

#01/2015



Comparative Research
Programme on Poverty



A world without poverty

A programme of the International Social Science Council hosted by the University of Bergen, Norway.

The fundamental mission of CROP is to work in collaboration with knowledge networks, institutions and scholars to build independent, alternative and critical knowledge and education on poverty, and to help shape policies for preventing and eradicating poverty.



CROP Secretariat

P.O. Box 7800
N - 5020 Bergen - NORWAY
Visiting address: Jekteviksbakken 31
Phone: +47 555-89744 / -89703
eMail: crop@uib.no
Website: www.crop.org

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FOREWORD

By Alberto Cimadamore and Thomas Pogge

The same day as we were writing the foreword for this Newsletter, UNICEF launched the 11th edition of its flagship publication *PROGRESS FOR CHILDREN – Beyond Averages: Learning from the MDGs*. The report uses the latest available data to show progress made during the MDGs era. It also draws attention to aspects that have remained relatively unchanged since 1990.

We can conclude that the global community does not appear to have fulfilled the promises contained in the Millennium Declaration and subsequent MDGs. To use UNICEF wording, the global community is "failing millions of children" and will continue to do so if it does not focus on the most disadvantaged in its new 15-year development roadmap (SDGs). At the current rate of progress, and given the projected population growth, it is estimated that:

- 68 million more children under five will die from mostly preventable causes by 2030;
- Approximately 119 million children will still be chronically malnourished in 2030;
- Half a billion people will still be defecating in the open in 2030, posing serious risks to children's health;
- It will take almost 100 years before all girls from sub-Saharan Africa's poorest families complete their lower secondary education.

World leaders and international organisations are preparing to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the coming months. According to the proposal made last year by the UN Open Working Group, the specific goals and targets are now more ambitious than those of the MDGs. This time the goal is to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere". In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to overcome huge challenges posed by current economic and social systems and trends. World Bank calculations on poverty and poverty projections from the PovcalNet database estimate that by 2030 there will be 412 million people living in extreme poverty, most of them (335 million) concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is a clear indication that the global community needs to take immediate action and change its approach to poverty if the new goals are to be met.

These projections encourage us to concentrate on what still needs to be done instead of the progress highlighted by the official discourse. A critical analysis of the MDGs and the way ahead has formed a substantial part of CROP activities during the past months and will continue to do so in the immediate future. A book on this topic is currently in production. A second book, on child poverty in Latin America, is scheduled to be published before the end of this year and is a result of a cooperation agreement with FLACSO-Mexico, UNAM, The New School, and CROP.



© Photo: CROP

Researchers gathered in Cape Town to discuss the “democratic developmental state”

What is the best model to follow for the countries that today want to take the route of “democratic developmental states” to overcome poverty; that of the East Asian Tigers or the Nordic Welfare State model? Or are they in fact both examples of historic models that can never be reproduced? These were among the questions discussed during the international workshop, *The democratic developmental state - Southern African and Nordic experiences*.

The workshop was organised in Cape Town from 9-11 February 2015, by CROP, UiB Global (UiB) and the School of Government of the UWC, with the support of SANORD. Over the course of three days, 13 papers were presented and discussed by researchers representing a wide geographic spectre. Even though the workshop was based on the Nordic and Southern African experiences, the selected papers also brought in the experiences of other African countries, as well as that of Brazil and East & South East Asia.

As the workshop itself was a closed academic event, the participants sought to bring some of the discussions out to a wider audience through a public panel debate at the School of Government at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) on Wednesday 11 February. Close to 50 students and staff participated in a lively debate where the

South African aspirations of becoming a developmental state were central, but where the experiences from other countries were incorporated into the discussion. The panel consisted of Alberto D. Cimadamore (CROP), Teresita Cruz-del Rosario (National University of Singapore), Richard Levin (Director General of the Public Service Commission of South Africa) and Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (New School, New York). The session was chaired by Chris Tapscott, Director of the School of Government, UWC.

Although the workshop is now over, the discussions will continue as an editorial team has been selected and will now start the work of developing a book proposal for the CROP International Studies in Poverty Research book series.



