

Presentation of the funded projects in 2010 for the « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » Programme

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### **Project title**

**AMP - Medically Assisted Reproduction and Infertility in a Globalizing World (Pretoria, Ouagadougou, Paris)**

### **Abstract**

Medically Assisted Reproduction and Infertility in a Globalizing World (Pretoria, Ouagadougou, Paris) The use of biotechnology in the case of medically assisted procreation is becoming an increasingly globalized practice (its actors are mobile, as are the gametes...). It is inscribed in a context where the use of new communication technologies allows for an access to medical information. Nowadays, in a growing number of African cities, private hospitals (in which doctors from the public sector intervene) are taking care of infertile couples. Some of them come from neighboring countries which are lacking services dealing with such issue, other fly to Europe to benefit from these techniques. This situation has to be understood with the lack of social recognition of infertility in sub-Saharan Africa as well as with the political unwillingness to turn it into a Public Health issue while medical doctors and demographers do affirm that the fight against infertility has to do with the demographic transition. Infertility do also poses the question of gender relation in a context of social change. In this regard, it is an empirical entry into the issue of women's vulnerability (abuse, divorce, social downgrading, suicide...) in a context where the «valence différentielle des sexes» (differential valency of sexes) leads men to hardly recognize their own infertility. The project aims to assess the increasing penetration of these techniques in Africa looking at two countries inscribed in contrasting social and economic realities as well as falling under different laws (Pretoria in South Africa and Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso). A third fieldwork site is located in Paris to assess specific situation of migrant couples or of couples engaged in logic of therapeutic mobility. The project also aims to study, among couples who had children using medically assisted procreation, the effects of these techniques on their theories of procreation, on the way they see filiation (especially with regards to the lineage model), and on their parental models. With the aim of understanding medically assisted procreation in the context of globalization, our project will look at health clinic web sites which are offering medically assisted procreation services, at blogs, forums and other kind of materials available on the web. This choice is grounded on observations made during preceding

research projects in anthropology of health (Aids, Genetic disease...) in which members of the present team have witness how the web has become an important source of information for health professional and some patients on the African continent.

**Partners**

Centre Population et Développement (CEPED)  
*Université Paris Descartes*  
Centre d'Etudes d'Afrique Noire (CEAN)  
*IEP de Bordeaux*  
Centre d'Etudes des mondes africains (CEMAF)  
*CNRS DR Paris A*  
Centre de Recherche sur les Médiations (CREM)  
*Université Paul Verlaine METZ*

**Coordinator**

Doris Bonnet - CEPED

**ANR funding**

225 161 €

**Starting date  
and duration**

Décembre 2010 - 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-011

**Cluster label**

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**Project title** **ANDROMAQUE - Anthropology of Law in the African and Asian Muslim Worlds**

**Abstract**

The study of law and legal institutions has been largely neglected, in the Muslim world, except precisely what refers to Islam. This applies on all levels: legal training, development of the law, law personnel, law professions, the police and legal management of criminality, legal decision-making, application of judgments, the carrying out of sentences, the system of incarceration, parallel justices, judicial pleas, the impact of external assistance on reforms, etc. It creates a number of biases and stereotypes on law and justice in Muslim worlds, which are exacerbated by the claims of different political actors, like Islamist movements asking for the application of “Islamic Sharia” and governments aligning themselves on these slogans. It is inconceivable, however, to be interested in these societies without trying to understand the issues which the law not only reflects, but also organizes and constitutes in itself, just like one cannot study the law of these countries without taking into account the range of practices which surround its development, its administration, its application and its real-life experience. The ANDROMAQUE program wants to conduct an anthropological study of the law in societies wholly or partly Muslim. It seeks first to question the relationship between law and Islam, while re-specifying the answer that was given to it. It starts from a series of observations on the established legal anthropology, but also on the lack of attention given to the question of legal practices. To make up this deficit, it proposes to substitute for the anthropology of Muslim law a legal anthropology in the Muslim worlds (which includes situations where Islam is in the minority). It gives itself a precise objective, at the core of the law: ownership, the contract which relates to it and its transmission; it starts from a privileged point of observation, that of the conflict resolution bodies. Finally, it is methodologically combined with an ethnography of practices, a linguistic anthropology and a praxiological study of the reference rules. The ANDROMAQUE Program pursues a double objective. On the one hand, it is a question of building and carrying out a praxiological anthropology of the law of property and its transfer, with the identification of the orientation, in context

and action, of the people involved in the activities which are related to it. Also, it wants to show that Islam is only occasionally referred to and that the dynamics of the law are not subordinated to it overall. The first objective aims at making substantial progress in the social sciences of the law. It consists in laying the bases of an anthropology of law anchored in the description of its practices, to show how the law is accomplished in an active relationship with rules worked out by their users and to treat the question of the law starting from the practices, the language and the texts; and also to show the inextricably dependent character of economic and legal factors towards which the people involved orient themselves, i.e., to refute the idea of an anthropology of law separated from economic considerations (and conversely). The second objective consists of evaluating the place of the reference to the authority of Islamic law. The reference to the authority of Islam is probably occasional and, when it appears, is part of the banality and routine of carrying out legal activities. Can we agree then to the absence of Islamic authority from legal rules? We would rather re-specify the question: instead of wondering what is the Islamic authority of legal rules, one will try to describe, in context and action, the modes of use and reference to legal rules and the production, always situated and specific, of its authority. And eventually (only at the end of the analysis), what it can have which is specifically Islamic.

