

Gender and Development

Debates for a Changing World

Date: 19th and 20th June 2025
The Enterprise Centre
University of East Anglia



UEA University of East Anglia
SCHOOL OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

WELCOME MESSAGE

On behalf of the organising committee, it is our great pleasure to welcome you to the 2025 International Conference on “Gender and Development: Debates for a Changing World”.

This conference brings together senior and early career academics, development practitioners, activists and students to think about contemporary challenges for us as a Gender and Development Community. The University of East Anglia (UEA) played host to similar conferences in 1994 and 2015 – we are thrilled to reconvene and explore what has changed, what remains unchanged and what new dilemmas and challenges we experience today.

We look forward to engaging plenary discussions, insightful paper presentations and opportunities to connect with peers from across the globe.

We are honoured and delighted by your presence at this conference, and we hope you find the sessions enriching, the conversations stimulating and the overall experience rewarding.

Thank you for joining us. Let’s make this a memorable and impactful event together.

With best wishes,

Nitya Rao, Jasmine Gideon, Ulrike Theuerkauf and Shannon Philip

CONFERENCE DETAILS

Venue: The Enterprise Centre, University of East Anglia (UEA), Norwich, UK

Arrival: When you arrive at The Enterprise Centre (TEC), please sign in at the reception desk in the TEC Foyer.

Filming and Photography: Parts of this event will be photographed or filmed for online distribution through UEA's websites and social media accounts. Please be aware that your image may be captured during the conference, in the lecture theatre, foyer and selected panel rooms. If you have any concerns about this, please raise these with the conference team at the reception desk.

Social Media: Please post your impressions of the conference on social media using **#GenderAndDevelopment2025!**

Refreshments: Light refreshments like sandwiches, salads, fruits, tea and coffee will be provided at the conference venue. Please consult the end of this booklet for other food outlets on the UEA campus if needed.

Luggage Room: Kindly note that, if needed, you may temporarily leave your luggage in room TEC 0.04 after checking out of your accommodation. However, please be aware that the room will remain unlocked, and we will not be able to monitor belongings during the conference sessions. Therefore, storage is at your own risk.

Day 1: 19th June 2025 (Thursday)		
10-11am	Registration	TEC Foyer
11am-12pm: Welcome Plenary “Setting the Context” Speakers: Ruth Pearson, Gita Sen and Maxine Molyneux Chair: Nitya Rao Location: TEC Lecture Theatre		
12-1.30pm: Parallel Panel Sessions 1, 2 and 3		
Panel 1, Room TEC 0.01	Panel 2, Room TEC 0.02	Panel 3, Room TEC 0.03
Gender, Climate Change and Resilience 1	Multidisciplinary Reflections on GAD Theory and Practice	Labour and Environmental Movements
1.30-2.30pm: Lunch Break		
2.30–4pm: Parallel Panel Sessions 4, 5 and 6		
Panel 4, Room TEC 0.01	Panel 5, Room TEC 0.02	Panel 6, Room TEC 0.03
Gender, Climate Change and Resilience 2	Gendered Lives and Livelihoods	Gender Dynamics in Education
5-6pm: Evening Plenary “Contemporary Challenges” Speakers: Naila Kabeer and Sheila Bunwaree Chair: Jasmine Gideon Location: TEC Lecture Theatre		
6-7pm: Musical performance “Journey to Freedom” by Samia Malik Location: TEC Lecture Theatre		
7pm: Evening Reception, co-sponsored by the Development Studies Association Location: TEC Foyer		

Day 2: 20th June 2025 (Friday)		
9.30-11am: Parallel Panel Sessions 7, 8 and 9		
Panel 7, Room TEC 0.01	Panel 8, Room TEC 0.02	Panel 9, Room TEC 0.03
Gender and Migration	Gender Policy and Practice	Sexuality, Violence and Identity
11-11.30am: Coffee Break, TEC Foyer		
11.30am-1pm: Parallel Panel Sessions 10, 11 and 12		
Panel 10, Room TEC 0.01	Panel 11, Room TEC 0.02	Panel 12, Room TEC 0.03
Gendered Assets and Resources	Gender Politics in the 21st Century	Body-Mapping Workshop (Please note that this workshop will finish at 1.30pm)
1-2pm: Lunch Break		
2-3.30pm: Parallel Panel Sessions 13 and 14		
Panel 13, Room TEC 0.01	Panel 14, Room TEC 0.02	Panel 15, Room TEC 0.03
Politics, Conflict and Governance	Health and Social Care	Knowledge Production
3.30-4pm: Coffee Break, TEC Foyer		
4-5pm: Concluding Plenary “Feminist Futures” Speakers: Jennifer Piscopo and Diane Elson Chair: Ulrike Theuerkauf Location: TEC Lecture Theatre		