© Photo: CROP

Workshop on “Poverty, Water and Development in the South”

How are water and development issues linked to anti-poverty policies and strategies? Are public investments promoting water justice? What is the achievement and relevance of local water policies with respect to the Millennium Development Goals and their successors (SDGs)? These were some of the main questions facing the researchers during the international workshop *Poverty, Water and Development in the South*.

From 3-5 June 2015, researchers from around the world gathered in Foz do Iguacu, Brazil, to discuss and improve understanding of the relationship between poverty, water and development in the 21st century.

A total of 20 multidisciplinary papers were presented during the three-day workshop. During the discussions, the participants shared critical points of view on how the lack of access to safe water becomes an extreme social problem in countries such as Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, South and West Africa, Morocco, Cuba, and others.

The scholars highlighted how the lack or scarcity of safe water is related to poverty and the multiple ways it conditions sustainable development. They also presented different reasons for this, including structural and historical constraints, climate change and environmental degradation, inadequate infrastructure and planning, insufficient political support. The debate was enriched by comparative perspectives brought in by scholars working in various

regions of the world where water and poverty are intimately related as key issues to achieve sustainable development.

Although the workshop itself was a closed academic event, the public had the opportunity to join the researchers during a public panel debate that took place at the Federal University of Latin American Integration on Wednesday 3 June. The event panellists were Elma Montana from the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, David Barkin from Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Nilson Araújo de Souza from UNILA, Tore Sætersdal from UiB Global/Nile Basin Research Programme and Alberto Cimadamore from CROP. The session, chaired by Gisele Ricobom, Vice-Rector of UNILA, had a Q&A session in which students had an active role.

The workshop was organised by the Comparative Research Program on Poverty (CROP), the Nile Basin Research Programme (NBRP), UiB Global (UiB) and the Federal University of Latin America Integration (UNILA). An editorial committee was appointed to follow-up the process of revision of presented papers in order to publish a book.



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Rethinking inequalities in Latin America: Reflections from the field

by Margit Ystanes (Department of Social Anthropology/UiB and CROP)

On 5 and 6 March a seminar on inequality in Latin America was organised at CMI/UiB Global. The background for this was that several countries in Latin America have managed to reduce economic inequalities during the past decade. This has been achieved despite the fact that various forms of social, economic and cultural inequalities continue to be defining features of Latin American societies.

The seminar ended up in a panel debate on 5 March that brought together several prominent scholars on Latin America in order to discuss how we can best understand these processes. How are social hierarchies reproduced in societies that have seen significant reductions in economic inequalities? How do contemporary struggles over Latin American societal developments relate to the history of colonisation and slavery? How do different foundations for inequality — notions of class, “race”, ethnicity and gender — interact in contemporary Latin American contexts? How are such inequalities embedded in broader political processes? And what do Latin American people from various social groups think about inequality?



The scholars participating in the debate included Sarah Radcliffe (University of Cambridge), Lirio Gutierrez Rivera (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Medellín), Sérgio Costa (desigualdades.net and Freie Universität Berlin) and Sian Lazar (University of Cambridge).

The seminar and panel were in cooperation between CMI, Department of Social Anthropology (UiB), CROP, the Norwegian Research Council/SAMKUL and NorLARNet (Norwegian Latin America Research Network).



CROP contributions to the Bergen Summer Research School

From 15–26 June, the University of Bergen hosted the Bergen Summer Research School (BSRS) for the eighth time. UiB Global coordinates BSRS, a joint venture between the Norwegian School of Economics (NHH), Bergen University College, Chr. Michelsen Institute and Uni Research. It offers high quality research-based education focusing on key global challenges to

PhD students and junior researchers. From its inception, the BSRS has attracted participation from more than 50 countries worldwide. The title of this year's summer school is “**Sustainable Development Goals to meet Global Development Challenges**”, a topic that is also one of CROP's strategic priorities. CROP contributed with three

keynote lectures / common sessions during the 2015 summer school:

- On 19 June, CROP Scientific Fellow Santosh Mehrotra gave the keynote lecture ***Human Development in India - towards social inclusion.***
- Also on 19 June, CROP Scientific Committee member David Hulme was also scheduled to give the keynote lecture ***Are the Sustainable Development Goals better than the Millennium Development Goals?***
- A panel consisting of Alberto D. Cimadamore, Gro Th. Lie, Maurice B. Mittelmark and Fungisai G. Ottemöller, editors of the forthcoming CROP-Zed book ***Sustainability and Development: The Challenge of Social Change***, gave a presentation with the same title on 24 June, discussing four key concepts: *development, sustainability science, and transdisciplinarity* — all in the quest for positive *social change*.

Panel on the media representations of poverty and development in Latin America

By Johanna Kivimäki, coordinator of UniPID network (University of Jyväskylä)

A panel with the title ***Battle over meanings: Media representations of poverty and development in Latin America*** was organised on 12 June 2015 as part of the 8th Nordic Latin American Research Network (NOLAN) Conference in Helsinki. The panel was coordinated by Alberto D. Cimadamore, (Scientific Director of CROP) and Johanna Kivimäki (Coordinator of UniPID) with the aim of presenting and discussing academic research on the connections between media, poverty and development. It was particularly concerned with how notions of poverty, as well as anti-poverty policies and interventions, are conveyed by different types of media in Latin America. Cimadamore opened the panel by presenting how poverty is represented in some relevant Latin American newspapers with agenda setting capabilities, while Kivimäki focused on the discriminating representation of urban poor in Venezuelan newspapers.

Further panel contributions:

- Carolina Matos (City University, London) presented the main arguments of her upcoming book concerning women's rights vis-à-vis the media's representation, reproduction and construction of gender roles.
- Ewa Sapiezynska (University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw) examined the media censorship



of reporting on the discrimination against the poor women working as house cleaners in Chile.

- Lorena Pérez-García (Vrije Universiteit, Brussels) presented her research on the use of ICT-based mass media by the indigenous communities in Mexico.
- Liina-Maija Quist (University of Helsinki) gave an analysis of the newspaper representations of conflict between fishermen and the oil industry in Mexico.
- Virpi Salojärvi (University of Helsinki) focused on the role of media in the political conflict of Venezuela.

In the debate it was noted particularly that there is insufficient scientific information in the media on causes and therefore, solutions to poverty, and that there is a need to draw more attention to the development models supported (not always in an explicit way) by the media representations of poverty. The panel participants agreed to follow up on the positive collaboration that has been initiated in this context and explore possible ways to publish the papers presented.

Visiting researchers at CROP

During the month of June, the CROP Secretariat in Bergen hosted two visiting researchers, Hilde Ibsen and Santosh Mehrotra, both of whom were funded by the University of Bergen's SPIRE programme.

Hilde Ibsen is Associate Professor of History at the Department of Environmental and Life Sciences at Karlstad University, Sweden. She works in the field of modern South African history and is particularly interested in democracy and sustainable development, class, gender and lifestyle issues. Her recent focus has been on the rise of the new black middle class and particularly the relationship between post-apartheid South African society and the consumptive lifestyle of the fast growing black middle class - the "Black Diamonds" (see article below). Hilde gave a lecture at the Bergen Resource Centre for International Development on 3 June; ***Black Diamond: The Jewel in the ANC State Machinery.***

Santosh Mehrotra is Professor of Economics at the Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. He is also a CROP Fellow. Santosh Mehrotra is a human development economist, whose research and writings have had most influence in the areas of labour/ employment, skill development, child poverty, and the economics of education. **On 19 June Mehrotra** gave a keynote lecture at the Bergen Summer Research School; ***Human Development in India - towards social inclusion.***

Black Diamond: The Jewel in the ANC State Machinery

By Hilde Ibsen, Karlstad University, Sweden

© Photo: Still photo from "Forerunners – South Africa's New Black Middleclass" (2011). Directed by Simon Wood.