**Partners**

Centre Jacques Berque pour les Etudes en Sciences Humaines et Sociales (CJB)  
Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP)

**Coordinator**

Baudouin Dupret - CJB

**ANR funding**

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ANR-10-SUDS-004

**Cluster label**

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### **Project title**

**APPI - Scattered Public Action. Production and Institutionnalisation of Public Action in Water and Land tenure Sectors (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger)**

### **Abstract**

In West Africa, in contexts where States are weak and dependent on international aid, the possibility of elaborating autonomous and efficient sector-based policies is at question. Reforms implemented in main public services have been encouraged by international institutions and are based on liberalisation and privatisation. Beyond problems regarding their practical implementation, assessing these reforms has led to mixed reviews. Institutional changes have led to the emergence of public but also private actors as well as local associations contributing to deliver these services at the local level with various means and specific strategies. The outcome is a weakly efficient disseminated public action. However, accomplished reforms can be identified in some countries as well as local original innovations and public action revealing State involvement. By taking the political economy of aid-dependent countries into consideration, an important issue is to empirically investigate the links among the State and sponsors and to examine the multiplier effects of public action actors and eventually to identify the conditions for effective public action. More specifically, the research project aims to analyse the implementation process of a public action in aid-dependent countries and to identify the factors that might or not lead to its institutionalisation. The objective is to contribute to the debate on the nature of State, on the conditions of institutional and political changes in aid-dependent States, on the possibility of conducting autonomous public policies in these countries. Research will be conducted on a limited number of countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger) and subjects (drinkable water, land tenure) to allow accurate comparability and robust conclusions. Final results will be discussed along with the implied stakeholders. These two sectors are key sectors of public intervention and refer to different principles : an articulation of private operators, public actors and associations for Water and a combination of public and customary principles for Land. The project will : -analyse the processes of policies' negotiation and definition in two sectors (drinkable water, land tenure) at the national level by

focusing on actors (domestic and international), on models and conflicting conceptions and on arbitration and negotiation processes;- deeply investigate local innovations by identifying their origin, the involved actors and the institutional arrangements that are proposed; - question the articulation among different action levels by documenting the way that local actors interpret, divert or take advantage of systems designed at the national and the international levels and the arbitrations by which local organisational and institutional innovations influence or not domestic policies; - be dedicated to the issue of the articulation of Water and Land. Several research disciplines (Institutional Economics, Development Anthropology, Sociology and Political Sciences) will be brought together to build a common analytical framework. The project is original with regards to its expected theoretical findings since the analytical tools widely used in developed countries to analyse public policies will be wisely and maturely transposed to the context of weak international-aid-dependent States. The project is also innovative with respect to the implemented method since it targets interaction of various disciplines on specific research objects (Water and Land Tenure) by creating common analytical instruments. Eventually, the project will build on a research partnership involving both research institutions and operational field institutions to ensure the testability and the implications of the obtained results on an accurate basis. The project will thereby launch an ambitious research program on public policy production processes in developing countries.

**Partners**

Laboratoire d'Etude et de Recherche sur l'Economie, les Politiques et les Systèmes Sociaux (LEREPS)  
*Université Toulouse 1 Capitole*  
 Développement et Sociétés (UMR 201)  
*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement*  
 Centre d'Etudes d'Afrique Noire (CEAN)  
*CNRS DR 15 Aquitaine Limousin*  
 Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques (GRET)

**Coordinator**

Catherine Baron - LEREPS

**ANR funding**

240 000 €

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Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-015

**Cluster label**

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### **Project title**

**CADHOM – Disasters and human rights**

### **Abstract**

This project contributes to improve the research in the South by associating researchers of the South on the issue of human rights always in situation of conflict and resistances faced with the universalism of these rights depending on international conventions. This project is a comparative legal research on relations between human rights and environmental disaster. We can notice that social sciences literature as regards disasters is very weak especially on law. The legal aspect of the disasters, mainly present at the level of the prevention and organization of the assistance mechanisms, is not very interested in the impact upon the human rights and on the way of the society face the disaster. This is an environmental justice issue. Indeed, the social inequalities and the situation of dependence of the victims of disasters make them particularly vulnerable. A natural or industrial disaster is always a social disaster. But human rights don't concern only the victims; they concern also the public and private rescuers whose rights and obligations according to the human rights are to be taken into account. The role of the human rights in relation with environmental disasters has been too often ignored or under estimated as a resilience issue and tool. Thus, taking into account human rights during the disaster is the heart of the problems because of the emergency. Are all human rights always available during the disaster? Are there legal or practical derogation? It will be also necessary to study the relationship between human rights and environmental disaster before and after the disaster. Many international and regional organisations just begin to become aware of these complex relationships. During and after the disaster is the big issue of ecological refugees either international refugees or internal displaced people. The research proposes to use the draft convention on the international status of environmentally-displaced persons as a legal case study. This convention was drafted by the responsible of this project (OMIJ- CRSDP-CRIDEAU and the CIDCE). It applies in all types of disasters as well natural as accidental which affect at the same time man and the environment. It would not be pertinent for the human rights to limit them only on the climate change refugees. We want to evaluate the relevance of this draft

international instrument, confronted with the current rules of international human rights law relating to migrations as to the comparative national laws in four continents (Europe, Africa, Asia, South America) and six countries (Argentina, Brazil, United Republic of Cameroon, Tunisia, Turkey, Vietnam).

