitan newspaper in Alberta. A frame defines a problem, diagnoses its causes, makes

a judgment as to the causes' effects and suggests a remedy for the problem. It is a political process and involves interest groups, politicians and journalists who share the goal of influencing public opinion. An event labeled a "crisis" serves the interests of politicians and other interest groups who benefit from such a definition. Previous studies of BSE newspaper coverage have been mostly confined to Britain where the disease was first identified in 1987 and involved using large circulation national or metropolitan newspapers as sources, no consideration was given to the possibility that BSE might be framed differently in areas most affected by the disease. This study found the metropolitan paper emphasized BSE's "devastating" impact, while the rural newspaper framed BSE as another challenge for farmers and used less hyperbole in reporting the disease's impact. This difference can be attributed to the metropolitan newspaper's use of industry representatives, University experts and politicians who had a vested interest in making an unfavorable assessment of the disease's impact so as to gain public support for "disaster" payments from the federal government, while the rural newspaper relied upon local sources in the farm economy.

The Contribution of Environmental Education Centres in Improving Environmental Literacy
THE CONTRIBUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTRES IN IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY

Hatzidiakos, Despina M.Ed., M. A., and Papavasileiou Vasileios, M. Sc.

ABSTRACT
Purpose: The present paper examines the experiences of students that are taught with interactive learning at environmental education centers. Specifically the paper explores the importance of students becoming environmentally literate through an interthematic-cross curricular approach to education. Learning about the skills knowledge and values that are needed to 'read and write' one's environment are issues that are approached along with better understanding and positively contributing to the environment.
Tools and Methodology: The material used for this paper was collected with research from primary students that participated in the environmental education center where we are employed.
Findings Conclusions and Recommendations: A sustainable outcome of environmental literacy is finding ways for the educational system and more specifically environmental education in schools to cooperate with the environmental education centres for this. They then can concretely help in the direction of configuration of positive attitudes, healthy perceptions and appropriate behaviours in other works 'environmental ethics' by incorporating the many different subjects taught at school with this approach.
Keywords:, Environmental Education Centers, Environmental Literacy Interthematic approach.
1ˢᵗ Author

Despina Hatzidiakos
Headteacher /Principal of Kalythies High School which is situated in Rhodes Greece where she also studies and lives.

Graduated from the University of Toronto (Toronto, Canada) Bachelor's of Physical and Health   Education.
She is a graduate student at the University of the Aegean (Rhodes, Greece) where her area of interest is educational leadership and conflict management.
She is female born December 7/1960 and is Greek Canadian.

2nd Author

Vasileios Papavasileiou
Greek Literature Teacher at a Senior High School in Rhodes Greece where he works and lives.

Graduated from the University of Crete (Greece) Bachelor's of Greek Literature and Philosophy.

He is a graduate student at the University of the Aegean (Rhodes, Greece) where his area of interest is environmental education

He is a male born October 14th, 1960 and is Greek.

Crime and Culture: Perceptions of Corruption in Germany, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and the United Kingdom. Comparative Perspectives in View of Anti-corruption Policies

Angelos Giannakopoulos
Dirk Tänzler
University of Konstanz, Germany

(Relating to PLENARY 2, May 11, 2009: "Knowing Better - and Doing Worse? What Social Science can provide for Policy Makers", Jonas Gahr Støre**,** Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs. Discussant*:* Olive Shisana**,** President and CEO of the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

ABSTRACT
The research project "Crime and Culture" running under the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Commission (2006-2009) aims to develop means to optimise **corruption prevention** in the EU. The prevention policies developed by the EU and implemented so far are based on a definition of corruption prevention developed in political and administrative institutions that, for its implementation, rely on a **top-down procedure**. The research project conducts an inquiry into the **perceptions of corruption** held by political and administrative decision-makers in specific regions and cultures and those held by actors representing various institutions and authorities. The project proceeds from the assumption that the considerably varying perceptions of corruption, determined as they are by **cultural dispositions**, have significant influence on a country's respective awareness of the problem and thereby on the success of any preventative measures. For this reason, the project investigates the 'fit' between **institutionalised** prevention policies and how these are perceived in **daily practice** by applying qualitative research methods. Accordingly, the objects of the project are both the **conceptual preconditions** of the expert systems as well as the **socio-cultural conditions** under which these systems are put into effect. In a final step, the research project intends to make specific recommendations for readjusting this 'fit' in the frame of an interactive scholars-experts conference

in Brussels (July 10th, 2009). The core insight of the research is that anti-corruption regimes have significantly changed over the last 15 years but patterns of perception and behaviour remain the same, thus eliminating every anti-corruption effort.

Knowledge Is Not Power: Policy-Oriented Sociological Research in Iran

Zohreh Bayatrizi
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta

Sociology was created in Iran five decades ago primarily as an instrument to help solve state problems. Today the state remains the main sponsor and client of sociological research. The absence of independent sources of research funding outside the government has left sociology dependent on state agencies and organizations. This situation has significant effects both on sociology and on the direction of policy making in Iran. State-sponsored research is almost exclusively quantitative, narrowly problem-oriented, secretive, and unable to offer concrete policy solutions. Lack of competition and the absence of non-governmental sources of funding have led to the marginalization of disinterested and fundamental research. Independent, critical sociology has survived but it is in need of greater support. The situation in Iran is not unique: it reflects, in a magnified way, problems faced by sociologists everywhere in the world as they come under increasing pressures to undertake applied and policy-relevant research. The article concludes with six specific suggestions on how to improve the current state of sociological research.

"Administrative Reform in International Organizations: the case of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS"

Oliver Nay (University of Lille)

The research focuses on brokering activities at the United Nations in the field of HIV and AIDS. It is based on an empirical analysis of interorganizational processes within the UNAIDS Programme, which brings together the efforts of 10 multilateral agencies against the worldwide epidemic, with the support of a Secretariat.

The paper builds on "policy transfer" as an analytical framework to study the diffusion of ideas and policy instruments among UN organizations. It concentrates empirically on the role and activities of the UNAIDS Secretariat. It draws attention to the latter as a "policy entrepreneur", which has developed a capacity to convey and diffuse innovative information and knowledge through the UNAIDS system.

It argues that the Secretariat, despite a limited mandate and low resources, took advantage of the pressure for reforming the UN system-wide organization to strengthen its role as a policy broker within the UNAIDS system. It builds on the assumption that the Secretariat

1/ participated in the shaping and diffusion of bureaucratic rules, procedures and routines among UN organizations,
2/ and contributed to policy development by developing information and knowledge on the epidemic.