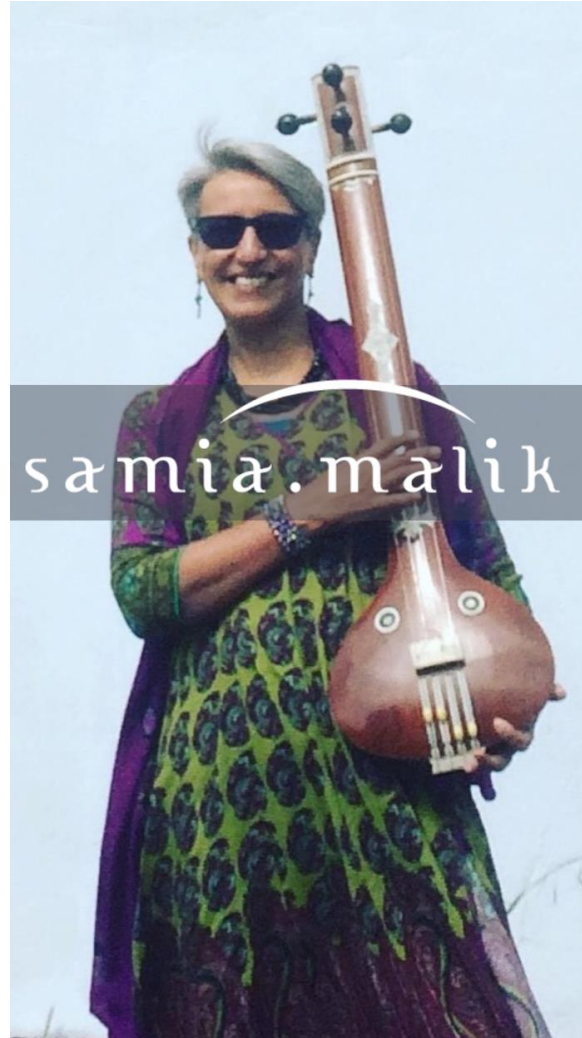
Musical Performance: 'Azaadi - A Journey To Freedom'



'How does a girl from Bradford, who wasn't allowed to study music, who was a survivor of domestic violence, who was from a Pakistani, Muslim, immigrant background, end up creating art that heals and empowers?'

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'I believe art can inform & transform. It is a powerful route to explore what we have in common & how we can heal individually & collectively. At a time when barriers are being put up across the world, it is vital to see how art can unite us, how we can use traditional cross-cultural forms to explore important contemporary issues, while also having fun!'

Bringing together art, language, performance, and community

A series of live online concerts and live in-person workshops with Q&As will weave and share original bilingual Urdu/English songs and visual art with spoken word to document an inspiring transformative healing life journey to freedom through art.

'Azaadi - A Journey To Freedom'

Day 1: 19 June 2025 (Thursday)

Panel 1: Gender, Climate Change and Resilience (1)

Time: Thursday 19 June, 12-1.30pm

Room: TEC 0.01

Chair: Nitya Rao

Papers:

Grace Oloukoi (Lead City University, Nigeria)

Title: Gender Matters and Access of Informal Neighbourhoods to the Climate Resilience Plan

Abstract: Climate risks and impacts are real to residents of informal neighbourhoods because of their existing spatial, socioeconomic and political marginalization. Focusing on floods and heat stress in Lagos, the study investigated the gender disparities based on roles, power dynamics and access (to climate information, education and health care, green spaces, empowerment, livelihood support etc.). Community engagements, policy consultation and key-informant interviews were the qualitative data methods used in four informal communities: Ajegunle, Ijora Oloye, Ketu Maskara and Mile 12. The study revealed that extreme weather events such as floods and heat stress impact living and working conditions of residents of informal neighbourhoods. Men and women do not have the same level of access, and this amplified their marginalization not just of the communities but of each gender group depending on their roles at household and community levels. The study provides an insight into the idea that resilience plans in informal neighbourhoods should go beyond regularization. They should be gender inclusive to cater for the diverse needs of the margins. This research underscores that effective climate resilience cannot be achieved without addressing the underlying gender inequalities that exacerbate vulnerability. By integrating a gender lens into planning of informal spaces, we can create more equitable and resilient urban environments.