**Partners**

Observatoire des Mutations Institutionnelles (OMIJ)  
*Université de Limoges*  
Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI)  
*SciencesPo*  
Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement (CIDCE)  
Association Française pour la Prévention des Catastrophes Naturelles (AFPCN)

**Coordinator**

Jean-Pierre Marguenaud - OMIJ

**ANR funding**

240 000 €

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Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

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ANR-10-SUDS-017

**Cluster label**

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### Project title

**CRITERES - Crises - Work, Employment and Income in Societies of the South**

### Abstract

The financial crisis in September 2008 has put the issue of employment back in the headlines, reviving debate on the application of governmental employment policies. The 7 researchers involved in the project presented here – anthropologists, sociologists, and an economist, working in the IRD, the CNRS, and in university research – are all specialists of “the South”, observing on a variety of terrains mismatches between policy, social constraints and the aspirations of the people policy is supposed to serve. Taking such observations as our starting point, we have set ourselves the following objectives: - analysis of the role of conceptions of work in the functioning of the labour market - critical examination of the universal categories (labour, employment, unemployment, under-employment, proper employment, etc.) used in expert discourse on the job market. We propose to start out with a study of the concrete situations conventionally characterised as “under-employment” and “unemployment”: migrant women working as domestics, “poor” women working in Argentina in emergency job programmes, unskilled workers left workless between jobs in India and in Algeria, work-seekers handled in Morocco by the Government and in China by private human-resource fairs. Local interpretations of work and employment that have been revealed by field work will enable us to assess tensions and discrepancies between views of work and ways in which the relation to jobs is qualified when targets are set for employment policies, and when expertise and scientific disciplines are oriented. Particular attention will be paid to differential conceptions of the lack – more or less durable – of employment in countries where, unlike those of the North, the unemployed do not enjoy a status that is linked to social benefits and clearly crystallised in subjective awareness. By importing into our specific fields the crucial questions raised by the sociology of work in Western economies, we hope to contribute to the development of comparative study, in a context in which the North / South division is losing its pertinence to current configurations of labour. The ongoing recession that is the context of our project is used as an instrument of analysis. The global processes designated as a

“world crisis” are pervaded by a multiplicity of logics and suffused with concrete experiences; the fact that jobs are becoming rare does not efface the plurality of imaginary representations that structure people’s relation to work.

**Partners** Développement et Sociétés (UMR 201)  
*IRD*

**Coordinator** Pascale Absi - UMR 201

**ANR funding** 120 952 €

**Starting date and duration** Décembre 2010 – 42 mois

**Reference** ANR-10-SUDS-010

**Cluster label** -

**Project title**

**FABRICAMIG.SA - Manufacturing Migrations and Knowledge-related : Mobilities, Productive spaces and Generations**

**Abstract**

The pluridisciplinary social science research project « Manufacturing Migrations and Knowledge-related : Mobilities, Productive spaces and Generations » (sociology, geography, demography, socio-psychology and anthropology) analyses the mechanisms of production of migratory knowledge, as they are the results of the mobilities and the activities of transmigrant and trans-border populations in two areas of the world (North and Central America, Maghreb-Machrek). It aims at studying the international migration social dynamics, according to its space, economic and time dimensions. It leads then to question knowledge society understatements which are commonly used by international organisms discourses. If migrations are easily related to the first two dimensions, partly because of the transnationalization of spaces and economic forces, the time-related dimension of migrations is not so obvious. After decades of repeated migratory circulations in those two areas of the world, we cannot miss the first elements that give this reality a consequent time depth, from all over the migratory generation chain. The research is no more bound to establish a social fact, but it has to question a type of sociality that is produced in the societies we choose to investigate. Are international migrations the bases of a liquid social order (Bauman), that gives no supports for individuals (Castel), a social order that is de-institutionalized (Dubet), or are they pointing another type of sociality, neither liquid nor solid, which has to be defined but could be nonetheless, as a first approximation, the result of an art, a social technique of bricolage, specifically grounded in the geographic areas we have selected? The project is organized by practical markers and follows an epistemic track. From this epistemic point of view, we can broadly characterize the sociologic stands in two poles. On the one hand, there are those who underline the situated and local character of action, the actor's agency and the unceasing reconfiguration of the social ties. Social relations are then considered as always dependant of local bargaining and power struggles, they seem contingent and historically variable. On the other hand, are approaches which

focus on the question of permanence and on the reproduction of social structures which appears to exert restriction on what is possible. This tension between two epistemologies (but also the politics that underlie them) is going through all social sciences creating sometimes insurmountable barriers between theoretical worlds that conceive themselves highly incompatible. Migration studies are indisputably concern by this tension. Our proposition would be to establish a link between those worlds, between Latour and Bourdieu for example, for the benefit of the migration issue. It would then be our stake to attempt to define the degrees of malleability of the social migratory world, by observing how are configured knowledge in the three thematic lines selected, space, economy and time. Consequently we have chosen to articulate three analytic approaches of migration: the first one focus on spatial dynamics bound to the international mobilities of populations whether they are transnational or transborder; the second one, from working sites, consists in analyzing the strategies of mobility and migration that structure labor markets; the third one deals with the temporal dimensions of migration, in its family and social components. This research will be grounded in two geographic areas: North and Central America and the Maghreb and Maghreb.