As a conclusion, the paper insists on the need to examine policy transfer among UN organizations through interests, strategies and power distribution, as a complement to holistic approaches.

Using a Longitudinal Study that Analyses Household's and Community's Livelihoods Trajectories to Understand the Source Resilience to AIDS in Uganda.

By Jackson Bwagiro Tumwine (IFS Grantee)
Note: This paper is extracted from the first objective of a study supported by International Foundation for science (IFS) on AIDS mitigation through labour saving technologies in Uganda.

A critical review of past studies conducted on the impact of HIV and AIDS on rural livelihoods and agricultural based livelihoods in Africa in general and Uganda in particular, confirm that AIDS affects rural livelihoods and food security (Tumwine, J 2006). This paper examines the long term impact of AIDS on rural livelihoods in Uganda. It argues that to understand the impact of AIDS on livelihoods, one has to take a long term view that analyzes the trajectories through which affected households and communities have passed in order to map the mechanisms through which particular forms of livelihoods influence the coping ability of households affected by AIDS. This is a critical theoretical and policy issue. The current assumption that informs government and NGO policy and action in mitigating the impact of AIDS is that all affected households experience more or less a similar type of impact. Consequently, mitigation programmes are designed in a "one size fits all" framework without due consideration of the socio-economic realities in the rural areas.

This paper argues that to understand the impact of AIDS on rural livelihoods of affected households, there is need to consider the initial livelihood portfolio of a household and analyze the effects of AIDS through time. It is through a longitudinal analysis that one can decipher the cumulative impact of the epidemic on household livelihoods at various points on a long-term time scale. It therefore presents and analyses evidence pertaining to households that have successfully managed to mitigate the impact of AIDS that households whose coping strategies have worked out well. Some such households have done better than before they experienced AIDS. The analysis focuses on the various components parts of the household livelihood portfolio to find out which one(s) contributed to household resilience to the impact of AIDS.

Human – Wildlife interface in Kanakapura Taluk, South India

Kavitha A, Santhosh Kumar TM, Nitin Rai

Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment (ATREE), Bangalore

Protected areas have been considered as areas playing crucial role in conserving biological diversity. Many attempts have been made in linking the biodiversity conservation of protected areas with local communities' social and economic development. Protected areas have been pressurized by growing population, unsustainable land use practices and unsustainable use of forest resources with all these an increased livestock and wildlife population out side and inside the forest as led to human wildlife interface in the area. Kanakapura which is adjacent to the fastest growing metropolitan cities, having contrasting features in terms of human and ecological settings as been considered for the study to assess the magnitude and intensity of the conflicts across the different landscapes. The study relied on a questionnaire survey with informal interviews and discussion with the local villagers.

Out of the 24 sampled villages with the cultivable land area of 138.8 ha, the crop loss was 68.72 ha. 35% of crop loss when compared to the total or potential yield per year was due to wild animals. The total crop loss among villages out side protected area was more when compared to villages inside protected area. Elephants (*Elephus maximus*) were the main crop raiders contributing 90% of the crop loss. 75% of respondents opine neither the park nor the park employees helped them. These results reveal the local people's attitudes towards PA and conservation programmes. Such perspective is likely to alienate local people with detrimental effects on their support for, and co-operation with, conservation policy and practice.

A RIGHT TO LIFE: REDUCING MATERNAL DEATH AND MORBIDITY IN PAKISTAN

Co-Authors: Dr Marylouise Caldwell, Dr Paul Henry and Dr Ingeborg Kleppe

This written and video-ethnography explores issues surrounding Pakistan's escalating maternal mortality and morbidity crisis. Following one of the country's leading obstetricians, Shershah Syed, the story showcases the complexities of implementing health care reform in Pakistan's communities. Every year approximately 30,000 women die from pregnancy related complications and 375,000 suffer crippling post-natal injuries. These figures place Pakistan's maternal death and morbidity rates as the highest in South Asia. Unlike many of his colleagues that left Pakistan to work in the lucrative western market, Dr Shershah took his experience and knowledge to impoverished communities desperate for professional care. Other younger gynaecologists, notably female, Nighat Shah and Frizana Iswan, support Dr Shershah's efforts by providing similar medical services. For under-privileged women in Pakistan, accessing health care verges on the impossible. Distances to basic health facilities are huge and often vital drugs &/or surgeons are unavailable when patients arrive. Women are often forbidden to visit male physicians. Most women rely on traditional untrained birth attendants to supply antenatal and postnatal care. Their inability to recognise obstetric emergencies and lack of an effective referral system play a significant role in the current standard of fatalities. Recently the government has funded a program to replace the country's 80,000 daies with properly trained mid-wives. Significantly, figures from other countries suggest that the availability of properly trained mid-wives places a significant role

in reducing maternal death and injury. Despite such efforts and seventy-two women in the National Assembly, three pregnant women continue to die every hour and fifteen more are left with debilitating injuries. The question remains as to how to solve this problem; what are the barriers, why is progress so slow, who needs to take greater responsibility?

How Early Adopters Influence The Diffusion of HIV/Aids Public Health Interventions in Botswana

Co-authors:
Marylouise Caldwell, University of Sydney
Ingeborg Kleppe, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration

Despite the massive effort to reduce HIV/AIDS in developing nations, researchers agree that the success to date is very modest. For instance of the 15 million children who are orphaned due to HIV/AIDS, nearly 80% live in Sub-Saharan Africa. In this research, we address this issue by using a diffusion of innovations framework to explore the everyday behaviours of people living with HIV/Aids who adopt HIV/Aids public health treatments in Botswana. We find that early of adoption of HIV/Aids treatment is an extremely difficult and prolonged process, involving gradual enactment of a set of inter-related radical behavior changes over many years. These changes include accepting one's status (involving denial, anger, depression), following strict anti-retroviral drug regimes, attending regular check-ups to monitor drug effectiveness and disease progression, engaging in safe-sex to avoid infecting others and re-infecting oneself, and being stigmatised by others. We also find that these people tend to suffer from an extreme lack of government and social support. Hence they can take on numerous community roles that associate with distinctive behavioural competencies, such as lay counsellor (open, sharing), volunteer carer (compassionate, non-judgemental), buddy (supportive, experienced) support group leader (supervisory, resourceful), witness bearer (courageous, socially responsible), public spokes-model (accountable, expert), political activist (tempered radical, self-monitoring), social entrepreneur (creative, autonomous)and transformational leader (visionary, well-know). At least two dimensions underpin these roles: i) degree of involvement in the production of innovations, and ii) the scope of socio-political influence with respect to impacting the diffusion of innovations process, extending from the local to the national to the international communities.