Helen Teghtegh (Community Links and Human Empowerment Initiative, Nigeria)

Title: Climate Change, Conflict, and the Vulnerability of Women and Girls in Herding and Farming Communities in Nigeria

Abstract: Climate change and conflict threaten human security, particularly for women and girls in vulnerable communities. This study investigates the impact of climate change and conflict on women and girls in herding and farming communities in Nigeria. Women and girls in these communities are disproportionately affected by climate change and conflict, exacerbating existing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities. Climate change and conflict devastate women's and girls' lives and livelihoods, causing loss of livelihoods, increased vulnerability to violence and displacement, and heightened risk of food insecurity and poor health outcomes. Despite this, women and girls employ traditional knowledge and practices to adapt and rebuild. This study highlights the need for gender-sensitive climate change

adaptation and conflict mitigation strategies, contributing to research on intersectional impacts of climate change and conflict on women's and girls' lives and livelihoods.

Muhammad Rashed Alam Bhuiyan (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Title: Gender Perspectives on Precarity and Wellbeing amidst Environmental Vulnerabilities and Climate Change

Abstract: The impact of environmental and climatic stresses can vary, and it may impact men and women or other vulnerable population groups unequally. Faced with environmental and climatic stresses, the precarity experienced by women vis-à-vis men and the issues of well-being are largely understudied. Based on the participatory photovoice in climatically vulnerable districts in coastal Bangladesh (Chattogram and Khulna) and in the locations where the community moved (planned relocation sites and urban areas), this paper explores how women's and men's perceptions of well-being vary, what factors have constricted or promoted their well-being, and what issues carry more importance for different gender groups. Secondly, this paper explores how their experiences of precarity differ. The findings contribute to a better understanding of inclusive, integrated, and sustainable development that considers the well-being needs of diverse population groups. It also urges climate change adaptation and urban development strategies to adopt a more gender-sensitive inclusive approach that focuses on reducing gender inequalities and considers the different well-being needs of men and women.

Gill Allwood (Nottingham Trent University, UK)

Title: Gender and Climate Change in Uganda

Abstract: Uganda is the 13th most vulnerable country in the world to the effects of climate change, and the impact is felt most harshly by women and other marginalized groups. Uganda has successfully aligned its national policies on gender and climate with global conventions, norms and agreements, but these are not necessarily implemented at the local level. This paper is based on the preliminary findings of a British Academy-funded research project in partnership with Makerere University and the Women's International Peace Centre examining the extent to which global and national climate policies are leading to change at the local level, improving the lives of women and gender relations. Using Feminist Participatory Research methods and a grassroots bottom-up approach, we are co-producing knowledge with women, women's organisations, community organisations and local government officials, about the effects of climate change; identifying obstacles; and proposing pathways to climate resilience, which we will then feed back up to the national level.

Panel 2: Multidisciplinary Reflections on GAD Theory and Practice

Time: Thursday 19 June, 12-1.30pm

Room: TEC 0.02

Chair: Jasmine Gideon

Papers:

Elaine Unterhalter (University College London, UK)

Title: Disarticulated Networks: A Preliminary History of GAD Theory Making and Work in Gender, Education and Development in the 1980s and 1990s

Abstract: The presentation outlines some of the ways in which expanding provision of girls' education from around 2010 was linked with neoliberalism, but how writers, reflecting on this process, have made little use of the ideas of GAD (Gender and Development) theorists of the 1980s and 1990s. In considering some of the reasons for this, the analysis looks at the ways in which selected GAD writers discussed education, and the interpretation of GAD ideas made by writers in the emerging field of gender, education and development in the same period. The discussion outlines some of the disarticulated networks in play and some of their consequences. The multifaceted challenges associated with gender inequalities in education in the 2020s require some attempts to make connection between the insights of GAD theorists and the policy, practice and research engagements of communities working on gender, education and development. Strategic interventions in key networks, building solidarities with women's movements, challenging misogyny, violence, and post truth politics may offer some routes to achieve this.

Patricia Jeffery (University of Edinburgh, UK)

Title: Life-Course and Long-Term Fieldwork

Abstract: In the early days of gender and development research, teaching and practice, the primary struggle was to ensure that gender issues were even on the agenda. Gradually, work in the field of gender studies more generally has paid increasing attention to the importance of not homogenising 'women' and 'men', but of examining the differing interests of people located in different social and economic positions, thinking in terms of plural 'femininities' and 'masculinities', and deploying an intersectional lens to appreciate the importance of analysing (among other things) the significance of class, ethnic and religious differences. Cross-cutting all these intersections is how gendered experiences and entitlements differ through the life-course – for instance, in childhood the little girl in comparison with her brother, in adulthood the wife compared with her husband, in old age the widow and the widower. For individuals, however, a static snapshot of these contrasts cannot do justice to their lived experiences as they move through the life-course and take on different roles and responsibilities, acquire or lose the capacity to exercise power over other people, and so on. Moreover, beyond such micro-level shifts, the wider world is not static. Macro-economic, political and demographic trends imply that gendered childhoods and adulthoods in the 21st century are diverse, but differently so compared with the mid-20th century. The presentation will reflect on how we might grapple with these complexities by juxtaposing people's unfolding experiences of the intergenerational contract with the benefits (and challenges) of conducting long-term fieldwork in a particular location.