**Partners**

Centre d'Etudes Mexicaines et Centraméricaines (CEMCA-UMIFRE N°16)  
 Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail (LEST)  
*CNRS délégation Provence et Corse*

**Coordinator**

Delphine Mercier - CEMCA-UMIFRE N°16

**ANR funding**

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Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-013

**Cluster label**

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### **Project title**

**FEGEAC - Families, Gender and activity in sub saharan Africa: What changes in the management of households' well being ?**

### **Abstract**

Social and population dynamics observed in recent decades in Africa induced significant changes within the family organization: emergence of new family patterns, new rules of unions formation, progress in schooling (especially for women), the delay of age at first marriage, rising divorce, etc.. These changes occurred in a context of strong population growth, urbanization and a lasting degradation of the economic (but also epidemiologic) situation. These phenomena affect in various ways the well-being of households and their ability to cope with difficult situations and thereby alter social relationships in general and gender relations especially. The drastic deterioration of urban wages is among the most significant events of recent decades. While the modern sector of urban economies loses power, the informal sector held by women develops, placing women at the center of the survival strategies of households. The flow of monetary resources in the couple - and more generally into the family - is modified each time, forcing men and women to negotiate new role in the sphere of intra-family. This multidisciplinary project aims to analyze the new family patterns in African cities through the study of gender relations and more specifically in meeting the basic needs of household members. We propose to work in 3 capitals of West Africa, Cotonou, Lomé, Ouagadougou, which are characterized by high population growth due to constant rural-urban mobility, but also large flows of people moving between the urban centers, because of the increased trade driven by women at the regional and international levels. The growing involvement of women in the economy changes their status and affects gender relations. It also participates to the emergence of new family patterns in these cities that have to be updated. This project has several objectives : to analyze contemporary forms of families in large urban centers in Africa; – to study the distribution of resources and expenditures in households and families; – to analyze the forms of mobility associated with the economic activity of women in these urban centers; – to understand and analyze the implications of phenomena like resource management,

cost sharing, mobility, on the profile of urban households and on family dynamics and nuptiality; – to analyze mutations of the insurance functions of marital unions in an anthropological and demographic perspective; – to better describe and analyze concomitant changes in social relations and in particular the diversity of gender relations. This project brings together researchers from north and south institutions: the Laboratoire Population Développement Environnement (LPED) from the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) and the university of Provence (UP) in France; the Centre de Formation et de Recherche en Population (CEFOP) from the university of Calavi in Cotonou ; the Unité de Recherche Démographique (URD) from the university of Lomé and the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP) from the university of Ouagadougou.

**Partners** Laboratoire Population Développement Environnement (LPED)  
*Institut de recherche pour le développement*

**Coordinator** Agnès Adjamagbo - LPED

**ANR funding** 249 999 €

**Starting date and duration** Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference** ANR-10-SUDS-005

**Cluster label** -

**Project title**

**GLOBIBER - The revival of Iberian Imperial States (1808-1930) : an original globalization?**

**Abstract**

Since the World history school emerged in the USA in the 1980s, it has seen strong growth in the Anglo-Saxon world. However, the decentring of perspectives proposed by that school seems to encounter difficulties when dealing with the Iberian Peninsula; according to this view, the loss of the American colonies between 1808 and 1825 signalled the definitive demise of Iberian imperialism. The loss of Spain's last imperial possessions in 1898—the Disaster—and the subjection of the Portuguese empire to British suzerainty in 1890 supposedly confirms the notion that the fates of these former colonial powers, now considered decadent, were untypical. Challenging such a skewed view, this project seeks to show the importance of the imperial dimension of the Iberian States in the contemporary age (1808-1930). In the Iberian Peninsula more than elsewhere, the imperial dimension is indeed essentially a legacy of the past: it would be naive to think that the independence of the Latin American colonies wiped out networks and flows of relations world-wide or destroyed the social dynamics that sustained empire for three centuries. Nor should we think that the Spanish and Portuguese nations that grew up from the 1830s on can be confined strictly to their peninsular horizons: the 1812 Constitution of Cadiz did after all define the nation as a meeting of two hemispheres, American and European. In Portugal, we know the extent to which empire has lain at the heart of national construction. The will to be part of empire is a primary foundation-stone, especially from a regional perspective, and the function of empire as the nursery of a new collective identity grew increasingly in importance throughout the 19th century, when colonial wars revived the imperial aspiration. The present perspective views those Iberian States as composite political/administrative complexes, comprising a metropolis and overseas possessions, the parts of which were inseparable and in constant interaction. Our externalist, multiplex approach places the metropolis/colonies relationship at the heart of any analysis and breaks with nationalistic historiographic traditions that virtually ignore the importance of overseas possessions. In the sphere of migratory flows, economic and

social, cultural and intellectual relations, we are aware of the powerful forces that pervaded the Iberian world in the 19th and 20th centuries. Thanks to much ground-breaking work we can henceforth be sure that many colonial and metropolitan political problems shared common ground (anarchism, the slavery question and the labour question, for example), but nevertheless little work has been done to date on the problem of the formation of the State, crucial as it is. In fact we believe that for a not-inconsiderable part of public opinion and for a major part of elite groups, imperial political reality was just as meaningful as national reality. According to Josep Ma Fradera, the Iberian empires are the first "modern" empires in history and as such are a field for the study of institutional and administrative systems which controlled large populations and immense territories and devised original systems of state control which were later imitated by the great colonial empires of the late 19th century. In addressing the question of the revival of the Iberian imperial States, this research seeks not only to lay bare the skein of relations and the strong interconnections linking metropolises and overseas possessions, but also to uncover the logic underpinning these networks. And finally, it seeks to demonstrate the resilience of the modes of organisation of power that survived the rifts of independence. This will therefore be fertile ground for Theda Skocpol's famous proposal in *Bringing the state back in*, which called in particular for a redoubling of comparative historical studies.