Small tourism-reliant communities living with high seismic risk: disaster preparedness, risk perceptions and rural resilience.

Caroline Orchiston
Departments of Tourism and Geology
University of Otago,

Tourism activities in and around the Southern Alps of New Zealand have developed significantly in recent years, and have surpassed primary industry as the most important economic driver in the region. Coincident with a burgeoning tourism industry is the Alpine

Fault, a 450-km long geological structure known to produce large (magnitude 8) earthquakes every 100-300 years, with the last event in 1717AD. This doctoral research project was designed to investigate tourism operator perceptions of seismic risk, and the factors that influence their level of emergency preparedness and business resilience. Both quantitative (postal survey) and qualitative (interviews) methods were adopted to gain insights into tourism business owners in the region.

Tourism operators are aware of the risks posed by the Alpine fault, but underestimate the potential impact and the likelihood of a large earthquake. Demographic variables had no influence on emergency preparedness; however, tourism operators with prior experience of a major earthquake are significantly more likely to prepare themselves and their business for a future event. The degree of operator involvement in community decision-making and emergency planning is also an important factor in influencing the level of preparedness. Business resilience factors, including the uptake of continuity insurance, staff emergency training and induction programmes were investigated, which provide some indication of the resilience of businesses in the event of major interruption.

INCENTIVES FOR PRIVATE FORESTRY IN THE SOUTHWEST NIGERIA: AN ALTERNATIVE TO PUBLIC FORESTRY PROGRAMME

B.O. Agbeja (*Ph.D.*)
Senior Lecturer

Department of Forest Resources Management
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

ABSTRACT
Forestry sector in the Southwest geo-political zone of Nigeria is very weak having taken for granted investment potential under private sector. Five states in the Southwest Nigeria were used for the study. The objectives were to determine the magnitude of public and private forests to the total land area; examine perceptions of stakeholders on incentives for private forestry (PF); and determine the efficient use of land under existing PF. Structured questionnaire, expert interviews, focus group discussion and forest mensuration were used for data collection. The result indicated that the proportion of natural forest reserve (11.5%), forest plantation (1.17%) under public sector and private forest plantation (0.02%) to the total land area in the Southwest Nigeria were too small in comparison with world standards. Six logit regression models on incentives for PF gave overall significant fit at α-level ($p<0.05$). The model for the combined five states in Southwest Nigeria indicated final loss of 159.21. The final losses in Ondo, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun and Ogun states were .000028, 9.17, 18.71, 47.20 and 53.13 respectively. These values indicated that willingness of stakeholders to invest in PF if given incentives was strongest in Ondo state followed by Oyo, Ekiti and Osun states while Ogun state was the least in ranking. The Net Present Value (NPV) and corresponding Benefit-Cost Ratio (B/C) for a 21-year-old private teak plantation examined were ₦ 387,334.14 and 1.4. It is concluded that provision of incentives for PF investors can be a panacea for sustainable forest management in the Southwest Nigeria.

How to make live on the same territory of the actors to the divergent interests: the case of the stockbreeder's, the farmers and the lobbies' environmentalists in the North of Cameroun.

Dr. Natali KOSSOUMNA LIBA'A

ABSTRACT

The rural territory in the North of Cameroun is occupied mainly by agriculture, the breeding and the biodiversity. The agricultural territories are in constant increase because of the increase in the farming population due to the migrations. The increase in manpower of the bovines and the increase in cultivated surfaces generated the reduction of the territories of breeding. Lastly, the State classified broad surfaces of savannas in exclusive zones of hunting and protection of wild fauna prohibited to the pasture and agriculture. However, traditional authorities as far as administrative do not assume any more their role of arbitration and regulation for an organization harmonious of the rural territories which are forsaken or implemented of arbitrary manner without objective taking into account needs of the populations, of the requirements of the durable development and social peace. Present research is based on the cartography of the various territories and the investigations semi-directives near the various actors: farmers, stockbreeders, managers of the zones of hunting and the natural reserves, administrative and traditional authorities. The results show that the farmers have the priority for the grounds, even when those were occupied a long time by the stockbreeders. The breeding is neglected insofar as pasturable surfaces are reduced and become unstable because of the settings in anarchistic cultures. The lanes to reach water and the courses are invaded by the cultures, are closed or are not maintained any more. The lobbies of safeguarding of the biodiversity invest significant sums to make prohibit the reserves. In the absence of a collective reflexion for the organization and the space management, the practices implemented tend to constitute a heterogeneous mosaic of territories on an each group scale of actors. The need for coordination between the types of actors relating to these three sectors is essential with the strong intervention of the State to arbitrate, defend of the contradictory interests and to arrange the territory. Three scenarios are proposed: I) the maintenance of the transhumance and thus of the large courses of reception and the respect of the circuits and tracks of cattle; II) downgrading of certain protected surfaces low in wild fauna by engaging a constructive dialogue with the environmentalist lobby; III) reinforcement of solidarity and the complementarities between agriculture and breeding.

Key words: Rural territories, breeding, agriculture, wild fauna, gouvernance of the territory, social peace, Northern of Cameroun

Social Configuration of Health in Georgia
Dr. Nino Chikhladze, Nato Pitskhelauri
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

The health of population is determined to a significant degree by social determinants. This thesis is evidence based and doesn't need to be proved. But diapason of „degree'' is different between countries and within society.

Purpose of research: We have studied trends of Georgian population health indicators (mortality, morbidity, etc.) and main determinants of health (occupation, income, access to Medical Care, etc.) at the level of country and at the level of region in 1990-2007.

The methods: official dates of State Department of Statistics and Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Care of Georgia.

On the basis of results' analysis (negative trends of mortality and morbidity, inequality and health gaps in different regions of country, doesn't satisfactory social and economic conditions of population, etc) we have made conclusion and recommendation, which requires more complex form of intersectoral policy action, community involvement, differential rate of improvement of health and equity-based approach of Health Care Policy.

In the end we would like to point out that if more attention is paid to the social configuration of health in Georgia and also in countries with the similar level of development, the ways of the reducing illness as a feedback of social determinants and health rights effective protection will be found as well.

