

Second Annual Conference

**New Differences,
Persistent **Inequalities**?
Latin American Experiences**



**Abstracts and
Biographical Notes**

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Jairo Baquero

Afrodescendants, Territorialization Processes and Social Mobilization in the Pacific Region of Colombia: The Case of the Atrato

Colombia has one of the highest levels of inequality in Latin America in both income distribution (UNDP, 2010) and land concentration (Gutiérrez, 2010). However, there is a relation between national inequality and the situation of specific groups of population. Inequalities have rural, ethnic and territorial dimensions and have been the outcome of entangled historical processes and persistent modalities of exclusion. They also have been affected by recent development policies, including those related with the country's insertion into the global economy. The situation of afrodescendants (almost 25% of the population) demonstrates several modalities of inequalities. Historically, they have been affected by slavery, stigmatization, invisibilization, exclusion, poverty and discrimination. They have had unequal access to resources and opportunities, being "subalterned and geo-located as losers and defeated" (Montoya and García, 2010). However, various processes have interacted to overcome those negative situations. In different regions and periods, afrodescendants have adopted individual and collective strategies to fight for freedom, inclusion, recognition and equality (Arocha, 2009). On the other hand, institutional reforms adopted by the state since the 1990s (mainly Law 70 of 1993) aimed to recognize the afrodescendants' rights. One of the most remarkable components of both processes has been related with their access to the territory (Hoffmann, 2000; Ng'weno, 2007; Escobar, 2008), which has determined or produced changes in their living conditions. This research aims at analyzing the co-existence and articulation of processes of "territorialization from above and from below". The former concerns the design of laws and policies to give access to

collective territories and titling, while the latter addresses processes and strategies through which afrodescendants, historically, have accessed territories to improve their living conditions, acting spontaneously and/or using windows of opportunity. I will study the cases of populations and social organizations in Chocó (mainly Cocomopoca, Cocomacia and Ascoba), the articulation of their ethnic and territorial demands, and conflicts between their visions on territory and those of external actors (government, agro-industries, multinationals and armed actors). This aims to study the dialectic or contradiction between policies “pro-equality” and the development policies (e.g. the promotion of agroindustry and mining). This research is part of my doctoral thesis on “Afrodescendants, territory and inequalities in the Chocó region”. The work is based also on field work information gathered in visits to the region in 2011.

Jairo Baquero is a long-term doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net* at the Freie Universität Berlin. He has an M.A. in international relations from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, and a B.A. in economics and an M.A. in political studies from the Universidad Nacional de Colombia. He was a research assistant at IEPRI-Universidad Nacional de Colombia in the Project "Economic Liberalization, Politics and War", funded by IDRC-Canada.

Marianne Braig

She is Professor of Political Science at the Lateinamerika-Institut of the Freie Universität Berlin, Germany. Her research interests are political culture, gender and labor market, social policy in Latin America as well as the impact of transnational security governance in Mexico and Central America. Her current research is focused on processes of globalization from below and their effects on social mobilization in Latin America.

Andrew Canessa

Conflict, Claim, and Contradiction in the New 'Indigenous State' of Bolivia

The advent of the 'indigenous state' in Bolivia has opened up new spaces for many groups; it also exacerbates the conflict between indigenous people even as it obscures these areas of contention. Groups such as the landless peasant movement have not hitherto strongly identified themselves as indigenous but are now increasingly doing so in making claims against the state. Highland Aymaras increasingly colonize lowland areas through articulating an indigenous identity as a basis for occupying land claimed by other indigenous groups such as the Tacana. The Tacana, in turn, some of whose leaders not so many years ago would identify as mestizo, are better placed to make claims against the state and secure land titles, compared to groups such as the Ese Ejja. And on a different scale the government will override concerns of small indigenous groups and their opposition to oil extraction on the grounds that the entire state is indigenous and cannot be held to ransom by particularistic claims. Most recently the government is overriding lowland indigenous concerns in insisting on a road building program in the Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Sécore. This paper explores the various conflicts, claims and contradictions within Bolivia's 'indigenous state' and explores the ways new forms of citizenship can help some groups such as landless peasants to make claims against the state while others such as the Ese Ejja continue to be marginalized. In an indigenous state the iconic citizen is indigenous and no longer mestizo but this is open to competing claims and the situation requires a theorization of an indigenous state and the ways in which citizenship is articulated within it.

Andrew Canessa is an anthropologist at the University of Essex. He has worked extensively among Aymara speaking communities in highland Bolivia since 1989 and has published numerous articles on diverse themes of gender, identities, race, history and mobilisation. He is the author of *Natives Making*

Nation: Gender, Indigeneity and the State in the Andes (Arizona 2005). In 2012 he is publishing two books: Intimate Indigeneities: Race, Sex, and History in the Small Spaces of Life (Duke University Press) and, with Aida Hernández, Hacia un Futuro Indígena en Mesoamérica y los Andes: Género, Complementariedades y Exclusiones (IWGIA and Abya Yala Press).

André Cicalo

Affirmative Action Between Class and Race: The Social Impact of Student 'Black' Quotas in the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

My presentation discusses the introduction of racial affirmative action in Brazilian public universities. These policies reserve a number of openings (or quotas) in undergraduate courses for students self-identified as “black” (negros). The objective is counteracting processes of inequalities that have traditionally cut out most poor and black people from public higher education. Brazilian public higher education, in fact, has for long time represented a paradox: only middle class (and prevalently “white”) students coming from expensive private colleges manage to pass the difficult entrance exam. Even though quotas aim to redress historically-rooted social inequalities in Brazil, these measure have been widely criticized for reinforcing racial categories in a country like Brazil, which has been traditionally proud of been mixed-race (read also as non-racist). The main critique against racial affirmative action is that this kind of policy will split the country into black and white, undermining Brazilian mixed-race identity, affecting the white poor and privileging only the black elite. Skeptics also foresee the impossibility for low-class students to follow the courses, with consequently high drop-out rates and a decrease in the social prestige of public universities. Looking specifically to the case of UERJ (University of the State of Rio de Janeiro) I will address some of these critiques, relying on some first-hand

statistical data and ethnographic research I carried out at UERJ between 2007 and 2008.

André Cicalo obtained a Ph.D. in social anthropology with visual media at the University of Manchester, after working for several years in the international cooperation field in Colombia. He is presently a post-doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net* at Freie Universität Berlin, and the author of the book “Urban Encounters: Affirmative Action and Black Identities in Brazil” (Palgrave, forthcoming 2012). He is also the author of the ethnographic documentary “Memories on the Edge of Oblivion”, where he critically explores the nearly absent representation of slave memory in the urban landscape of Rio de Janeiro.

Sérgio Costa

He is Professor of Sociology and the Director of the Lateinamerika-Institut at the Freie Universität Berlin, Germany, and an Associate Investigator at the CEBRAP (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, São Paulo). Trained in economics and sociology, his disciplinary interests are political sociology, comparative sociology and contemporary social theory. He specializes in the study of democracy and cultural difference, racism and anti-racism, social movements and transnational politics.

Sônia Draibe

Latin America: A New Developmental Welfare State Model in the Making?