**Partners**

Casa de Velazquez (CVZ)  
 Université Montaigne-Bordeaux III (AMERIBER)  
 Centre d'Histoire Espaces et Cultures (CHEC)  
*Université Blaise Pascale - Clermont II*  
 Centre de la Méditerranée Moderne et Contemporaine (CMMC)  
*Université de Nice - Sophia*

**Coordinator**

Stéphane Michonneau - CVZ

**ANR funding**

236 600 €

**Starting date and duration**

Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-006

**Cluster label**

-

**Project title**

**INEGSANTE - Tackling Inequalities in Health and Access to Health Care in African and Middle-Eastern Countries: Challenges of Measurement and Explanation**

**Abstract**

The 2009 landmark report from the WHO Commission on "social determinants of health" has reemphasized the universally observed inequalities in morbidity and premature mortality to the detriment of socio-economic groups at the lowest level of the social gradient. In developing countries, following the so-called 1987 "Bamako Initiative" introducing cost-recovery policies and user-fees at the point of delivery of public health care, the equity debate has been rather focused on the social distribution of both health care financing and access to health care. Recent research, including that carried out in Palestine and in four African capitals by some of the teams participating in this project (INSERM/IRD/University Aix-Marseille II UMR SE4S and GREQAM/IDEP), has however shown that aggregate summary measures of vertical and horizontal inequality (such as concentration indices derived from the general class of Gini-type and rank-based measures), which have been widely used in the health economics literature dealing with developed countries, may not be fully appropriate in the context of developing countries where out-of-pocket payments at the point of health care consumption represent a greater share of total expenditures (often >50% in low-income countries). The INEGSANTE research project is directly related to themes 4 (Catastrophe, risks, vulnerabilities) and 1 (Demographic dynamics and future of societies in developing countries) of the call for proposals "les Suds Aujourd'hui II". It proposes to improve the scientific debate about equity in health care expenditures and in access to health care in developing countries in three related ways: -To transfer to this field recent methodological advances in the measurement of inequality from the tax and public economics literature (notably using new non-linear estimation methods of decomposition and microsimulation techniques that are more appropriate for disentangling the respective roles of individual behaviours and preferences and of characteristics of health care delivery systems and financing schemes in the analysis of equity). -To re-examine the relationship between income and health care inequalities (notably with an attempt to operationalise in this field Sen's

concepts of “adaptive preferences and capability deprivation” and through measuring ex post re-ranking effects of health care expenditures on income distribution ). -To perform econometric analysis applying, for the first time, these approaches to national household surveys including detailed data on health care expenditures and consumption in a large sample of 12 African and Middle-Eastern low-income (Burkina-Faso, Senegal, Zambia), lower middle-income (Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia) and upper middle-income (Lebanon, South Africa) countries. Contextualization of analysis and interpretation of data will be facilitated by the active participation of researchers from the EMRO region of the WHO and from the Universities of Birzeit, Cape Town and Tunis). In addition to scientific valorisation of the results, impact on international debates and on policy-makers will be facilitated by the role of some of the involved researchers as experts for various international organizations (World Bank, ILO, Global Fund, WHO, etc.).

**Partners** UMR 912  
*Université de la Méditerranée*

**Coordinator** Jean-Paul Moatti – UMR/912/SE4S

**ANR funding** 226 247 €

**Starting date and duration** Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference** ANR-10-SUDS-007

**Cluster label** -

## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### **Project title**

**LATINASSIST- Institutional supply and agency rationales: women on welfare in six Latin American metropolis**

### **Abstract**

In this project we wish to study the social effects of public welfare policies implemented in Latin America, in six large cities (Buenos Aires, Bogotá, São Paulo, Guadalajara, Havana, Santiago de Chile). These welfare programmes represent a new generation of public policies, in which various institutional public actors play a role at different territorial scales, as well as international, national or local, private, profit and non-profit organisations, Latin America has been the experimental laboratory of this new generation of policies conceived as intermediary mechanisms between social protection and the struggle against poverty, which generate a "right to social assistance", in a context where social insurance systems, instituted for the most over half a century ago, have suffered from economic and political reforms of the state as well as demographic and labour market changes. Rooted in charitable, social or human right frameworks, resorting to social or security control methods, to contractualisation or conditionalities, these policies are intertwined with various initiatives, aiming at women empowerment or the promotion of economic activity, improvement of health or educational status, territorial cohesion or the reduction of discrimination. Women often happen to be their main targets, because of their social roles, of their potentialities, their capacities, of the discrimination they are subject to or the transformation of family structures. We wish to evaluate the social effects of some of these social interventions in terms of agency rationales, relational configurations (family, gender, social), as well as the various uses of public policies and institutional supply they foster - i.e. intentional or non intentional effects, including resistance. We would like to examine the different individual and collective positioning, social status and identity they seem to mobilise, from women who are their declared beneficiaries as mothers, workers, retired workers, poor, etc. What do beneficiaries do with welfare assistance, and how does welfare affect its beneficiaries, particularly when they are women? How is the transferred cash used? How are behaviours, social relationships within and outside the family, representations transformed? How do relations in private

spheres, on work sites, within communities, evolve (between men and women, between generations), how do women beneficiaries adapt their strategies to their new status and occupational and personal opportunities, once they become welfare beneficiaries? Which relational patterns are being promoted between institutional welfare supply and beneficiaries, and who are the mediators of these patterns? How do these patterns impact citizenship regimes? The project will thus contribute to the reflection on social changes triggered by woman-targeted social policies, whose paradigms, methods and rationales circulate in most developing countries, if not beyond. The scientific and professional networks we are integrated into will allow for an amplification of our contribution to these debates at international level through publication, dissemination, teaching and consulting. The project finally aims at feeding into a theoretical debate, taking place in Europe as well as in other regions of the world, focussed on the management of social issues and problems spurring in a globalisation context, on the role of social policies towards helping social groups who are loosely or not integrated within statutory wage labour to cope with social risks, as well as on the relationship between assistance and employment. More generally, our work will contribute to the debate bearing on the role of social policies towards building social cohesion and state legitimacy.