SSH-Futures - Social Sciences and Humanities for Europe

Ronald J. Pohoryles and Andreas Schadauer - ICCR (The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences) in Vienna

The SSH-FUTURES project will investigate the opportunities for the complementary development and closer coupling of the social sciences and humanities in Europe, their mutual interactions with social demands, and the potential value of including such an approach within research policies in Europe. In order to gain a better understanding of the potential of these fields of enquiry, the project will start by looking at the ways in which the social sciences and the humanities can and do impact on economies, societies and their political institutions, ways expected clearly to differ from those of the natural and technical sciences. The project will examine the institutions of social science and humanities knowledge production, what methods are applied to produce knowledge and to disseminate it and what expectations there are, both on the side of the 'producers' and on that of (potential) 'users' at the national, European and international levels. SSH-FUTURES comprises a retrospective and a prospective part and in-depth explorations of specific programmes and policies from the sides of both demand and supply. SSH-FUTURES will be implemented by a consortium comprising international umbrella organizations of professional social science associations (national and sectoral ones), research institutes and universities in the 'old' and 'new' member states and the associated countries. Besides research consisting of surveys and expert interviews, SSH-FUTURES will organize a series of expert panel consultation meetings and workshops.

Examining Pastoral Kereyu's Livelihood from Teaching Profession to Development Practitioner

Living with, working in and researching with pastoralist gives multidimensional knowledge. This paper analyzes key changes and achievements in livelihood strategies of Kereyu pastoral

communities of Oromia in Ethiopia struggling with environmental change, drought and government development interventions.

Methodologically, the study employed Participatory Rural Appraisal, survey methods, and GIS - to indicate direction of Kereyus' seasonal migration as one of livelihood strategy and places of conflicts against outsiders in searching for livelihood resources.
The study shows that Kereyus diversified their livelihood strategies into crop production, firewood and charcoal production, and seasonal migration. Seasonal migration as strategy could not be sustainable means in that it could not have capabilities to cope with risks but let the pastoralists recover only temporary shocks and stresses in one hand and exposing to conflicts others. Some of them became pastoral dropouts changing their lifestyles into civil servant and factory workers.

The study revealed that Kereyus travel more than 200 km with their camels. The interview with the returnee Kereyus 80 km away from their homeland around Welenchiti (2006), travellers 190 km away from their home to Shashemene (2007 and 2009), and a prisoner who clashed with the residents of Bekektu Mome, 89 km away from his home indicated that increasing of development interventions in their homeland led them migrate seasonally and to feel to be marginalised.

Finally, the researcher recommended that priorities should be given to the initiation of appropriate land use planning for appropriate use of rangeland, demarcating sustainable irrigation and supporting pastorals in creating other sustainable livelihood strategies are essential interventions in a participatory manner. Moreover conflict resolution should consider sustainable remedies for the problems in mobility.

SAMUEL LEMMA KIBRET, World vision Ethiopia

Won in the Parliament, Lost on Ground
Addressing Question of Equity in Environmental Conservation through Inter-disciplinary Social Science

Prakash Kashwan
Research Fellow - International Foundation for Science, Stockholm, Sweden
Workshop in Political Theory & Policy Analysis; School of Public & Environmental Affairs
Indiana University, Bloomington

Environmental conservation has acquired increased significance in light of challenges of global climate change. However, rights over environmental resources such forests and forestlands are intertwined, even confounded, by a plethora of historical and contemporary social and political institutions. This paper presents an inter-disciplinary perspective on the inter-linkages between social and political institutions and the challenges of forest conservation. Building on author's decade long association with grassroots environmental organizations including land rights movements, and his dissertation research, this paper analyzes the implementation of the Forest Rights Act 2006 in India. Introduced in an attempt to "rectify historical injustices", the act allows local communities to decide collectively if private land titles should be issued to households cultivating or occupying lands within the

boundaries of public forestland. It also empowers communities to formally assert statutory community rights over public forests. Implementation of the act has implications for global environmental conservation that are routinely thwarted because of failures to address question of equity.

I employ a micro political-economy of institutions approach to explore the ways in which different stakeholders influence outcomes of implementation of policies around forest rights. Particular attention is paid to competing ideas and ideologies adopted by different civil society groups and the processes civil society interventions trigger within local communities charged with the task of environmental conservation. Empirical material derived from intensive qualitative inquiries is employed to synthesize theoretical arguments in incorporating aspects of equity into debates of environmental conservation. The paper is also an attempt at offering tools meant to bridge the academic-practitioner divide in thinking about and intervening in complex institutional mosaic that circumscribes the attempts at climate change mitigation and adaptation.

WOMEN AND PEACE IN THE AFTERMATH OF GENOCIDE

The Case of Rwanda

Justine Niyibizi Mbabazi

The present study explores the various roles played by Rwandan women in the reconstruction process of the country after the war and 1994 Tutsi genocide. The key issues in this paper are; the gendered nature of the Rwandan conflict, the informal and formal peace processes that have contributed to the reconstruction of social cohesion, spiritual healing, reconciliation and political development in Rwanda. Methodologically, the study used secondary data.

Historically, women's participation in politics and decision-making in Rwanda was insignificant, specifically in high echelons although in the pre-colonial period, women in Rwanda played an important role in the country's governance through the institution of the queen mother. However, at the wake of the RPF liberation war of 1990, Rwandan women participated in the war as soldiers in combat fighting along their male counterparts to liberate the country and on the other hand as implementers of the genocide.

Some women in Rwanda participated in the genocide alongside their brothers, fathers, and sons. They killed, tortured, informed, collaborated, and aided in communication with and between Interahamwe. As a group, women are not blameless. However, as pointed out by Kayiraba, (2004), women did not, participate in the same numbers that men did. In fact, women represent only 2.3 percent of genocide suspects in Rwanda (3,442 of 108,215 imprisoned). For the most part, they were not planners or perpetrators of the genocide.

Women are an important symbol of moderation in Rwanda today. They are trusted in the tasks of reconciliation and reconstruction in part because they have not been implicated in the violence to the same extent as men. (Kayiraba, 2004). Women remain a demographic

majority in Rwanda, representing 54 percent of the population and contributing significantly to the productive capacity of the nation.

A majority of the adult working population, they head 35 percent of households, and are responsible for rising the next generation and in this largely rural nation they produce the majority of all agricultural output.

SEXUALITY AND TEENAGERS:
Sexual practices and meanings of teenagers' residents in Argentina

Daniel Eduardo Jones

ABSTRACT
Background: This poster synthesises a Ph. D. thesis which describes and analyses the social construction of sexuality among girls and boys between 15 and 19 years of age, who are receiving formal education and who live in Trelew, an intermediate-sized city in Argentinean Patagonia which is located at a far distance from Buenos Aires and other large cities in the country.