Latin America is emerging from a century of transformation—from a traditional agrarian to an urban industrial economy — where countries have taken diverse historical paths. Some have almost completed this transformation, others are taking early steps, and most are living through it. State-led transition has followed two successive development strategies. From the

1920s to the 1980s, state developmentalism, for the most part, successfully assumed the twin challenges of economic and social progress. In the final decades of the century, Latin American states adopted the policies of the Washington Consensus, which emphasized the importance of business in the framework of globalization, benefiting the affluent few. However, an unambiguous shift in direction has been taking place in Latin America since the 1997 economic crisis. This article suggests that a new developmental welfare state model is in the making. How will it evolve over the wider space of an increasingly integrated Latin America?

Sônia Draibe is Associate Professor at the Institute of Economics at UNICAMP (*Universidade Estadual de Campinas*). She graduated at the *Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales* (FLACSO), Buenos Aires, Argentina, and has a PH.D. in political science from the University of São Paulo, Brasil. She has worked as a consultant for various international research projects, such as the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) Project *Avaliação e Aprimoramento da Política Social no Estado de São Paulo* and the UNRISD (*United Nations Research Institute for Social Development*) Project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*. Her special interests lie in comparative public policy, evaluation of social policy system, social policy programs, and welfare and poverty programs.

Barbara Fritz

She is Professor of Economics at the Lateinamerika-Institut of the Freie Universität Berlin, Germany. Her research foci are development, migration, remittances and macroeconomics in Latin America.

Marie Laure Geoffray

She has a Ph.D. in political science from the Institute of Political Science in Paris (2010). She is now a long-term post-doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net* at the Freie Universität in Berlin. Her research focuses on contentious politics (resistances, collective action, social movements, arts and politics) in authoritarian contexts, especially in Cuba, with a specific interest in the transnational contentious uses of new technologies of information and communication.

Barbara Göbel

Socio-Ecological Conflicts and Mining

The increasing global demand for minerals and energy in the last couple of years has consolidated Latin America's role as the provider of natural resources for the world economy. The aggressive expansion of extractive industries in many areas of the Andes and Amazonia implies not only new economic opportunities. It also brings new threats to environments, human well-being and the quality of democracy. Yet many mining projects also triggered the development of social movements. They articulate these worries as well as demanding broader consultation and greater participation. Indigenous people play a key role in these social movements. They often are supported by national and international organizations. In the presentation some of the particularities of socio-ecological conflicts related to mining will be addressed. Particular emphasis will be placed on recent conflicts related to lithium mining in Northwestern Argentina.

Barbara Göbel studied social anthropology, prehistory as well as economic and social history at the Universities of Munich and Göttingen (Germany), holding a Ph.D. (1990) from the latter. She has been a Lecturer and Senior Researcher at the Universities of Göttingen, Tübingen, Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Cologne, and Bonn (Germany) and Visiting Professor at several

universities in Argentina (Universities of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Jujuy, San Martín), Bolivia (University of La Paz) and Chile (Universities of Antofagasta and Arica). She has also worked at the Laboratoire d' Anthropologie Sociale (Collège de France) in Paris (France). Between 2002 and 2005 Barbara Göbel was the Executive Director of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP), co-sponsored by ICSU and ISSC. In June 2005 she was appointed to become the Director of the Ibero-American Institute Berlin (Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation). Between 2006 and 2010 she was Ordinary Member of the Executive Committee of the International Social Science Council (ISSC). Her main areas of interest are: cultural dimensions of environmental risks; global environmental change, and the circulation of knowledge.

Manuel Góngora-Mera

Race-Based Affirmative Action in Latin America: Bad Policy or Panacea?

Throughout the world, the debate on affirmative action usually poses two conflicting scenarios for the formulation of social policies. One scenario envisages the introduction of conceptions of 'race' and ethnicity for the definition of the target group, the elaboration of statistics with racial and ethnic distinctions, and the establishment of preferential mechanisms in the access and enjoyment of social services for those racial and ethnic groups that, according to such statistics, are disadvantaged. The second scenario favors the indirect equalization of ethnic and racial groups through economic growth and color-blind social policies; racial conceptions in norms and social policies must be reduced, if not eliminated. The controversy has been structured in a pro-and-con argumentation on a theoretical level, but lesser attention has received the empirical question: what are the observed outcomes of implementing race-based affirmative action. The presentation attempts to provide a more constructive approach

on affirmative action that is based on the experiences and empirical evidence from some selected countries, which moderates the strong dichotomy of the theoretical debate.

Manuel Eduardo Góngora is a post-doctoral researcher at the Institute for Latin American Studies of the Free University of Berlin as member of *desiguALdades.net*. Furthermore he is a lawyer and magister in Economic Law by the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Bogota; as well as Master (magister) of International Economic and Development Policy by the Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. He wrote his Ph.D. thesis on Public Law at the Humboldt-Universität in Berlin. His current research interests lie in the links between transnational/international law and social inequalities both on a global scale and with a focus on Latin America. His topics of interest include issues such as the legal construction of ethnic/race-based inequalities, the implementation of affirmative action in Latin America and ethnic activism through international law.

Gioconda Herrera

Migration, Gender and Local Development in Ecuador: Reinforcing Social Inequality or Democratizing Social Hierarchies?

This paper presents some of the findings of on-going research about the impact of migration on the local development of a rural indigenous region of Ecuador with migration tradition since 1980. It addresses the way in which the migration experience has brought about transformations in mechanisms of social classification, interethnic relations and gender inequalities and whether or not those changes are affecting the configurations of power that have grown historically in this local space. This case offers a reflection about the articulation between local, national and global scales in analyzing the reproduction of inequality in localities of high migratory experience.

Gioconda Herrera is Professor of Sociology and Gender Studies at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences in Quito Ecuador (FLACSO-Ecuador). Her main areas of research and publications are Gender and Migration and Gender, State and Women's Movements in Ecuador and the Andean Region. Her last publication deals with transnational families, care and social inequality in Ecuador.

Jan Hoffman French

Legalizing Identities: Becoming Black or Indian in Brazil's Northeast

This paper is drawn from my recent book, which shows how law can successfully serve as the impetus for the transformation of cultural practices and collective identity. Through ethnographic, historical, and legal analysis of successful claims to land by two neighboring black communities in the *sertão*, I demonstrate how these two communities have come to distinguish themselves from each other while revising and retelling their histories and present-day stories. I argue that the invocation of laws by these related communities led to the emergence of two different identities: one indigenous and the other *quilombo*. With the help of the Catholic Church, government officials, lawyers, anthropologists, and activists, each community won government recognition and land rights, and displaced elite landowners. This was accomplished even though anthropologists called upon to assess the validity of their claims recognized that their identities were "constructed." Based on my findings, I reach the conclusion that, far from being evidence of inauthenticity, processes of construction form the basis of all identities and have important consequences for social justice.