The new South Africa has seen a rapid growth in the black middle class. Members of this segment of society, coined Black Diamonds, have been embraced as the hope of the country, making a key contribution to democracy and development. However, they have also been portrayed as reckless consumers in one of the world's most unequal societies. What is the phenomenon Black Diamond all about?

Parallel with the turbulent and dramatic years before the end of apartheid a silent revolution went on in the townships. A young and creative generation, the upwardly mobile black professionals, baptised "buppies", started to flex their economic muscle as earners and consumers. In Soweto big houses popped up in enclaves named Beverly Hills, with luxury cars, alarm systems and Jacuzzis. The expression "buppies", however, never came to prominence. It was overtaken by the more sticky term Black Diamond, as the Unilever Institute of Marketing coined members of the new black middle class in a survey from 2007. The timing was right. The South African economy was growing, the Rand was strong and consumption skyrocketed.

The Black Diamond message rapidly captured public attention. The term was ill-received among people who regarded themselves as "ordinary" middle class, but was embraced by marketing executives and the exceptionally affluent segment of the middle class — the sparkling ones that threw luxury parties and bought expensive cars.

Black Diamonds have been portrayed as shallow and reckless consumers, but the discussion gains an extra dimension when exploring how they express themselves. They are proud of themselves and what they have achieved, and they see themselves as catalysts in the democratic and economic transformation. Many of them also believe that they are responsible citizens who give back to their communities and family. They talk about being economic freedom fighters, and most importantly being role models for younger people.

The dual nature of Black Diamonds has made the phenomenon difficult to grasp and they are highly contested. One main reason is the close connection with the ANC. The ANC is dependent on the middle class elite, but the opposite is also true: Black Diamonds and the ANC form business and political alliances that are all about class power. There is a huge gap between visions in Pretoria about a "Better Life for All" and the realities of most people. There is much talk and little walk, and as long as the talk takes place at the golf course, social inclusion of the wealthy means social exclusion of the poor. For more about South Africa's emergent middle class, please see:

- Dan Darkey and Hilde Ibsen (2015) "'The path of the mother is trodden by the daughter': Stepping stones for entry to middle class in South Africa', in SANORD book (forthcoming November 2015).
- *Development Southern Africa*, 2015. Vol. 32, No. 1. (Special issue).

Synthesis of: The discourse on poverty in news production and generation of opinion in the newspaper "El Universal" Mexico: 2000-2014

By Carlos Barba Solano and Enrique Valencia Lomelí, University of Guadalajara, Mexico



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In Mexico, poverty has become a central object for political, mediatic, civil and academic discourse. Over the last two decades we can find an abundant production of news and editorials that address this subject. The research reviewed here intends to analyse some of these media products that have been published in "El Universal", a newspaper with national circulation in Mexico.

Following Pierre Bourdieu's perspective, the authors consider the field of journalism as a place where a symbolic battle occurs, mediated by professional agents. In this case the dispute axis is the definition of poverty. The context of this discursive production on poverty in Mexico (and in Latin America) is the field of the social question, where two paradigms are in conflict: universalism and targeting. Between these two positions, however, there are some intermediate ones trying to make them compatible. In order to analyse this symbolic battle, the investigation used the

tools of critical discourse analysis and made a general assessment of trends in the discourse around poverty in "El Universal" as well as a detailed semantic analysis of three selected notes considered representative of such tendencies.

In general terms, the tendencies found in the sample analysis were: (1) the link between poverty and public insecurity is located at the centre of the public agenda, (2) poverty as a mediatic issue is confined to rural and indigenous areas and represents the poor as passive, and (3) poverty discourse is used to legitimise social programmes and public decisions, and to gain votes in electoral contests. In the three cases selected for the semantic analysis, a common pattern was the support of the paradigm of targeting. In specific terms, the findings were: (1) the poor are presented as threatening the safety of the non-poor; (2) the poor are presented as bearers of negative characteristics (ignorant, liars, desperate criminals,

potentially dangerous migrants, dependent on the government...); (3) the poor are symbolised as agents seeking government support, who are most interested in receiving subsidies and lack adequate incentives to manage without government protection; (4) the poor are not presented as right holders, capable of participating in the design of public policy; (5) the non-poor are characterised as rational and modern beings, able to protect themselves; (6) while the government (and its allies) are shown as able to reflect, dialogue and redesign programmes of action against poverty; (7) an emergent tendency is to give a voice to the poor as critics of political spectacles that try to use and manipulate them.