**Partners**

Développement et Sociétés (D et S UMR 201)  
*Université Panthéon Sorbonne Paris I*  
Laboratoire interdisciplinaire pour la sociologie économique  
(LISE UMR 5262)  
*Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers*

**Coordinator**

Bruno Lautier - D et S UMR 201

**ANR funding**

204 066 €

**Starting date  
and duration**

Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-008

**Cluster label**

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### Project title

**MIPRIMO – West - african migration narratives**

### Abstract

West-African Migration Narratives. Narratives accounts, imagined worlds and social dynamics in West-African Migrations. Mobility has deep historical roots in West African societies and narratives pertaining to intra-continental African mobility show that it is perceived as part of specific cultural universes. The aim of the project is to collect narratives of these migrations as told by the migrants themselves, by their kins or by local artistic media (films, literature, griots) and to assess them as factors of mobility. Linguistic discourses and practices can be used as a specific methodological material of a mixed nature (both anthropological and sociolinguistic) provided they are historically contextualized. Far from being strictly determined by economic factors, emigration is embedded into myths, beliefs and representations, the importance of which is worth investigating. Our project aims at analyzing how narratives are constructed and produced and at assessing their social and cultural roles in West African societies. Narratives as well as the various lexical, and discursive forms are a key to the understanding of the symbolic imaginary which both reveals and reshapes social logics. What is the exact place of narratives on migrations in people's everyday life? What are the sociological influences on the left-behind population, especially women? When, by who and why are these narratives conceived, developed, and voiced? How are they appropriated, and re-elaborated by social actors, whether in songs, choreographies, oral literature, everyday informal talks or in media (radio, TV series, films, internet)? How do narratives transform social relations and power relations at the local level? How are these forms of polyphonic and interactive linguistic productions relayed and reified by political leaders, or by artists especially in towns? How do they transform social dynamics at the local level? A particular attention will be paid to the role of women in the production and circulation of narratives, since it is likely that they play a crucial role. In many villages where men are missing because of their emigration, they are omnipresent in these narratives. Life is partly shaped by oral interactions about men, which transform social relations and norms of behavior, especially within the households. Women's narratives are different from those of men because women

have a different perception of space.

**Partners**

Centre Population & Développement (CEPED)  
*Université Paris Descartes*  
Lettres, langages et arts (LLA)  
*Université Toulouse II Le Mirail*

**Coordinator**

Cécile Canut - CEPED

**ANR funding**

251 300 €

**Starting date  
and duration**

Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-001

**Cluster label**

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**Project title**

**PRODISDOM -The French Overseas Departments  
Between Proximity and Distance : Construction and  
Politicization of Boundaries**

**Abstract**

The main purpose of this project is to identify why and how the construction, and today's reinforcement in DOMs societies, of boundaries which split the "close" ones from the "remote" ones, particularly on ethno-racial's basis, came to challenge the application of the so-called French republican model in Overseas departments; with respect to the relations between groups that represent those societies on the one hand and in regards to the relationship with the metropolitan France on the other hand. This identification aims to better estimate the obstacles that impede the resolution of numerous economic and social difficulties and which overwhelm the future of those territories in question within the French ambit. The review of the present challenge involves several tensions and furthermore, implies an examination as accurate as possible of the extent of blindness and "white lies" that commonly characterized the implementation of the above-named model, dealing with the weakening of its normative references, abstract and universal. The widespread movement of social protest that occurred in these DOMs in late 2008 and early 2009, whose social actors have expressed - beyond immediate material claims - an overall discomfort regarding the frustrations related to their citizenship. The social actors of the widespread social movement that occurred in these DOMs in late 2008 and early 2009 expressed - beyond immediate material claims - an overall discomfort and frustration related to their citizenship. Thereby, "les Etats généraux de l'Outre-mer" of last year and the last referendum held in French Guyana and Martinique in January 2010, on a constitutional and institutional amendments of these two departments, represent the background of the planned work. All these events, which have been perfect examples of the main ambiguity linked with the core of social and political dynamics in the construction process of boundaries, must be subject to examination. This ambiguity must challenge drastically the distance of a central State considered being far away and, therefore, to claim the focus of social and political life of these departments on the basis of the proximity that exists between

their inhabitants - proximity perceived as automatic and adorned with all virtues, - while waiting for that only State most of the reparation of evils which are reported. The assumption here formulated that the construction of boundaries drawn by the dialectic of the discursive categories of "proximity" and "distance" in various social fields in DOMs societies is not fully effective insofar as it is validated, recovered and eventually redirected or reformatted in a politization process- both by local officials and by the central government - which constitutes these boundaries in public affairs, when not directly the consequences of forces or political institutions themselves. Therefore, it is the study of terms and conditions, issues and effects - principally in terms of strategies - of this politization that this project wishes to pay a particular attention. Confronted, like many others society, to the major challenge of having to reconcile the requirement of equal treatment of all citizens with the consideration by the Republican State of the historical and cultural particularities (the notorious "specificities"), the DOMs can and should benefit from the general agreement that seems to finally admit that we can be both "equal and different." Nevertheless, the question remains whether such compatibility does not know limitations and if there are, what they are. This question constitutes the essential part of the cogitation to be conducted under a program of research on societies, which never stop asking and rearranging the issue of the common and the specific by articulating constantly the notions of proximity and distance.