Methods: From an interpretative epistemological approach and a qualitative methodological strategy, the thesis analyses the practices of social actors and the meanings that those actors attribute to their practices from their own standpoints. The main sources of information are 46 semi-structured personal interviews with teenage boys and girls. The object of the analysis is their testimonies.

Results and conclusions: The main outcome of the study that the poster presents is the systematisation of the coexistence and tension between traditional values and behaviours in terms of gender, on one side, and dissident opinions and experiences, on the other side, setting out a process of "differential modernisation" of their sexual practices and meanings. They are oriented to more gender equality, secularization, gender flexibilization, individualization and reflexivity by the influence of social discourses and phenomena such as feminist and women's movements and family relationships democratisation in Argentina, among others.

Neoliberalism and open regionalism in MERCOSUR and SADC: same South, same story…

María Victoria Mutti

After decades of suffering from an inequitable international economic insertion merely functional to the capital accumulation in the big economic powers, the Latin American countries, as well as those from Sub-Saharan Africa, initiated a process of industrialization and consolidation of the national productive structures. According to this path and with many difficulties, diverse integration processes were configured with the intention of reducing the dependency and searching for the so delayed development. Regrettably, forward the end of the twentieth century these and new initiatives were re conducted by

the neoliberal trends and the open regionalism guidelines. This was what occurred with two of the most important Southern integration processes, namely, MERCOSUR (Mercado Común del Sur) and SADC (Southern Africa Development Community). With the intention of rethinking the potential capabilities of these mechanisms, the research introduce the sight in those events happened since the end of the eighties and during the nineties, which frustrated the original aims of both schemes and conducted them in the direction of the Washington Consensus' ascendant tendencies. Regardless the differences shown in both contexts, proper of regional particularities, the profile adopted by these integration mechanisms is argued and the necessity of reconsidering the earlier purposes and initiatives in pos of an authentic strategy oriented to the development is highlighted.

Empowering the Poor via Participatory Development: Paradox or Panacea?

Derese G Kassa
Lecturer at the Department of Sociology, The College of Social Sciences, Addis Ababa University.

The paper attempts to show how participatory development interventions conceal power imbalances and further reinforce the interests of the urban elite in society. It starts with a brief overview of the concepts underpinning the PRA/RRA research techniques. Touching on how these methods have become trendy in the 90s, it discusses the criticisms this far posited against the participation literature, paying a discriminate emphasis to how issues relating to power relations were entertained in it. It also draws on a series of in depth interviews done with the staff of two Ethiopian local NGOs engaged in various community development interventions. The interviews dwelt mainly on how the organizations initiate, strengthen and maintain structures, bureaucratic arrangements, in their respective target communities to bolster participation. The interviews have also attempted to capture the nature and extent of participation such projects are said to have harnessed in their activities. The interview data is then used to reflect on whether these institutional forms affect or alter existing power relations within the communities.

Climate Change, Economy and Challenges to the Environmental and Social Justice Movement: A Critical Review.

Mokong Simon Mapadimeng (Phd)
Research Associate
Centre for Sociological Research
University of Johannesburg

ABSTRACT
While changes in climate are considered normal and are expected to vary from time to time, the past few years however witnessed unprecedented levels of change in climate, raising serious concerns about their environmental and socio-economic development implications. This has been particularly so as their effects are increasingly becoming evident to people as witnessed by the devastations to

both infrastructure and life (human, animal and plant) due to climate change related causes such as wild fires, floods and mudslides, and heavy storms. In response to this, a debate has since intensified amongst scholars and public intellectuals on the one hand and on the other, between governments around the world, mainly through the United Nations. Within these debates and deliberations the central concern has been to not only establish the causal factors thereof but also, and most importantly, to work out solutions. Amidst these has been an equal intensification in the struggles around the world for environmental and socio-economic justice. This paper provides a critical review of the current discourse and literature on climate change and its socio-economic effects, as well as assessment of the effectiveness of the environmental and social justice movement's struggles. The first section provides an overview of the current climate change situation and its causal factors as well as the protests and struggles it has triggered in some parts of the world. This is followed by a critical assessment and analysis of these struggles, highlighting some of the challenges and constraints to their effectiveness and the achievement of the ideal of environmental and socio-economic justice as well as the alternative world.

The Commodification of the Sacred: Political Ecology of Ecotourism in Mt. Banahaw National Park, Philippines

Wini B. Dagli (University of the Philippines, Philippines)

A Concept Paper

In the face of a global economic recession, the Philippines looks at tourism as a possible mitigation measure and a long-term economic development strategy to boost and sustain the country's economic growth. While tourism may drive the economy forward, it has also a high potential to contribute to environmental degradation, physical and economic displacement of local people, cultural change and social inequality. In the town of Dolores in Quezon Province Philippines, the local government is intensifying its tourism efforts in Mt. Banahaw-San Cristobal National Park—an environmentally-critical area and a religious center of over a million people who visit the sacred the mountain every year. This research explores how the environment is being commoditized as an object of economic development through the concept of the Sacred. Results of such type of commodification are deemed to have a compounding effect to or even exacerbate environmental degradation. The potential environmental impacts of ecotourism in Mt. Banahaw are results of altered or reinforced existing power relations between and among different political actors, particularly the State/local government, the small-scale farmers, the business owners, the social movements, and the religious groups. On the other end is the potential of ecotourism as a sustainable development strategy that reconciles environmental conservation with economic development.

12.05.09

Research infrastructures for the Social Sciences

Ingvill C. Mochmann, EUROLAB, Cologne, Germany
Marcia Taylor, ECASS, Colchester, United Kingdom
Guayarmina Berzosa, Iriss, Differdange, Luxembourg

ABSTRACT

The ability of Europe's research teams to remain at the forefront of all fields of science and technology depends on their being supported by state-of-the-art infrastructures. The term "research infrastructures" refers to facilities and resources that provide essential services to the research community in both academic and/or industrial domains. The European Community aims at ensuring that European researchers have access to the infrastructures they require to conduct their research. Upon application research infrastructures may receive support to host researchers from the European Community and associated states. Selected infrastructures must:

- be rare in Europe
- provide a world-class service essential for the conduct of top quality research, and
- typically have investment or operating costs that are relatively high in relation to those costs in their particular field.
- the infrastructures must also be able to provide adequate scientific, technical and logistic support to external, particularly first-time, users.