This scientific communication is related to a research project (PoLAmé) supported by the Research Council of Norway

Building a network on Sustainability Science



The CROP Secretariat is pleased with the results of the seminar series on Sustainability Science, organised by CROP and the Bjerknes Centre this spring. During the course of three seminars that were held on 21 January, 11 March and 11 May, the series gathered a group of participants from the University of Bergen; professors, researchers and PhD candidates representing different faculties and various specialised research fields. The aim was to provide a transdisciplinary framework for further collaborative activities to be developed within the field of Sustainability Science at UiB and associated universities.

The seminars gave room for interesting discussions among the participants about terms and conceptualisations of Sustainability Science, which has been defined by the National Academy of Sciences as “an emerging field of research dealing with the interactions between natural and social systems, and with how those interactions affect the challenge of sustainability: meeting the needs of present and future generations while substantially reducing poverty and conserving the planet’s life

support systems”. It was possible to establish a general understanding of how Sustainability Science can be used as a tool to address global challenges like poverty and climate change, and furthermore, how other sciences can collaborate in the shaping of what is considered a new field. During the last seminar, which was transformed into a workshop, two specific projects were presented in order to exemplify the current use of transdisciplinary and participatory research at UiB; Transforming Climate Knowledge with and for Society (*TRACKS*) and a second project centred on integrated fisheries management.

The website www.sustainabilityscience.b.uib.no is part of the Sustainability Science initiative and represents a platform that can be used to facilitate the dissemination and discussion of the projects and stories among participants. We look forward to transforming it into an informative website show-casing Sustainability Science activities and project achievements.

A concrete result of our efforts this spring and a further step towards establishing a formal Sustainability Science network, was an application submitted to the Research Council of Norway’s new INTPART programme to fund the project “Partnership for Education and Research in Sustainability Science on Major Global Challenges: Climate Change, Poverty and Sustainable Development – **GLOBEPART**”. The goal of this project is to establish a partnership between Norway and Latin America for education and research in Sustainability Science by developing a graduate intensive course linking three global challenges: climate change, poverty and sustainable development. The proposed partners are CROP, UiB Global, the Bjerknes Center, UNILA and the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research.

Regardless of the result of this application, CROP will continue to work on the issue of Sustainability Science and transdisciplinary research and will seek new activities with partners both within and beyond the University of Bergen.



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Tackling poverty in the age of changing climate: The “most-likely” missing variable in climate adaption in Bangladesh

In this recently published CROP Poverty Brief, **Saleh Ahmed**, PhD candidate at University of Arizona, USA, argues that poverty, inequality and unemployment reinforce climate vulnerability among poor and marginalised citizens.

Since both climate change adaptation and poverty reduction efforts are at the core of any country’s development agenda, it is necessary to explicitly mention and translate the employment component into actions of climate adaptation efforts, otherwise countries may end up introducing short-sighted initiatives that have no meaningful social impacts. Climate impacts can be made worse through the presence of poverty and inequality, and therefore addressing all these issues should be principal in a national agenda.

With limited employment opportunities, poverty will remain and climate adaptation efforts might not have meaningful social acceptance or lasting impacts.

CROP welcomes submissions to the CROP Poverty Brief series, contact us for further details on how to submit proposals.