Jan Hoffman French is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Richmond. Her research focuses on Latin America, Legal and Political Anthropology, Human Rights, and Anthropological Theory. She is most recently a recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend. Her

publications include: *Legalizing Identities: Becoming Black or Indian in Brazil's Northeast* (UNC Press 2009); "The Power of Definition: Brazil's Contribution to Universal Concepts of Indigeneity" in *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies* (2011); "Ethnoracial Land Restitution: Finding Indians and Fugitive Slave Descendants in the Brazilian Northeast" in *Restoring What Was Ours: The Rights And Wrongs Of Land Restitution*, eds. Derick Fay and Deborah James (2008); "Ethnoracial Identity in a Neoliberal Age: Government Recognition of Difference in Northeast Brazil," in *Beyond Neoliberalism in Latin America*, eds. John Burdick, Philip Oxhorn and Kenneth Roberts (2008); and "A Tale of Two Priests and Two Struggles: Liberation Theology from Dictatorship to Democracy in Brazilian Northeast," *The Americas*, v. 63, no. 3, 409-443 (2007). French is currently Vice President of the Brazilian Studies Association. Before becoming an anthropologist, she practiced law.

Bert Hoffmann

He is Senior Research Fellow at the GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies and Deputy Director of the GIGA Institute of Latin American Studies, Hamburg, Germany. His research is mainly focused on the crisis and transformation of Cuba, the political implications of transnational migration and the socio-political utilization and effects of the new information and communication technologies.

Elizabeth Jelin

The (Re)organization of Care: Reinforcing Gender Inequalities or Restructuring Social Bonds?

Caring for the everyday needs of people is the core of welfare practices everywhere. Caring activities may be paid and unpaid, domestic and institutional. Domestic and market care giving are linked to, and reinforce, existing social inequalities and polarization -between regions of the world, between social

classes and ethnic groups, between men and women, and among women. In contrast, the recognition of care as the core of wellbeing implies considering it as a public good and as part of collective societal responsibilities. This is a true paradigmatic shift in public policy perspectives, insofar as care cannot be taken for granted as the invisible work of women in households nor as market based transactions.

The paper presents an analytical framework to understand these issues from the perspective of the interaction of various dimensions of inequality and advances towards the formulation of a renewed research agenda.

Elizabeth Jelin is a Senior Researcher at the CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigación Científica) and Academic Director of the Núcleo de Estudios sobre Memoria at the IDES (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Her research interests and publications encompass issues of human rights, citizenship, social movements, gender, family and memories of repression.

Juan Pablo Jimenez

Reduction of Inequality in Latin America? The Role of Fiscal Policy

Latin America registered a period of unprecedented steady growth and reduction of inequality. The economic boom, through an increase of fiscal revenues, helped to increase the fiscal space available. Social spending and investment rose and, through instruments like the conditional cash transfer programs, an unprecedented reduction of inequality was achieved. In this sense, one can ask what the role would be for a fiscal policy which would sustain the momentum of declining inequality in the countries of the region. The characteristics of inequality in Latin America, with its patterns of high concentration of income and a significant regional disparity, call for efforts not only on the side of expenditure but also concerning the means of funding, in order to achieve an

improvement of inequality indicators. The structure of fiscal revenues in the region is based on consumption taxes and revenues from the exploitation of nonrenewable resources which are characterized by their high volatility. This work analyzes the role of tax revenues as an instrument for reducing the inequality in the region. For that, options of strengthening the role of income taxes which would allow for improving the redistributive capacity of the state will be analyzed. These taxes would diminish the high volatility of the public revenues, given their condition of automatic stabilizers, an almost absent instrument in the region.

Juan Pablo Jimenez is Professor at the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) at Columbia University in New York, Economic Affairs Officer of the Economic Development Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), responsible for the Division's Fiscal Policy Area. Furthermore he is coordinator of the ECLAC-GIZ Projects "Macroeconomic policy, social equity and social protection"; "Public services and fiscal decentralization" and the CEPAL-AECI Project "Fiscal policy for economic growth and social cohesion". Previously he worked at the Ministry of Economy, the National Congress of Argentina and the Fiscal Affairs Department (IMF) as a Visiting Professor. He is the author of numerous articles and publications on issues of economic development, taxation, fiscal policy, social policies and decentralization. He has been a consultant for numerous organizations, including the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, and the International Monetary Fund. Juan Pablo Jimenez has an M.A. in international affairs from Columbia University and a M.A. in economics from the Instituto Di Tella.

Ingrid Kummels

She is Professor of Cultural Anthropology at the Institute of Latin American Studies at the Free University of Berlin.

Focusing the geographic regions of Mexico and U.S.-Mexican borderlands, and the transnational space between Cuba and the United States her current research interests include migration, transnationalism, transculturality, identity politics, and visual anthropology.

Márcia Lima

The Social Policies of Gender and Race: The Challenges of the Brazilian Agenda

Within the last fifteen years, Brazil has been through distinct sorts of transformations that have played a role in the decrease of social inequalities. Most of these changes are from a set of transformations sprung from the augmentation and recast of the social politics agenda that have been beneficial to the decline in inequalities and social opportunities. This presentation will discuss how gender and race have influenced these policies and have produced a debate about difference and inequality.

Márcia Lima is Associate Professor at Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo. She is an associate researcher at CEBRAP (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning) and CEM (Center for Metropolitan Studies). She is the editor of the Brazilian Journal of Bibliographic Information on Social Sciences. Her background is in sociology, focusing on studies about inequalities and she has published and supervised students in the following areas: the employment market, occupational trajectories, race and gender inequalities, affirmative action policies in Brazil. From September 2011 to July 2012 she will be a Visiting Scholar at the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Columbia (USA).

Claudio Lomnitz

He works on culture and politics in Mexico and the Americas. His books include *Evolución de una sociedad rural* (Fondo de

Cultura Económica, 1982); Exits from the Labyrinth: Culture and Ideology in Mexican National Space (University of California Press, 1992); Modernidad Indiana: nación y mediación en México (Planeta, 1999); Deep Mexico, Silent Mexico: An Anthropology of Nationalism (University of Minnesota Press, 2001); Death and the Idea of Mexico (Zone Books, 2005); El antisemitismo y la ideología de la Revolución Mexicana (Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2010) and, with Friedrich Katz, Una conversación sobre México, su revolución y su historia (Ediciones Era, 2011). Lomnitz is also the author of a number of journalistic essays, was for some years a weekly correspondent of the Mexico City press. He recently wrote a historical play that received Mexico's National Drama Award. Lomnitz served a 6-year term as editor of the journal Public Culture, and is currently co-editor of the books series Umbrales published by Fondo de Cultura Económica. Claudio Lomnitz is the Campbell Family Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University and is currently a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin.

Barbara Potthast

She studied history and romance languages at the University of Cologne and did the first state teaching certification exam in history and Spanish. In 1986 she finished her Ph.D. at the Institute for Iberian and Latin American History at the University of Cologne. She received her postdoctoral lecture qualification in 1992 and got in the same year, after a substitution of a professorship in Cologne, a chair at the University of Bielefeld. Since the winter semester 2000 she is professor at the University of Cologne and director of the Institute for Iberian and Latin American History. Barbara Potthast is coeditor of the *Jahrbuch für Geschichte Lateinamerikas* and several books series. Since 1996 she is member of the directorate and vice-president of the interdisciplinary "German Association of Research about Latin America" (ADLAF), from 2004-2006 she was its president. Barbara Potthast is reviewer for several institutions, amongst others for

the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Since 2008 she is furthermore reviewer in the Expert Council on History of the German Research Foundation (DFG). The research of Prof. Dr. Barbara Potthast focuses on family and gender history and the general social history of Latin America. Another focus lies on the history of photography in Latin America. Geographically, she works primarily on the history of Paraguay and Argentina and the Caribbean coast of Central America.