This presentation will introduce the three research infrastructures in the social sciences which are supported by the EC with the aim of establishing contacts to infrastructures to other regions of the world: the European Centre for Analysis in the Social Sciences (ECASS) at the University of Essex, the European Data Laboratory for Comparative Social Research (EUROLAB) at GESIS, Cologne and the Integrated Research infrastructure in the Social Sciences (IRISS) at CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg. All three infrastructures facilitate access to databases including some potentially restricted by confidentiality regulations and offer an environment conducive to sound, empirical research.

ONE PLANET, WORLDS APART: DECOLONISING SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AFRICA THE WAY FORWARD?

BY
Gordon Onyango Omenya
C/o History, Archaeology and Political Studies Department
Kenyatta University

Social sciences are a group of academic disciplines that study human aspects of the world. They diverge from the arts and humanities in that the social sciences tend to emphasize the use of the scientific method in the study of humanity, including quantitative and qualitative methods. Traditionally the social sciences have been a tool for the measurement of difference, particularly in their more quantitative form. As such they have developed

systems of classifying and coding the world. These classifications and divisions have been taken to be objective observations of existing social categories; a belief which undermined critical reflection on the possible role that research may play in co-constructing such social chasms. However, more recently this notion of a social science that observes and documents the world has been challenged. It has been convincingly argued that far from simply describing the world, the social sciences, construct, create and impose difference, and that the kinds of constructions that emerge from social science research cannot be understood outside of the social and political context in which we work. (Palmary: 2005:131). Palmary further argues that the social sciences were used to legitimate practices of inequality and exclusion which served the ultimate interests of the colonizers. The social categorization and documentation of social categories can never be politically neutral. The categories that we find are shaped by what we expect to find, our current understandings of the world and the particular purpose for which they are documented.

With regard to the African continent, the colonial episode profoundly affected every aspect of African life as colonialism brought with it certain ways of reconstructing (or distorting African social reality). Education was a powerful weapon used in transforming African society during the colonial encounter. Consequently, institutionalized or formalized Western education in Africa is a product of the colonial Legacy. The thrust of colonial education was to deny the colonized useful knowledge about themselves and their world and, in turn, transmit a culture that embodied, and was designed to consolidate dependency and generally undermine the colonized capacity for creativity in all spheres of life. In destroying these institutions, the whole colonial machinery's thrust was the depersonalization of Africans or de- Africanization. This paper, therefore, interrogates whether Africans should continue with the agenda of decolonizing social sciences and drift apart from the rest of the world or find a common ground under the same planet.

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What went wrong with Food Security Policies? Consider Food Sovereignty a Better Alternative to achieving Sustainable Development
Wilhelmina Quaye (Food Research Institute/CTC, Wageningen)

ABSTRACT
In line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), most developing economies have been working around the clock to achieve middle income status by the year 2015 using supposedly well prescribed poverty alleviating policies. However, situational analysis suggests that eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in most developing countries including Ghana cannot be achieved by 2015. The overarching question is what went wrong with poverty alleviating policies? Some literature suggest that these policies turn to benefit the wealthy more than the less well-off; actually favoring the rich and letting the winners have it all. This paper brings to bear the need for bottom-up approach to sustainable development agenda setting where local communities and people are allowed policy space

to decide on socio-culturally significance poverty alleviation policies that empower individuals to have rights over productive resources, the rights to produce what they want and the rights to develop their local markets to promote humanly friendly economic growth. Lessons from a PhD research currently undertaken in Ghana to tailor food science and technology to endogenous patterns of local food supply for future nutrition are shared. A combination of literature review, participatory appraisal and conventional survey methodologies have been used to investigate the social relevance of local cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*) network regarding its importance vis-à-vis other crops, varietal choice, and consumption patterns in Northern Ghana from food sovereignty perspective. Findings revealed how people in poverty-stricken and hunger- hot- spot communities strived to conserve their biodiversity and production-consumption networks for posterity and sustainable development.

Keywords: Food, Sovereignty, Sustainable, Development and Ghana

All that is common melts into air: Neoliberalization of urban land regime in Turkey

Volkan Yilmaz

Bogazici University Social Policy Forum, Research Assistant

This paper is related to the theme of "Emergent Urban Research and Theorization Agenda"

Given the lack of formal redistributive policies, high rate of urbanization in Turkey starting from 1950s resulted in the establishment of *gecekondu*s –irregular type of low-income housing or squatter housing- by migrants themselves on state-owned urban lands. As Caglar Keyder affirms, *gecekondu* construction played a successful role in socially integrating the migrants to the cities due to the elective affinity between chain migration and the local governments' positive approach to migrants as their voting basis up until 1980s. However, the establishment of Housing Development Administration (HDA) as the sole responsible public body over state-own urban land symbolized a turning point in this situation. Starting with early 2000s, HDA became entitled to construct for-profit housing on state-owned land in collaboration with the private sector and social housing for the urban poor. With these changes, reestablishment of urban land market and integration of this market to global financial markets under the auspices of HDA started. Against this background and based on an extensive research on legal changes made and open-ended in-depth interviews with high level HDA officials, this paper aims to conceptualize this process within the framework of neoliberalism proposed by David Harvey and neoliberalization introduced by Brenner and Theodore. In doing so, the paper argues that this can be best understood within the framework of the reestablishment of urban land market and incorporation of this market to global financial markets under the purview of a central state organization. In th end, this process leads to the dispossession and social exclusion of the urban poor in the ways as to be elaborated on in the full paper.

Key words: urban land, neoliberalism, social exclusion, dispossession, Turkey

THE MORO NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT CONCEPTS OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: PROSPECTS FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

BENHAR J. TAHIL, Researcher

ABSTRACT

The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is a mainstream Bangsamoro rebel group who fought against the national government of the Republic of the Philippines since the early 1970s. Due to some problems arising within the organization and the development of other concepts for strategy purposes, it sprung up to the emergence of the other rebel organizations like the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Islamic Command Council (ICC) and other smaller splinter groups. Their purposes are all the same with slight deviations due to means how to attain the objectives. The activities of these groups have caught the attention of the world community and most recent is the on-going kidnapping of the members of the International Red Cross in Sulu Province.

The study aimed at looking into the MNLF Taosug concepts of peace and development and the prospects for reconciliation with the national government of the Republic of the Philippines. Three assumptions were advanced in the study: Firstly, the MNLF Taosug in Sulu has their own concepts of peace and development which are influenced by their religion. Secondly, the MNLF Taosug concepts of peace and development are different from that of the national government of the Republic of the Philippines. And, third, it is assumed that national reconciliation could be attained if both government and the MNLF Taosug have common concepts of peace and development.