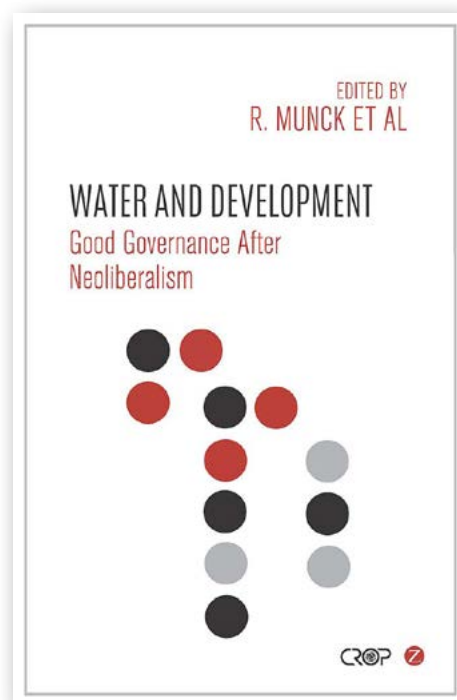
<http://www.crop.org/Publications/BriefsSeries/default.aspx>

Six new CROP books in the pipeline

The CROP book series ‘*International Studies in Poverty Research*’, published by Zed Books London, was re-launched during the spring 2014. So far, six book proposals have approved and contracted by Zed’s editorial board and the final manuscripts for these will be submitted in late 2014 / early 2015:

1. **Water and Development: Good Governance after Neoliberalism**, edited by Ronaldo Munck et al.
2. **Protecting the Health of the Poor: Social Movements in the South**, edited by Abraar Karan and Geeta Sodhi
3. **Poverty and Inequality in Middle Income Countries: Policy Achievements, Political Obstacles**, edited by Gemma Wright, Einar Braathen, and Julian May
4. **Sustainability and Development: The Challenge of Social Change**, edited by Alberto D. Cimadamore, Maurice Mittelmark, Gro Th. Lie, and Fungisai P. Gwanzura Ottemöller
5. **Poverty and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): A critical assessment and a look forward**, edited by Alberto D. Cimadamore, Gabriele Köhler and Thomas Poge

The first book scheduled for publication is “**Water and Development: Good Governance after Neoliberalism**”, which will be released in September 2015.



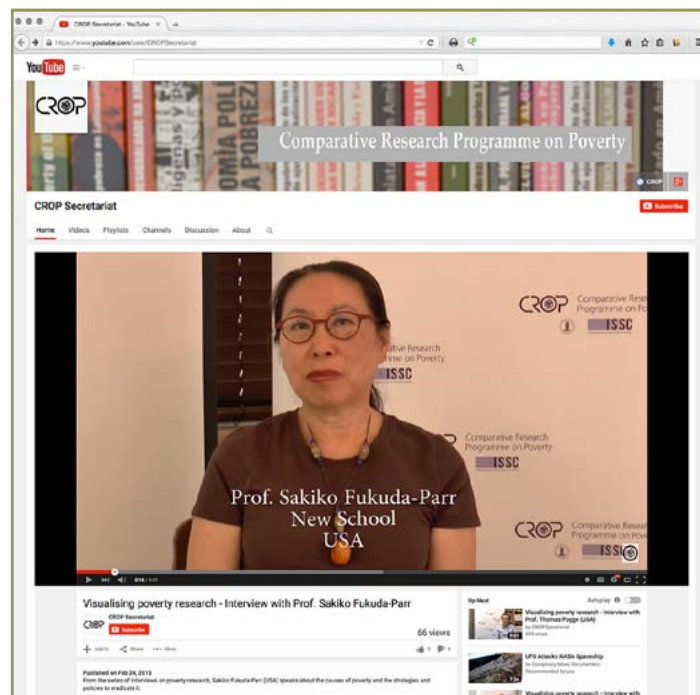
Status of the project “Visualising Poverty Research”

Visualising Poverty Research was a new project, launched by CROP in September 2014. It seeks to disseminate poverty research to a wider audience using video interviews published on CROP’s YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/user/CROPsecretariat). Scholars in CROP’s network are invited to answer three standard questions related to poverty and the causes and actions to eradicate it – based on their research.

By 20 June 2015, there were 18 interviews available, in addition to a general video presenting the project.