Hans-Jürgen Puhle

He is Emeritus Professor of Political Sciences with a focus on the comparative analysis of liberal-democratic systems and theories of democratization at the Johann-Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a.M., Germany. His main research interests are social and political history of Europe, North and Latin America, modernization problems from a comparative perspective, development politics, political systems, parties, social movements, associations, transformation and democratization, nationalism, populism, and the welfare state.

Simón Ramírez Voltaire

Shifting Symbolic Representations of Equality and Inequalities in Bolivia

Bolivia could count as an actual emblematic case of indigenous empowerment in Latin America. The year 2006 marks a crucial reversal in Bolivian history: While before, the political sphere symbolically was divided into excluded indigenous people and governing “whites” or “mestizos”, the inauguration of President Evo Morales as a president changed profoundly the configuration of political elites, the geographic order of the state, the normative roots of the Bolivian “post republican” state, and the “idea” what Bolivia as a political community could be in the future. Starting from a view at visual self-productions of the president, the paper explores symbolic dimensions of this processes,

focusing on imaginations of equality and the (re)codification of ethnic and geographic inequalities. It expounds problems of competing equality concepts between universalism and difference, and the political project that Evo Morales represents. After the turn of 2006, Morales can no longer represent “the indigenous” or “the plurinational” as a whole anymore, but rather became a participant in power constellations embedded in longue durée disputes between Highlands and Lowlands and arranging within the constraints resulting from the broad ethnic heterogeneity accentuated by the new “plurinational” constitution in 2009.

Simón Ramírez Voltaire is a political scientist. Since April 2011 he is the Scientific Coordinator of *desiguALdades.net* at the Freie Universität Berlin. From 2010 to 2011 he was Junior Research Fellow (wiss. Mitarbeiter) at the Lateinamerika Institut of the Freie Universität Berlin, and between 2004 and 2010 he taught within lectureships at the same institute, focusing amongst others on ethnicity and democracy in the Andean region, left wing governments, and public relations for social scientists in matters concerning Latin America. He conducted ethnographic fieldwork in Bolivia in 2007 and 2008, and in February 2011 he defended his Ph. D. thesis, “Symbolic Dimensions of Participation. Negotiations of Political Communities and Institutions in Tiquipaya and Santa Cruz de la Sierra in the Context of the Bolivian Decentralisation Process” (to be published).

Elisa Reis

She is Professor of Political Sociology at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She has been Visiting Professor at several universities including UC San Diego, Columbia University, MIT, and the Ludwig Maximilian Universität, Munich. She has held leading positions in scientific activities such as: Chair, Interdisciplinary Research Network on Inequality; President, National Association for the Social Sciences (ANPOCS); Secretary General, Brazilian Sociological Society; and elected member of the Executive Committee of the

International Political Science Association (1988-1994) and the International Sociological Association (2006-2010). She is member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences.

Manuel Riesco

Latin America: A New Developmental Welfare State Model in the Making?

Latin America is emerging from a century of transformation – from a traditional agrarian to an urban industrial economy – where countries have taken diverse historical paths. Some have almost completed this transformation, others are taking early steps, and most are living through it. State-led transition has followed two successive development strategies. From the 1920s to the 1980s, state developmentalism, for the most part, successfully assumed the twin challenges of economic and social progress. In the final decades of the century, Latin American states adopted the policies of the Washington Consensus, which emphasized the importance of business in the framework of globalization, benefiting the affluent few. However, an unambiguous shift in direction has been taking place in Latin America since the 1997 economic crisis. This article suggests that a new developmental welfare state model is in the making. How will it evolve over the wider space of an increasingly integrated Latin America?

Manuel Riesco is Vice President of the Centro de Estudios Nacionales de Desarrollo Alternativo (CENDA), Santiago, Chile. He is also a member of the directory of the *Universidad de Valparaíso y ARCIS* and of the *Fundación para la Superación de la Pobreza*, both in Santiago, Chile. He was invited to be a part of the International Advisory Board of the BK21 Program of the *Graduate School of Public Administration (GSPA)*, Seoul National University. He was an external coordinator of investigation at the *United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)* and Director of the *Escuela de Ingeniería Comercial* of ARCIS University. He worked as a

consultant for PNUD and for the Chilean government. He is an expert in public and social politics, especially with reference to pensions, education, natural resources and Latin American integration. He has published and participated in significant fora, nationally as well as internationally. In addition, he teaches various courses at Chilean universities.

Imme Scholz

She is Deputy Director of the German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany, Member of the North-South Advisory Board of the Heinrich Böll Foundation and Deputy Chairman of the Board on Sustainable Development of the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD). Her research approaches global environmental policy, climate policy and climate change, forest policy (Amazonia) and organizational analysis and change management.

Martina Sproll

Transnational Production Networks and the Transformation of Labour- and Gender Regimes: The Case of Contract Manufacturing in the IT Industry in Mexico

With the emergence of Electronics Contract Manufacturing (EMS) as a paradigmatic example of transnational production networks we notice a massive shift of manufacturing to low cost locations in Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe. The new EMS plants that emerged in the end of the 1990s are highly standardized and their profile can be considered to be “state of the art”. However, little attention has been paid so far to the labor processes and the gender and work regimes emerging in the new regional contexts which entail new lines of inequality. Based on Michael Burawoys concept of “Politics of Production” I could identify a neo-Taylorist work organization in my research in Brazil and Mexico. One of its main characteristics is the polarization of qualification structures. While increasing

numbers of (mainly male) highly qualified workers (i.e. in engineering) are integrated in the new plants, the majority of workers on the production lines is female and paid very low wages. In order to secure the reproduction of the labour force, contract manufacturers rely on additional income which is generated from domestic networks and the informal sector. Connected to this are changes in the household organization and the shape of gender relations. The state plays an essential role in this process of change through industrial policy and the social and labour market policy.

Martina Sproll is postdoctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net*. She received her Ph.D. from the Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany. Her main research interests include sociology of work and industrial sociology, gender relations, transnational production networks, industrial relations and social/economic inequality in Latin America. Her current research focuses on the Brazilian banking sector.

Göran Therborn

He is Professor of Sociology at the Department of Sociology of University of Cambridge, UK, since 1 October 2006. Previously he was co-Director of the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in Uppsala, and University Professor of Sociology at Uppsala University. His research interests are capital cities as representations of power, global processes of inequality, and other global processes and comparisons, in particular of sex-gender-family relations, contemporary radical thought and forces of possible change, pathways into and out of modernity.

Hebe Vessuri

Development for Whom? Knowledge, Education and New Inequalities in Multicultural Societies

In the present time, although progressive analysis tends to see the politics of globalization with complete pessimism, it is possible to observe concrete achievements of processes emerging simultaneously in different points of the planet or of activists who have chosen to act globally thus illustrating the presence of important opportunities of reconstructing the international domain by changing the power relationships of many local struggles and facilitating more progressive governance structures at the national level. One such struggle has to do with the challenges of multiculturalism, evidence and recognition of the diverse nature of realities and perspectives that go against the world homogenization ideology under the hegemonic dominance of the North American/European version of globalization. In this paper I will refer to some issues, with emphasis in Latin America and the aspects mentioned in the title: knowledge, education and development. I shall argue that questions such as how race and ethnic differences are understood or categorized in our countries, how multiculturalism is perceived by the different groups making up society, the relative economic and political positions of multicultural groups in a given country and the history of power relations among the groups and within them, are directly imbricated with the knowledge and acknowledgement forms and with the education structures, leading to new inequalities.