Qualitative approach was used as the design of the study. The data were gathered directly from the active members and officers of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). Data were gathered through Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Findings revealed that peace according to the MNLF Taosug is a peace of mind or tranquility which starts from the heart. It also means security, freedom and recognition of human rights. It does not mean absence of war. Peace to them also involved livelihood or economy. They also equate Islam to peace. The MNLF Taosug also viewed peace as a mixture or continuity of peace in this world and peace in the hereafter. The MNLF Taosug then asserted that peace can only be realized if the Bangsamoro freedom shall have been granted to them especially in the practice of their religion, their identity as a sovereign state illegally taken from them by the force of Spanish and American colonization shall be returned, and no other government is ruling them and treating them like second class citizens. Peace to them also mean non-interference by the Philippine government in their homeland, religion, customs and traditions, economic prosperity, and no environmental degradation.

In terms of development, the MNLF Taosug concepts are evolved in fours aspects. It involves peace, moral, physical and spiritual development. These could be realized through freedom in the practice of their religion, regain of their homeland and identity as Bangsamoro people. High rise buildings and symbolic structures are not indicators of development and are not necessary according to their concept neither do they conceptualize development as

economic prosperity. They do admit however that modernization, infrastructure, communication facilities, transportation systems, education, science and technology, human resource development, commerce and trade, industrialization and agriculture are parts of development.

The MNLF Taosug also saw differences in their concepts of peace and development with the government of the Republic of the Philippines. They conceptualized that the government gives preference only to peace in this world. The Philippine government, to the Taosug MNLF perspective, viewed peace as a concern only of attaining peace in the country and on the earth but it does not aspire to attain peace of life after death which is the most important. To the Taosug MNLF, peace in government terms is the absence of war and wants of the MNLF elimination being threat to national security. Government of the Republic of the Philippines to the MNLF view wants the latter's obedience and dictates whatever they want like stripping the MNLF of their guns even if in their culture it is a symbol of self-respect.
Conclusion of the study revealed that the three assumptions presented were accepted. It is therefore concluded that the MNLF Taosug and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines have different concepts of peace and development. For this reason, prospect for national reconciliation is very dim.

Budgeting for sustainable peace in Sudan; a Case Study from Sharq Alneel"

Buthaina Ahmed Elnaiem, Ph.D.
College of Social and Economic Studies,
Juba University, Khartoum North

Inequality in wealth sharing is one of the main causes of conflict in Sudan. It varies across regions of the country. In most cases differential access to wealth and financial resources goes back to priorities made by government. Since national budget reflect these priorities of government, and since access to health, as basic need, is still a huge problem in Sudan, especially after the liberalization policy in 1990s, which affect directly the health sector in the whole country, this circumstance provides an experiment to examine the impact of budget analysis on supporting conflict resolution and sustaining peace in Sudan.

This topic is important because of our knowledge concerning how to achieve sustainable peace in many African countries, is still limited, especially so with deeply rooted and diversified causes of conflict like that in Sudan.

The paper documents the primary health care situation in one selected locality in Khartoum State, in which 92% of its population live under poverty rate, and more than 40% are internal displaced people and immigrants from remote areas of the country. Selected samples of 6.900 household in the area, address issues of stratified sample selection, describes the survey instrument and the survey technique, and analyzes the survey data for primary health care situation in the selected locality. Changes in health budget over the last three years after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, between Southern rebellions and the national government was been examined. The concepts and techniques of right based approach and

a combination of qualitative, quantitative and case study methods were been used for this analysis.

Value Formation Among Inactive Filipino Youth

Clarence Batan, PhD cand. (Dalhousie University)
Assistant Professor, University of Santo Tomas

Youth inactivity (out-of-school and out-of-work) is considered a global phenomenon by the International Labour Organization. Based on a dissertation on inactive youth in the Philippines, locally known as the *istambay* (roughly equivalent of street corner groups)*,* this presentation describes how this segment of Filipino youth construct and form values on the family, school and work. The research findings reveal the persistence of a culture of care provided by Filipino families to *istambay* youth, and which straddles a thin line between protection and dependence. This culture of care finds further support from the country's dominant Catholic religious ethic of sharing. Using *istambay* youth ethnographies and other data from national youth surveys, the paper further describes how *istambay* youth spend their time to highlight the influences of globalization and current-day environment on the routines, habits and social practices of contemporary *istambay.* Taking an historical view, the paper also compares the characteristics, practices, aspirations and values of today's Filipino *istambay* with those of their counterparts in generations past. Finally, the paper offers some comments on how some *istambay* are able to reverse their situation and transition into successful adults/individuals and others not.

APPLYING A SOCIAL SCIENCE LENS IN ASSESSING FARMER PERCEPTIONS, CHOICE AND ADOPTION OF SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES IN DROUGHT PRONE AREAS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Amon Mkondambiri Kabuli[1]

[1]*Social Scientist & National Coordinator, World Association of Soil & Water Conservation (WASWC) - Malawi Chapter, C/O Bunda College of Agriculture, P.O Box 219, Lilongwe, Malawi*

Soil and water management are essential ingredients for increased food security and sustainable livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is particularly significant in countries whose populations are heavily dependent on smallholder rain fed agriculture. Despite this, there has been very little empirical social science research to understand farmers perceptions and adoption of sustainable soil and water conservation technologies. This study aimed at characterising the farmers' decision making environment with regard to adoption or non-adoption of sustainable soil and water conservation technologies. A questionnaire survey was conducted on a total of 200 farming households composed of adopters and non adopters who also gave broader views of their experiences, perceptions and socioeconomic factors likely to lead to adoption. The study was conducted in Central Malawi, about 80km

North West of the Lilongwe. Several analytical techniques were employed including the use of regression anaysis and cross tabulations.

Findings showed that despite a basket of potential soil and water management technologies available, adoption by farmers was still very low. This was due to limited understanding of the complex socio-economic and demographic factors that affected choice of technologies relevant to farmer needs. Higher demand for labor and start up capital for 50% of the technologies competed with the production of other cash and food crops. The study recommended that social sciences researchers and policy makers need to analyze farmers' socioeconomic and demographic orientation to promote technologies that are feasible and appropriate considering the labor, income, as well as asset endowment of the different farming households.

State and Segregated Public Space
The Case of Women-Only Parks in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Nazanin Shahrokni, UC Berkeley, CA, USA

With the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979, gender based segregation of public space became the main feature of the Iranian society: public transportation became segregated, sport stadiums were closed to women, and eventually women-only spaces were created.