**Partners**

Centre de Recherche sur les Pouvoirs Locaux dans la Caraïbe (CRPLC)  
*CNRS Paris Michel Ange*  
 Centre de Recherches sur les Sociétés de l'Océan Indien (CRESOI)  
*Université de la Réunion*  
 Centre européen de Sociologie et de Science politique (CESSP)  
*Université Panthéon Sorbonne Paris I*

**Coordinator**

Justin Daniel - CRPLC

**ANR funding**

200 000 €

**Starting date and duration**

Décembre 2010 - 48 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-003

**Cluster label**

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**Project title** SUBURBIN - SUBaltern URbanisation in INdia

**Abstract**

The SUBURBIN project (Subaltern Urbanization in India) acknowledges an ongoing process of urban shift from rural to urban population, but questions both its scholarly representation and measurement. It seeks to counter a vision of urbanization as reduced to a process of agglomeration and a competition between global cities. The hypothesis here is that there exists a diversity of trajectories of urbanization, which the project seeks to understand and describe in the context of India with a focus on its' small towns. It aims at bringing these marginal small agglomerations, whether statutorily urban or not, to the forefront of the analysis of urbanization dynamics. To do so, the project focuses on human settlements ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants and adopts a definition of 'urban' based on a uniform and physical definition resulting from the e-Geopolis program (ANR Methods and Corpus). The choice of India as the focus of study is justified for several reasons. One urban inhabitant out of ten in the world is an Indian, despite a restrictive definition of urban settlement. The dynamics of urbanization in India are more complex than what is often presented: beyond the ongoing growth of megacities, a double process of slowing residential migration and an increase in the number of small towns coexist. Caught between a nascent and a commanding urbanization, small town growth in India is in itself an interesting object of research since the situation varies from one state to another. Its sub-continental dimension enables us to test the hypothesis of a diversity of urbanization at work. This could call into question some of the results demonstrated by the New Economic Geography and further contribute to ongoing debates on the diversity of development models. The principal research questions are: (i) What are the characteristics of these small towns or "grey spaces", which are both recipients and motors of economic change? (ii) What are their contemporary economic dynamics? (iii) As agricultural activity declines in these areas, how does land get used and how is land ownership transferred? What are the growing non-agricultural uses of land: industry, services, residential development, SEZs? How are these changes spatially located? (iv) How is the distribution of public goods in emerging towns

shaped? What are the main explanatory factors behind such existing distribution: power relationships between socio-economic agents, role of public policies, proximity of the city to large urban centres and/or modes of governance? In answering these questions, we will attempt to point out the difference and continuity between rural and the urban realities in a functional rather than an administrative manner. In these small towns, the objective is to understand the main dynamics at stake and their combinations: are they in a dependency relationship with large agglomerations; are they a locus of endogenous growth where specific forms of innovations can emerge or are they relegated spaces? To answer these questions, the project proposes to combine quantitative and qualitative analyses. The quantitative dimension will enrich a geo-localized and rich database comprised of cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants into which existing statistical data will be fed. The methodology used to analyze this is based on a dialogue between geographers and economists with a focus on the issues of small town growth, location, in relationship to other settlements, as well as differences in urban types and outcomes contribution to growth and location, distribution of the hierarchy of settlements as well as differences in outcomes and types across regions. The qualitative dimension is based on fieldwork observation, using detailed case studies regarding access and distribution of land, socio-spatial distribution of basic services, and economic activities.

**Partners**

Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP)  
Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH)

**Coordinator**

Eric Denis - IFP

**ANR funding**

231 199 €

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Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-002

**Cluster label**

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

<b>Project title</b>	<b>TERMOS - Energy trajectories in the metro-regions of the South</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Energy resources play a fundamental role in economic development and poverty reduction. In most Southern countries, the challenge rests on the capacity to providing a reliable supply with respect to necessities – especially at the industrial level – while ensuring access to modern energy services for the entire population. This challenge has also to take into account long term environmental concerns, particularly those linked to climate change, although actions are going to take place in an uncertain context. Are big metropolises in emerging countries taking into account the energy challenge? This project analyses the transformations of energy systems in the economies with strong economic growth perspectives and increased energy consumption, by investigating the progressive isolation of metropolitan areas within the energy governance systems. The project explores the resulting transformations with respect to the equilibriums amongst mobilised resources (hydrocarbons, hydroelectricity, renewable energies, etc.), to the current concerns linked to a post-carbon economy, to the evolutions of consumption volumes and practices. Furthermore, it aims at comparing the bulk of these transformations with the dominant models of “energy transitions”. This proposal focuses on seven metropolitan regions (Buenos Aires, Delhi, Durban, The Cape, Mumbai, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo) of 4 emergent countries with intermediate revenues (Argentina, Brazil, India and South Africa) and on the analysis of the changes in the energy policies and systems with respect to the urban services for residential, industrial and commercial uses (with the exclusion of transports).</p>
<b>Partners</b>	<p>Laboratoire Techniques, Territoires et Sociétés (LATTS) <i>Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées</i> Centre de Recherche et de Documentation sur l'Amérique Latine (CREDAL) <i>CNRS délégation Paris A</i> Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH)</p>
<b>Coordinator</b>	Sylvy Jaglin - LATTS