Hebe Vessuri is a social anthropologist. She directs the Department of Science Studies and coordinates the graduate program on Social Studies of Science at the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Sociales, Caracas. Her research focuses on sociology and contemporary history of science in Latin America, science policy, sociology of technology, expertise and democracy, and social participation/exclusion. She currently chairs the Latin American Scientific Committee of the UNESCO Forum on Higher

Education, Research and Knowledge. She also sits on the scientific committees of the International Human Development Programme (IHDP), the International Council for Risk Governance (ICRG), and the Committee on Scientific Planning and Review (CSPR) of the International Council for Science (ICSU). She is a member of the governing council of the United Nations University (UNU).

Dominique Vidal

Bolivian Immigrants, Nordestinos and Paulistas. Ethnicity, Difference and Nativism in São Paulo

On the basis of an ongoing research, we will focus on the way in which the settlement of Bolivian migrants in São Paulo may shed light on the dynamics of ethnicity, social relations, and sense of belonging to the city. First, we will consider the theme of slave labor as a public policy framework as well as a common social representation about the Bolivians working in the sewing industry. Even if the words drawn from the vocabulary of slavery are not sociologically relevant to understand the life and work in the sweatshops, their use reveals symbolic and social boundaries. Second, we will underline how the coming of Bolivian migrants to São Paulo discloses the weak sense of autochthony among Brazilians from Northeast Brazil and the strength of the European element in the identity of São Paulo.

Dominique Vidal is Professor of Sociology at the University Paris Diderot, affiliated to the Migrations and Society Unit (URMIS). His research is at the crossroads of migration studies, political sociology and urban sociology. He has conducted fieldwork in Brazil, South Africa, Mozambique and Bolivia.

Jairo Baquero

The Trans-nationalization of the Defense of Territories of Afrodescendants in Colombia. The case of Lower Atrato

After the introduction of the AT-55 of the Constitution of 1991, the state recognized and titled collective territories to Afrodescendants in Colombia. However, these territories have been affected by violence associated to the introduction of development policies, such as industrial crops (oil palm and banana) and infrastructure megaprojects. They have produced environmental damages, land grabbing, and loss of autonomy of ethnic authorities. Nevertheless, this situation has produced resistances, linking local, regional, national and transnational scales. Land grabbing and forced displacement have been particularly high in the Lower Atrato region. Various actors seek to insert this peripheral “frontier territory” into the global center (Meza, 2006). It has produced the transnationalization of political struggles of Afrodescendants in which they demand and pressure the government their territorial rights. These “articulations in the global south” (Cairo & Bringel, 2010), have linked national social movements, NGOs, local and regional organizations, and trans-national actors from the U.S. and Europe. The main research question is: what is the relation between the defense of territorial rights of Afrodescendants and the trans-nationalization of political struggles? The aim is to analyze the role and strategies of several political actors in these processes. Methodology includes interviews and participative observation in fieldwork trips between 2011 and 2012.

Jairo Baquero is a long-term doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net* at Freie Universität Berlin. He has an M.A. in political studies (IEPRI, National University of Colombia), and an M.A. in international relations and African Studies

(Autonomous University of Madrid). Jairo Baquero previously worked as a Research Fellow in the project “Economic Liberalization, Politics and War”, at IEPRI-UNAL, funded by IDRC-Canada. He received a scholarship for the APORDE course - 2009 (Durban).

Sergio Caggiano

Asymmetries and connections: Reproduction and transformation of inequalities and differences in trans-national migratory circuits

The project addresses migratory circuits between Bolivia and Argentina, with special attention to Buenos Aires, and seeks to characterize their behavior and organization. The study will also look at migratory circuits of Bolivians in Spain. I try to understand how class, gender, ethnicity and nationality intersect the migrants’ experience, and how these dimensions take part in the migrants’ interpretation of their social position and relations in different points of the circuit. The project will address interventions of institutional actors (the Bolivian State through its consulates and other agencies, civil society organizations on several scales, international agencies) on these circuits and on those processes.

Sergio Caggiano earned a Ph.D. in Social Sciences from Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social de la Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS-IDES), Buenos Aires. Researcher of the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) at Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social. Professor at Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Author of *Lo que no entra en el crisol. Inmigración boliviana, comunicación intercultural y procesos identitarios*, among other books and articles.

Mónica Fernanda Figurelli

Land Disputes Dynamics: The Social Construction of Categories by Social Organizations

In this project, I explore the meanings that categories like “land conflict” and other related concepts such as “agrarian reform”, “country”, “peasant” and “rural”, among others, acquire for some agents in Brazil, Argentina, and beyond the borders of both countries. Taking into account the historical construction of these categories permeated by social inequalities (around land tenure, for example) and from a comparative and multi-sited approach, I explore how these categories are updated at different levels of analysis investigating the conditions and social practices that give them meaning. In this way, I propose a study that looks at the flow of relationships at various scales and that gives life to the concepts mentioned. Particularly, I am interested on the participations of international, national, and local organizations, agencies, and movements of the so-called ‘agricultural sector’ in the constructions of the categories in question. What is the place of such organizations and movements in this process? What relationships and social dynamics are revealed when studying these categories?

Mónica Fernanda Figurelli has a Ph.D. in social anthropology (Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). She is a Postdoctoral Researcher of *desiguALdades.net* and the Author of *Registros del conflicto. Miradas sobre ocupaciones de tierra en el Nordeste de Brasil*.

Tabea Goldboom

Microinsurance as Social Protection: Negotiations about the Welfare Mix in the Face of Global Social Policy

This project is concerned with current transformations of social protection and with the role of transnational actors in this field. More concretely, it studies the proliferation of insurance

products for the low-income population in developing countries, so-called microinsurance. Microinsurance schemes are promoted by a complex transnational network of international institutions, insurance companies, NGOs, microfinance institutions, and public institutions. This research asks how this mechanism is to be characterized if considered from the view point of welfare production paradigms. In many cases, the introduction of microinsurance opens an arena for negotiations about the particular responsibilities of households, the community, the private sector, and the state with regard to social protection. This project studies these negotiations that are initiated as micro-insurance and translated into the local context becoming part of the local life-worlds of the target population. It researches the welfare paradigms that microinsurance becomes part of and the influence that national and international actors have on this process. As it focuses on agricultural microinsurance, climate change is a central reference point of the negotiations under consideration.