During its first 9 months of operation (11 September - 20 June), the channel produced the following results:

- A total number of **2139** views – 1010 of these in 2015
- It has been accessed from **73** different countries around the world, whereby Norway, US, UK and Argentina account for 60% of the visits.
- Six interviews had more than **100 viewings each**, while five other videos had 50 or more viewings
- We are happy with the project’s result during these first nine months. Although the number of viewings is still moderate, we believe that this is an efficient



way of disseminating knowledge with a potential to reach a wider audience than our written publications. In the future, we will continue to include interviews with more members of our network and to make the channel known to an increasing audience.

Visit to the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala, Sweden



CROP’s Higher Executive Officer Inge Tesdal received an Erasmus+ Staff Mobility Training Stipend to visit the **Nordic Africa Institute** (NAI - <http://www.nai.uu.se/>) at Uppsala University, Sweden.

NAI is a Nordic centre for research, documentation and information on modern Africa. The Institute is jointly financed by the Nordic countries and is dedicated to providing timely, critical and alternative research and analysis of Africa and to strengthen the co-operation between African and Nordic researchers. NAI provides many of the same services as CROP (such as communication and dissemination of research results, library services, hosting of guest researchers etc.). It was therefore beneficial and fruitful

to spend time at NAI to learn and exchange knowledge and experience.

As part of the visit, Tesdal attended the opening of the *Nordic Africa Research Network* (NARN), which is hosted by NAI. The purpose of NARN is to promote research cooperation between Africanists in the Nordic countries. It is a multidisciplinary platform

where users can further develop research ideas, share knowledge, acquire new insights, engage others, enhance innovative research and gain visibility. This is achieved through workshops, conferences, training sessions and lectures. The website can be accessed at: <http://www.narn.se>



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ISSC appoints CROP Fellows 2014-2018

CROP Fellows are ambassadors of the CROP programme and constitute a core resource group of committed scholars and/or activists who can lend ideas, help promote the CROP network, lead strategic initiatives in thematic working groups and serve on programme committees for CROP workshops and other events.

In response to an open call launched in the autumn 2014, CROP received almost 60 applications from all over the world. Our primary focus during the selection procedure was on relevant high level poverty-related research. However, in line with our mandate from the ISSC, regional and gender balance was also taken into consideration.

Official appointments are made by the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and the honorary title “CROP Fellow” is awarded for a 4-year period. As key scholars in the field of poverty research, our CROP Fellows will join a vibrant core network where they will be given the opportunity to contribute towards our programme’s central mission.

The 22 CROP Fellows for 2014-2018 are:

Isahaque Ali (Bangladesh), Carlos Barba (Mexico), Sonia Bhalotra (UK), Luis Cabrera (Australia), Mayari



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Castillo (Chile), Neera Chandhoke (India), Enrique Delamonica (Nigeria), Robyn Eversole (Australia), Anete Brito L. Ivo (Brazil), Karima Korayem (Egypt), Sonia Alvarez Leguizamón (Argentina), Fortunato Mallimaci (Argentina), Julian May (South Africa), Santosh Mehrotra (India), Babatunde Omilola (Nigeria), Camilo Pérez-Bustillo (Guatemala), Maria Petmesidou (Greece), Jennifer Sherman (US), Hilary Silver (US), Paul Spicker (UK), Lucy Williams (US), and Shin Yamada (Japan)

Please see <http://www.crop.org/Fellows/2014-2018/default.aspx> for more detailed information about the individual fellows.

CALENDAR

CROP Upcoming Events

9-13 September

SEMINAR, World Social Science Seminar on Sustainable Urbanization: “Urban governance to tackle urban poverty and environmental sustainability” organised by ISSC in partnership with CROP, the Urbanization and Global Environmental Change Project (UGEC) and the Cities Alliance. DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

12 September

CROP SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE MEETING, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA.

13-16 September

SCIENTIFIC PANELS during the World Social Science Forum 2015; “Transforming Global Relations for a Just World”, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA.

14 September

BOOK LAUNCH: Launch of the book “Water and Development. Good Governance after Neoliberalism” edited by Ronaldo Munck, Narathius Asingwire, Honor Fagan and Consolata Kabonesa and part of the CROP-Zed book series. DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