**ANR funding** 240 000 €

**Starting date and duration** Décembre 2010 – 36 mois

**Reference** ANR-10-SUDS-016

**Cluster label** Advancity (ex Ville et Mobilité Durables)

**Project title**

**XenAfPol - The politics of xenophobic exclusion in Africa: mobilisation, local orders and violence**

**Abstract**

As the African population continues to grow and move, the continent's societies have seen increasing social, cultural, linguistic and economic heterogeneity. Cities and metropolitan areas have now reached a crossroads where local authorities have little effective control over the socio-economic processes which they have been charged to manage. Long-term and more recent voluntary and forced movements and forms of inclusion and exclusion going along with them contribute to a rapidly evolving redistribution of power and space that is at once highly visible but yet poorly understood. What makes this particularly visible today in several countries across the continent is the fact that exclusion has taken the form of violent attacks targeting more specifically foreigners or groups identified as ethnic, political, or religious outsiders. This project aims to document these phenomena in two specific areas: that of the changing social dynamics at work in the continent between hosts and strangers, nationals and foreigners and that of the role of the State in managing cultural diversity and socio-economic differentiation. This research project will distinguish itself from several different trends in the study of African societies which have produced a rich and diverse literature in the recent years. It will do so specifically in tackling xenophobic forms of exclusion (from their inception down to violent occurrences or demobilisation). Drawing from the rich literature on autochthony but without confining to it only, the project intends moving away from the study of violent groups seeking to overtake power either nationally or regionally, and approaches in terms of economies of war, armed conflicts and the (re)emergence of militia groups in the democratisation contexts. Three research questions will guide researchers' work: 1. The historicity of politics and place in the production of xenophobic exclusion and violence; 2. Forms of mobilisation, counter-mobilisation and demobilisation and 3. The question of State retreat or embeddedness. Building on a small group of experienced researchers familiar with African terrains and the management of this kind of projects, the partnership relies on a team of 16 senior and junior researchers, based in both Europe and Africa. The comparison

focuses on Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Capitalising on data collected previously and particularly the production of original data in a comparative perspective, the project will be divided between phases of collaborative design and phases of fieldwork over a period of 36 months. It is based on a partnership between internationally renowned research and higher education institutions experienced in the logistical management of such programmes.

**Partners**

Centre d'Etude d'Afrique Noire (CEAN)  
*IEP de Bordeaux*  
Institut français d'Afrique du Sud (IFAS)

**Coordinator**

Laurent Fourchard - CEAN IEP de Bordeaux

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and duration**

Décembre 2010 - 36 mois

**Reference**

ANR-10-SUDS-009

**Cluster label**

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## « Les Suds, aujourd'hui II » programme

**YEAR 2010**

### **Project title**

**ZFM - Free Zones as a development strategy. The Manaus Free Trade Zone Case.**

### **Abstract**

Since 1975, when they were only 76 in 25 countries, the number of « export processing zones » (EPZ) has reached 3500 in 130 countries in 2006. The number of workers in these zones is assumed to have tripled. According to the OECD, free trade zones "constitute a second best..., because they benefit only a small number and create distortions in resource allocation, but they could encourage exchange liberalization at the country level". The goal of this project is to study more precisely this conclusion, and, if necessary, criticize it, by better identifying the effects of free zones. The starting point of this project is a transversal study of export processing zones, before going into more details with a study of the nature and impact of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (MFZ), created in 1967 by the Brazilian government at the heart of the Amazonian forest, on topics as trade, poverty, inequalities, and natural, economic and social environment. Despite their growing importance, free zones have indeed been scarcely studied at the empirical as well as at the theoretical level. While the Asian free trade zones, in particular the Chinese zones, are better known, the MFZ has never been systematically studied. Free trade zones do not have their own theory, in the same way that regional integration does, for example. The transversal study will show where the MFZ stands among other free zones. It will include descriptive, theoretical and empirical aspects (using the gravity model) and will shed light on the debate over the effects of these zones on trade. Free zones "distort" the nature of specialization itself, less from the point of view of the final products than centred on the steps of the production process itself in the "vertical" division of labour framework. A very precise study of a micro-territory –the MFZ–, should allow a better quantification of the extent of this phenomenon, which has not been properly assessed yet, by centring the analysis on the fragmentation of the added value in the zone. Studies of the influence of trade openness - accelerated and configured by free zones- on inequalities and poverty have often concluded that there is a negative relationship between openness and poverty and a positive one between openness and inequalities. The MFZ represents a

particularly interesting field because of its very high degree of trade openness centred on importations which allows us to better isolate the impact of openness. Social practices of free zones have often been challenged. Are free zones leading other countries (and here, other regions of the same country) in a race-to-the-bottom process by using fiscal, social or environmental “dumping” mechanisms? Keeping in mind the history and traditions of the Manaus region, a detailed analysis of the effects of the free zone is necessary with respect to labour laws, women’s situation, consequences on the indigenous people hired in the zone, environmental sensitivity of the region, in particular to transportation, water management and energetic infrastructures. A field survey will be carried out in Manaus and the surrounding region to answer these questions. These various studies rely on a theoretical framework that isolates contradictory effects of free zones and will be based on advanced econometric methods using the available data at a fine level or survey data collected for this purpose. The project should lead to refine results on the effect of free zones in general and the MFZ in particular: effects on internal and external trade, on industrial and regional development, poverty, inequalities and social practice of implemented firms in the zone. These results should shed light on the benefits and drawbacks of export processing zones for Brazil and beyond that, bring information to the stakeholders (NGOs, trade unions, international organizations, and trade policymakers) on the appropriateness of the exceptional status of free zones.

**Partners** Développement, Institutions & Mondialisation (DIAL)  
*Université Paris-Dauphine: Paris IX*

**Coordinator** Jean-Marc Siroën – UPD DIAL

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**Cluster label** -