Tabea Goldboom is a long term doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net* in sociology at the Freie Universität Berlin. Earlier she studied social anthropology (major) and economics (minor) at the Freie Universität Berlin and at the University of Chicago, where she received her M.A. in the Social Sciences in 2006. Before she started her Ph.D., she participated in the postgraduate course of the German Development Institute and worked with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Lirio Gutiérrez Rivera

Transnationalism, Globalization, and Migrant Upward Mobility: Syro-Lebanese and Palestinian Entrepreneurs in the Caribbean Basin

This study is about migrant upward mobility and their emergence as a dominant social class in Latin America. It focuses on Palestinian and Syro-Lebanese entrepreneurs in the

Caribbean Basin (i.e. Honduras and Colombia or Mexico) perceived as an entangled transnational social space. This study assumes that Palestinian and Syro-Lebanese people's previous knowledge in commerce and trade, particularly in transregional trade and global capitalism secures their economic and political position in the area they settled as well as their entrance in peripheral global capitalism. Furthermore, this study hypothesizes that Palestinian and Syro-Lebanese entrepreneurs' upward mobility is also associated with how they redefine their ethnicity vis-à-vis the predominant *mestizo* construction present in Latin American national identities and histories, whilst local elites develop their strategies for entering peripheral global capitalism by changing their own elite structures to incorporate transnational groups

Lirio Gutiérrez Rivera has a Ph.D. in political science (Freie Universität Berlin) and a Master of Anthropology degree (Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia). Currently, she is a long term post-doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net* Research Network where she is conducting research on migrant upward mobility and Arab migration and diaspora in Latin America. Other research interests include social violence, marginal youth, security policies, state, territory and space in Central America.

Marcela López

Transregional Connections and Local Disconnections: Rescaling Water Supply Services and the Reproduction of Social and Spatial Inequalities in Medellín, Colombia

Over the past two decades, Colombia has witnessed a significant shift in the overall legal and policy domain in the water sector in order to adjust to the demands imposed by the neoliberal economy. Particularly in urban areas, this neoliberal model has been deeply contested as it failed to provide low-income population with access to affordable and adequate water supply. This study employs a political ecology

perspective to explore how the water supply sector, both through processes of commercialization and through transregionalization, has become a key factor in reproducing social and spatial inequalities. By drawing upon case study research conducted in Medellín, Colombia, this study investigates the causal link between the commercialization and transregionalization of the city's public multi-utility company as a strategy to be competitive in the global market and the increment of households disconnected from the formal water supply networks particularly in low-income areas. I argue that this outcome is part of a political and economic strategy motivated by neoliberal reforms strongly driven by a particular vision about modes of social discipline based upon ideologies of proper behavior of water consumer societies.

Marcela López studied environmental engineering in Colombia. She has a Master of Urban Environmental Management degree from Wageningen University in the Netherlands and a Master of International Urban Studies degree from the Bauhaus University in Weimar. She has developed areas of expertise focused on the intersection between natural resource management, urban development and community planning in Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China and Lebanon.

David Manuel-Navarrete

Space-Time Inequalities and global Tourism in the Mexican Caribbean

The project examines the spatial dimensions of social inequalities in coastal tourism enclaves. It focuses on the divisions between tourist space and residential space for tourist workers, which appear to characterize tourist coastal enclaves developed in the global South. In particular, it investigates the socio-spatial relationships that emerge from tourist enclave developments in the Mexican Caribbean. Ethnographic research is conducted in Akumal to unveil the life trajectories and perceptions of workers, developers, and visitors. Through

the analysis of individual trajectories, collected through narrative interviews, this research explores the ways in which the creation of dualistic tourist space in Akumal is determined by socio-historical process related with colonialism and neo-liberalism. This research analyzes the spaces of inequality produced by encounters between Spanish-based tourist corporations, American and European tourism pioneers and entrepreneurs, and immigrants from Yucatan and other parts of Mexico, as well as the role of material and symbolic barriers and limits (boundary making) is explored in relation to social exclusion and change.

David Manuel-Navarrete is a long term post-doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net*. He received undergraduate and Master's degrees in environmental sciences and ecological economics from the Autonomous University of Barcelona, and his Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Waterloo, Canada. He has worked in sustainable development policies at the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). He has also carried out research in climate change adaptation at the Department of Geography of King's College London.

Raúl Matta

Construction of Food Heritages and Local Development Strategies: The Case of Peruvian Food

Recently, food cultures have been accompanied by processes of economic and socio-cultural valorization which are tied to global market logics as well as to local dynamics rooted in strong social needs. In Peru, local food burst into the political arena through globalized heritage initiatives converging in a political discourse widely accepted among its inhabitants, as it evokes possibilities of socioeconomic development and sentiment of national pride. The aim of the research is to overcome this developmentalist discourse grounded in a principle of complacency: Peruvian food as unity and harmony. More than a

simple description of a “common ground”, my contribution is placed in the theory of cultural heritage by focusing in the conflicts surrounding its construction. Tensions, concert, expressions of decreasing inequalities and new expressions of inequalities in “global heritage” building are tracked through a micro-sociological multi-actor approach.

Raúl Matta obtained a Ph.D. in sociology in November 2009 at the University of Paris – Sorbonne Nouvelle (IHEAL). His research interests, about which he has published journal articles and book chapters, include cultural studies (food and popular music studies), heritage studies, and urban sociology.

Renata Motta

Shaping Discourse and Policy for Genetically Modified Food: Risk for Whom?

This project deals with the contested policy for genetically modified (GM) food in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. It addresses the question: what types of actors can decide to frame the GM food issue in terms of risk and what are the effects of such strategic choice in the public discourse and on policy decisions? Using the analytical framework of contentious politics, risk will be treated as an element of a political claim, namely, as a frame. The methodology draws from political communications and social movement research. Assuming the fundamental role of mass media in the public sphere of contemporary societies, the study uses the method of political claim-making to identify and to measure risk in the public discourse on GM food. Newspaper articles from nation-wide daily newspapers with different political orientations were collected per key-word search and submitted to content analysis.

Renata Motta has a bachelor’s degree in international relations from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (2004), has a degree as a specialist in international health from the

University of Sao Paulo (2007) and Masters degree from the University of Brasilia (2008). From 2005 to 2009, Renata served as a public officer at the Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa) and at the Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Federal Government.

Conrad Müller

Emigrant Politics and Political Agency in Transnational Social Spaces – The Case of Ecuador

The research project aims at assessing emigrant politics in Ecuador, focusing on the modes of political participation of Ecuadorian emigrants in their country of origin and the implications thereof for established and emerging forms of socio-political inequalities. Accordingly, the research question is the following: How does transnational migration affect patterns of political agency as well as public policies and institutions of the countries of origin? The study investigates several factors shaping emigrant politics in the country of origin: a) structural features of the emigrant population, b) domestic politics in the country of origin, and c) the transnational political practices by emigrants. The socio-political inequalities of unequal access to positions of power and political resources between Ecuadorians at home and abroad as well as among migrants, that are involved in all three of these intertwined elements, call for a transnational conceptualization of social space. The concept of transnational political spaces allows for an analysis of complex social interrelations and interdependencies beyond the nation-state, without denying the existence of state institutions and representatives as political actors, approaching their citizens beyond the nation's borders.

Conrad Müller studied political science with a focus on international relations and administrative sciences at the University of Leipzig and the University of Warsaw. In 2009, as an intern at the German Institute of Global and Area Studies in Hamburg, he started working on migration politics with a special

interest in the Ecuadorian case. In 2010, he joined the *desiguALdades* network in Berlin as a long term doctoral researcher.