What the literature suggests is that these acts have their roots in the state's Islamic ideology according to which the relationship between men and women in society must be strictly regulated. These acts, the literature suggests, are aimed at excluding women from public space or limiting their access to it. Rather than focusing on the state, some other scholars have focused on the society and have investigated the positive and negative implications of the creation of segregated spaces for men and women.

It is my argument, however, that the concept of "gender based segregation of public space" has become imbued with so much negativity that it has lost its analytical use. The concept, in my opinion, conceals more than it reveals.

It is my argument that the different instances of gender based segregation, reveal different dimensions of the Iranian state. What I suggest is that these three cases point to three different instances of state's presence in the life of the society. Each of these cases reveals a different dimension of the state: state as protector, state as provider, and state as prohibitor.

In my paper, drawing on my archival and ethnographic work on the creation of the women-only parks in Tehran, Iran, I will focus on one dimension: state as provider.

What came as a surprise in post-revolutionary society was the Islamic Republic's reversal of the 20th century trend of gender desegregation and its praise of gender segregation as a signifier of Islamic modernity….public segregation of men and women were being constructed by the Islamic state as a superior form of gender relation 337

In short, the physical presence of men and women in the same space was strictly controlled, and except for limited professional, educational and political reasons, and under strictly supervised conditions, mixing of men and women became a matter for investigation and punishment. 340

Segregation of social activities was another aspect of state policy on gender segregation. It was applied to employment, education, services and sport. With regard to sport, segregation led to the near annihilation of women's sport…Women who had been banned from practicing in open air sports grounds, were not allocated a sufficient number of covered grounds in which to practice and maintain standards…The most sophisticated well-resourced stadiums were allocated to men.

Imposition of the veil in parallel with public segregation

Are you satisfied with the world? A statistical analysis of International attitudes
Anna Barford,Department of Geography, University of Sheffield,

In 2002, 63% of people reported to be dissatisfied with how things were going in the world. Only 20% responded that they were satisfied with the world. The research aims to understand why some people are satisfied with the world, who is dissatisfied and the geography of this. Attitude survey data from the Pew Research Center is combined with other data to analyse what is linked to dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction with one's own country and which country that is have strong effects on one's chances of being dissatisfied. Country encompasses many factors, of which lack of "freedom" has a particularly strong relationship with low levels of dissatisfaction with how things are going in the world.

Mapping Sustainability of States and Societies:
GSSD Scale Free Network of Interactions

Nazli Choucri[*] and Jean-François Mascari[**]
[*]Department of Political Science - MIT USA
[**]Istituto per le Applicazioni del Calcolo and Complex Systems Istitute – National Research Council, Italy

Objectives
The social sciences are confronted with two major challenges in efforts to understand, explain, model and anticipate complex interactions among population, resources, technology, and the natural environment. These challenges involve the two intertwined dualities —facets of the same context of social interaction:

- **the empirical duality**, defined by *nature* (including climate change, environmental degradation, deforestation, etc. enhanced pollution, etc.), *humans* (population dynamics and global trade, etc *versus* the policies, actions, and effectiveness of the institutions that try to manage their processes and interactions;

- **the cyber duality**, defined by the interactions of *real* versus *virtual* systems and interactions.

Our purpose is to design and develop new conceptual tools to help frame, understand, and manage these dualities and their interactions. Our starting point is the MIT GSSD (http://gssd.mit.edu) knowledge model of sustainability issues for social systems and

sovereign states, focusing on (a) the fundamental attributes of social entities, specifically, population resources, technology, and impacts on nature, and (b) the dynamics processes of governance on the one hand, and conflict and violence, on the other.

Methods

The interactions within and across two societies A and B, implicit in the MIT GSSD e-knowledge model, are analyzed at three scale levels of complexity of the *roles* and *symmetries* of its components according to the following table.

Scale level	Roles	Symmetries	Dual Roles
1	NEED DEMAND USE	*Activity* acting on *Capacity* *Capacity* acting on *Activity*	CAPACITY for NEED CAPACITY for DEMAND CAPACITY for USE
2	ACTIVITY PROBLEM SOLUTION	*Activity* acting on *Impact* *Impact* acting on Activity	IMPACT of ACTIVITY IMPACT of PROBLEM IMPACT of SOLUTION
3	GOVERNANCE for Society A ACTIVITY for Society A CONFLICT for Society A	*Society A* acting on *Society B* *Society B* acting on *Society A*	GOVERNANCE for Society B ACTIVITY for Society B CONFLICT for Society B

Results

A scale free network characterization of the interactions implicit in the MIT GSSD Sustainability Science e-knowledge model is derived in terms of roles and symmetries of its components at various complexity scale levels. When content and meaning is assigned to each scale level, the cognitive and empirical relevance of roles, symmetries, and attendant can be systematically determined.

Conclusions

This modeling strategy provides (a) the foundations for new conceptual tools to address critical deal challenges in the Social Sciences across societies and cultures, as put forward by the Conference and (b) the design of new e-knowledge systems supporting the management of such challenges.

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Zambia's "theoretical" S&T priorities vs. their "actual" S&T priorities: an analysis

Simone Esau
M.Phil Student (University of Stellenbosch, Cape Town, South Africa) & Part-time researcher at the Centre for Research on Science and Technology (CREST)

The development of Science and Technology (S&T) policies within the African context has gained greater prominence in the last decade. With this development, the matter of research priority setting is of even greater importance due to the limited resources on the African continent. Research priority setting is a complex process that needs to involve all relevant stakeholders, so that the process may be an effective one. The gap between the needs and resources available is large in most African countries. It is therefore imperative that priority setting is implemented with the utmost care. Research priorities need to be set as closely to the actual needs of a country; incorporating the resources and human capacities available. African governments should take heed in developing policies with broad and ambitious S&T priorities, which are inappropriate and cannot be implemented within their own countries. In a well-articulated S&T system priorities are identified on the basis of research, analysis, advice and consultative processes.

In this paper Zambia's S&T policies are analysed in terms of its S&T priorities. The alignment between the "theoretical" S&T priorities and "actual" S&T priorities will be determined. One manner to observe S&T priorities of a country is to observe the actual research programmes and projects the S&T community of that country is involved in. In this regard a bibliometric analysis of the fields of research output will present an entry point into this landscape. By observing and interpreting what scientists actually do, one is able to get a sense of what they prioritize; these are actual (or factual) priorities. The research institutions who dominate in the subject categories will be assessed to determine their own research priorities. Whether these institutions are government funded or internationally funded will also be looked, which in turn shows who directs the research in the country.