Frank Müller

The Transnational City and its Other: Contested Frontiers of Habitat in Mexico City

This project investigates processes of transnationalization of habitat in Mexico City since the earthquakes in the year 1985. It contributes to the actual debate regarding informality in urban planning theory and asks for territorial strategies of displacement of “informal practices” in two zones: the Historic City Centre, which, since its being acknowledged as world heritage by the UNESCO in 1987, has gained significance as cultural capital, and Huixquilucan, a municipality in Mexico City’s periphery, which, since the late 1980’s, has witnessed a sprawl of gated communities. Research shows, first, that the access to habitat functions as a commodity in bargaining between political, social, and economic actors; second, informality is constructed as the “other” to economically upgraded and morally “purified” spaces by a western-biased academic as well as local urban politics, and that, third, displacement in a postcolonial setting needs to be reframed in a territory, ethnicity, and gender sensitive way: North American/European – gentrification discourse appears too limited due to its class-focus. Thus this project contributes to the study of urban inequality regarding habitat on two interrelated spatial levels: Discursively, regarding the asymmetrical production of knowledge in urban planning theory, and in terms of distribution, as political parties, investors and lobby groups strategically enroll the term “informality” in negotiating frontiers between urban micro-spaces.

Frank Müller obtained a Master (magister) of Philosophy degree from Humboldt Universität Berlin in 2008. He is a long term doctoral researcher of *desiguALdades.net* since July 2010 and

has published on struggles for housing in transnational contexts such as the border region between the USA and Mexico, in Mexico City and Berlin.

Gabriele Neußer

From Petrostate to Buen Vivir? Natural Resources, Distribution and Political Regulation in Ecuador's New Left

Since 2007, Ecuador has a so-called new-left government that proclaimed the “re-foundation” of the state. In this context, oil-led development constitutes a key area of political debate and political reform: Due to their importance for the national economy and the public budget, oil production and revenues are subject to conflicts regarding the unequal distribution of oil income (between trans-national companies, central government, sub-national entities and different social groups) and the spatially unequal distribution of resource extraction costs (ecological damages/social risks).

This project investigates the impact of transnational economic entanglements via oil extraction and export on the political “re-foundation” process. From a power-analytical perspective, it analyzes the conflicts about resource politics, distribution of revenues, and political regulation. Central questions are the following: In which arenas and along which lines are these controversial issues of distribution and regulation negotiated? Who are the actors involved and what are the power resources at their disposal? Exploring the impact of transregional interdependencies on the negotiation processes between different levels and actors the study also aims at contributing to the critical debate on “methodological nationalism”.

Gabriele Neußer studied Political Science and Latin American Studies (Diploma) at the Universities of Hamburg (Germany) and Salamanca (Spain). In July 2011 she joined *desiguALdades.net* as a doctoral researcher. Her fields of interests include the economic and political impact of natural

resources, fiscal policies, and political regimes in Latin America, with a focus on the Andean Region.

Markus Rauchecker

The Transnational Soy Commodity Chain and Negotiating the State in Argentina

In Argentina the negotiation process between different actors about world market integration has been persistent since the nineteenth century. The farmer strike on soy export taxes in 2008 was only a phase in this power struggle. Agriculture and processing of soy are embedded in a transnational soy commodity chain since the 1990s generating uneven spatial development. Furthermore, it contains asymmetric interdependencies between different actors and nodes that are dominated by few companies. The main questions are: To what extent the transnational and location bounded soy commodity chain is subject to negotiation processes between different actors within Argentina? How do these entanglements within the soy commodity chain affect these negotiation processes? The project is based on the concepts of uneven geographical development and the commodity chain approach as well as on the concept of territorial politics, understood as negotiation process. In connection with the concept of spatial justice the project aims to develop spatio-economic and spatio-political inequalities. It investigates the negotiation process regarding different parts of the soy commodity chain, which is understood as an ideal typical case, in Argentina. Qualitative Content Analysis is used to analyze various text materials.

Markus Rauchecker is a political scientist (Master of Arts, Freie Universität Berlin) and has an M.A. in political science, geography and contemporary history (Magister, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg). Since 2011, he is a long-term doctoral student at *desiguALdades.net*. He was assistant lecturer at the Lateinamerika-Institut in 2011. His research interests include agricultural and export policy

(especially soy), the spatiality of the state and economy, and the state as negotiation process. His research focuses on Argentina.

Julia Roth

Cross-Cutting Project:

Identifying and Conceptualizing Intersection Clusters between Socio-economic, Socio-political, Socio-ecological and Methodological Research Dimensions of Inter-dependent Transregional Inequalities in Latin America

Against the backdrop of globalizing economic, political, ecological and cultural processes, the research on social inequalities requires theoretical and methodological frameworks that go beyond received nation-state-centric ‘container concepts’ of society and cultural identity. Following this basic principle of desigualdades.net, it is the objective of this cross-dimensional project to analyze transterritorial and multidimensional interrelations and interdependencies of social stratifications in Latin America. Dedicated to tie transnational processes with social inequalities – understood as asymmetries with regard to economic positions as well as legal and political entitlements – the project aims at defining cross-cutting analytical clusters (e.g. entanglements of power, inequality regimes, intersectionality), which incorporate the interdependencies between different regions as well as diverse social categorizations as factors of inequality and take into account the numerous coexisting different logics of stratification and redistribution.

Further, this cross-cutting project attempts to bring into a productive dialogue outlooks on social inequalities developed in Latin American contexts and elsewhere and critically reflect upon established scientific approaches and modes and structures of knowledge production and circulation. By thus creating networks and cross-cuttings between traditionally disciplinarily separated research threads, the project works toward conceptualizing an overarching methodological

“framework” of intersection clusters grasping both the global and the historical dimensions of social inequalities in Latin America.

Julia Roth studied North American Studies, Hispanic Studies and Political Science and wrote her PhD thesis on interrelating gender and colonial hierarchies in occidental knowledge productions about Latin America. Her research interests focus on transregional American Studies, interdependences and intersectionality, postcolonism and decoloniality, gender studies, gender and race in cyberspace. Among her recent publications is: »Diálogo decolonial Slave Narratives y Eurocentrismo«, in: Martha Luz Machado (Hg.) Resistencia, autonomía y creatividad en la Diaspora Africana. Amsterdam: Ninsee Institute, 2011

Anna Katharina Skornia

Care and Welfare Interdependencies through the Lens of Migration: Transnational Care Chains and their Impacts across the Borders of Peru and Italy

This research aims at understanding the formation and impacts of transnational care chains between Peru and Italy. It focuses on the social inequalities shaping the relations between the different actors involved in transnational care within the context of globalization and intersecting welfare, care, and migration regimes. The care practices internal to transnational care chains are a privileged field for studying interdependent inequalities from a perspective that considers interdependencies of different spatial scales, different axes of stratification, and multiple analytical levels, including the actors' experiences, symbolic representations, and institutional regimes. The research draws on a multi-sited ethnographic case study on transnational care chains, established through the migration of Peruvian men and women to Italy and their insertion as elderly caregivers in private homes. The qualitative and multi-sited framework includes fieldwork phases in Milan,

Italy, as well as the places of origin – Lima and the Andean highlands of Peru. Further analysis is complemented by a review and study of statistical data and secondary sources.

Anna Katharina Skornia has been a long term doctoral researcher *desiguALdades.net* scholarship holder since June 2010. She holds a B.A. degree in European Studies from the Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingoldstadt, Germany and an M.A. degree in Social Science from the Global Studies Program of the Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany as well as University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa. Before she started her Ph.D., she worked at a Project Assistant at the Chilean Catholic Institute for Migration (INCAMI), Santiago de Chile and as a Consultant at the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC – CELADE), Santiago de Chile.

Martina Sproll

Subcontracting in the Brazilian Banking Sector and its Impact on Gender, Class and Race-Relations

The regulation of Latin-American labor markets has changed fundamentally in the wake of increasing transnational entanglements. Hereby new lines of social inequality are emerging which are related to the interdependent categories of gender, class and race. In contrast to the industrial sector, little is known about changes in the service sector and the impact on gendered lines of inequality. In the proposed research project I intend to examine these changes in the banking sector in Brazil as an advanced example of a transnationally integrated and highly privatized branch: What is the impact of restructuring in the Brazilian banking sector in the labor market structure? And what does this mean for the relations of gender, class and race in the labor force? The implementation of new technologies, new forms of company organization and labor processes have changed working and employment conditions. Most notably the comprehensive outsourcing and subcontracting of work has

changed the profile of the labor force. On the one hand, the majority of the Brazilian bank workers (with a proportion of about 50% women) is white, middle class and most of them have higher qualifications. On the other hand, the profile of the subcontracted workers is contrasting: The majority is young, black women, from the periphery and without professional training. This new division of labor implies unequal rights and changes in the social shape of the labor market.

Martina Sproll is postdoctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net*. She received her Ph.D. from the Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany. Her main research interests include sociology of work and industrial sociology, gender relations, transnational production networks, industrial relations and social/economic inequality in Latin America. Her current research focuses on the Brazilian banking sector.

Andrea Steinke

Religion and Humanitarian Aid in Post-Earthquake Haiti – Faith-Based Organizations as a Trans-Regional Encounter

The project is set at the intersection of religion, humanitarian aid, and trans-regional entanglements in the context of a major disaster. The earthquake of January 12, 2010 as a major rupture point in Haitian socio-history, resulted not only in the immediate death of about 250 000 people, but also in a reinforcement of the interdependencies between Haiti and the International Community, the humanitarian government, foreign military, and international markets.

To capture the role of religion in humanitarian assistance in situations of perpetual disasters the project circulates around the beneficiaries of two international faith-based organizations (FBOs) in the southern city of Jacmel. Their perception of the earthquake and the international aid as well as the paradigmatic negotiation processes with their own religious lifeworlds are of importance. On the side of the trans-regional FBOs, the focal

points are their distributive praxis and their organizational and motivational structure.

Andrea Steinke studied Social Anthropology, Sociology and Communication Studies. She received her Masters degree from the University of Leipzig in 2009. Her major fields of interest are Anthropology of Religion, Afro-American Studies, Political Anthropology, Roma/Gypsy Studies and Applied Anthropology. Since October 2010, she is a long term doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net*.

Sofie Tornhill

Transnational Infrastructures of Business and Labor. The Politics of Competitiveness in Central America

Recently, competitiveness has become a key element in development politics. “Good governance” – mechanisms to ensure markets’ openness to products and investment, flexible labor regulations and local entrepreneurship – is promoted by institutions like the IMF and the UN, but also by private corporations. In the context of two Central American countries, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, this study situates hereto forth largely economic and juridical assessments of competitiveness in relation to its political conditions and effects as well as to labor market differences. Empirically, it examines the infrastructures of political influence available to capital and labor respectively. With a comparative ambition, it explores the strategies of business associations that promote private sector-led development. Further, labor organizations’ responses to the “flexibilization” of working conditions are analyzed. Focusing on labor–capital and state–market relations, “macro” and “micro” effects of economic reforms are analyzed, empirically and theoretically, as embedded in transnational divisions of labor. Thus, the study sheds light on interlocking private–public mechanisms of global and local governance as well as struggles for adequate working conditions.

Sofie Tornhill, long term post-doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net*, holds a Ph.D. in political science from Stockholm University. Her thesis *Capital Visions – The Politics of Transnational Production in Nicaragua* (2010) received the Rudolf Meidner Award in 2011. She has been a visiting researcher at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Her publications have appeared in *Latin American Perspectives* and *Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender Research*.

Maria Fernanda Valdés

Macroeconomic Volatility, Crises and Income Inequality in Latin America

Latin America has been characterized by an elevated level of inequality and high economic fluctuations with crisis episodes. It has been said that the high degree of economic volatility and crises episodes has been a reason why countries in the region have not been able to reduce their inequality. Inequality derives from crisis through several channels, making the policy reaction to crises a determinant of the total distributional effects of crisis. Most of the literature about policy response to crisis has been based on expenditure policy and how it reacts during crises. What has not been entirely analyzed yet is the role of tax policy during crises. Tax policy, like expenditure policy, is a common reaction to crisis with strong distributive effects. During crises, tax rates and revenues change, due either to automatic adjustments or reforms that can range from temporary to general and permanent, affecting the secondary distribution of a country. This study will evaluate the effects of economic crises known as “sudden stops” crises on income inequality from a tax policy point of view which will try to answer if a) taxes increase during these crises and b) if taxes become more progressive during crises, using a mixed methodology that includes quantitative econometric and descriptive analysis, qualitative methods based on case studies, semi structured interviews and a literature review on tax reforms in Latin America.

Maria Fernanda Valdés is a long term doctoral researcher at *desiguALdades.net*. She earned a cum laude undergraduate degree in economics from the Icesi University in Cali, Colombia in 2007. She has a Master of Development Studies from the Institute of Social Studies of the Erasmus University of Rotterdam in The Netherlands, where she graduated with distinction. Her thesis about free trade agreements and financial instability in developing countries was financed by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and was listed among the university's best theses of 2009. Maria has worked as an intern in the Colombian Embassy in Berlin, as a financial analyst in a Colombian commercial bank, as an intern in the GTZ and as consultant in areas of development, trade and investment policies. She will write her doctoral thesis about the distributional effects of macroeconomic volatility and crisis on inequality in Latin American countries, under the direction of Prof. Dr. Barbara Fritz.

Jan Wörlein

Negotiations of Knowledge in Haitian Disaster Management

My project is inquiring into knowledge negotiation processes after the crisis of 2010 asking how knowledge on disaster management is negotiated between the different actors of the disaster aid regime in Haiti. The project targets national negotiations processes of German state institutions and NGOs, as well as international and transnational negotiations embedded in a system of international aid and conflict management represented by MINUSTAH, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the presence of foreign armed forces and the up to 14.000 NGOs in the country. The Haitian disaster management is understood as the intention of regaining access to a catastrophic reality by producing and implementing readable scripts. In order to reflect the transregional entanglements of the knowledge negotiation, a field work in Germany and in Haiti is planned. The project will focus on selected paradigmatic negotiation processes. A multi-local

political ethnography provides the methodic toolkit for the analysis.

Jan Wörlein is a political scientist focusing on Latin America. He conducted his studies at the Freie Universität Berlin and at the Colegio de México. Central America and the Caribbean as well as questions of disaster, domination, sociology of knowledge and territory are his main research interests. Since 2010 he is long term doctoral researcher at *desigualdades.net*.

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