Diane Elson (University of Essex, UK) and **Marzia Fontana** (Institute of Development Studies, UK)

Title: Economies as Gendered Structures

Abstract: This presentation argues that to address gender equality and social justice we need to go beyond analysis of specific gender gaps and look at the whole economy as a gendered structure, rather than a neutral structure in which gendered individuals work and consume. Using a macro-meso-micro framework, it shows how an unpaid economy underpins the paid economy, and that both paid and unpaid economies are characterized by unequal gender divisions of labour which are persistent, though not unchangeable. At the macro level, conventional measures, like GDP, make unpaid work invisible, yet macroeconomic policies rely on unpaid work to provide a safety net of last resort. At the meso level, the markets and public services and income transfers that bind together the different parts of an economy, are governed by laws, norms and practices that are not gender neutral, though they may be gender blind. Discrimination is structural not just a matter of individual attitudes and preferences. At the micro level, gendered individuals typically have different responsibilities and powers in households and in firms. In most cases, neither households nor firms operate as a gender-neutral units, with all members on an equal footing. Rather, they are structured around gender hierarchies, often reflected in baked-in assumptions that the oldest male is the head of the household and that men make better business leaders. The gendered structure of the economy operates to the disadvantage of most women, especially women who are poor. This will be illustrated by selected studies and country examples. Policies that disregard the gendered structure of economies tend to perpetuate gender inequality. This will be illustrated with the case of macroeconomic policy with particular attention to IMF policy prescriptions.

Panel 3: Labour and Environmental Movements

Time: Thursday 19 June, 12-1.30pm

Room: TEC 0.03

Chair: Naila Kabeer

Papers:

Chyna Dixon (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Women, Water, and Wisdom: Female Acequia Leaders Reimagining Environmental Justice

Abstract: This paper examines how female acequia* leaders in Taos, New Mexico navigate gendered power dynamics while stewarding vital water resources. Drawing on “women and water pláticas” (conversations), I document how these women’s leadership embodies feminist and relational approaches to climate resilience that prioritize community wellbeing over extractive development. Such practices, including ethos of water sharing, can offer alternative

frameworks for addressing water scarcity and environmental degradation through distinctly relational, communal, and collective approaches that emphasize interconnection, mutualismo, and long-term sustainability over individual gain. Collaborative and intergenerational decision-making honours traditional ecological knowledge, while actively building networks of care and reciprocity. Though often obscured in dominant techno-legal paradigms of water governance, these feminist and relational approaches offer robust frameworks to address contemporary and intersecting challenges of climate change. Such practices actively challenge dominant development narratives by reclaiming and maintaining traditional governance systems, and by confronting the coloniality of knowledge prevalent in market-driven resource management and New Mexican water governance paradigms. *autonomous & communal irrigation systems

Heather Gray (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Beyond the Catch: Examining the Gendered and Migrant Workforce in Scotland's Fish Processing Industry

Abstract: The fishing industry is often examined through the male-dominated catching sector, while the post-harvest industry, historically sustained by women, is overlooked. This study investigates how industrialisation, social attitudes, and migration have reshaped Scotland's fish processing sector, shifting from a traditional marital occupation to a workforce that is now 80% migrant. Through an intersectional, gendered lens, the research explores how migration status shapes women's identities, roles, and experiences. This qualitative study employed ethnography and photovoice, using a wellbeing framework to analyse three key groups of women in the industry: (1) wives/partners of fishermen, representing historical women in the fishery, (2) migrant women and (3) local women in fish processing, representing the current workforce. By comparing their material, relational, and subjective wellbeing, the findings demonstrate that understanding fisheries requires an intersectional approach—one that considers both gender and ethnicity. This perspective is essential for addressing inequalities, recognising migrant women's contributions, and ensuring the sustainability of Scotland's fish processing sector.

Kayonaaz Kalyanwala (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Sharing Narratives about Environmental Justice through Alternative Media Platforms

Abstract: Within this presentation, I propose to share findings from my research about the power asymmetries that marginalised Indian women navigate to share their narratives about environmental justice through alternative media platforms. Alternative media is increasingly a vital tool for communities engaged in environmental justice struggles. It has enabled indigenous and Dalit women to add their voices to debates about key issues, including what development or environmentally just solutions look like; thus, challenging the mainstream hegemonic views of these issues. However, in its current form, alternative media reproduces hegemonies of social structures; racial, ethnic, economic and gender imbalances marginalise those already on the peripheries (Suzina and Pleyers 2016; Gurumurthy and Chami, 2019; Harvey 2020). By understanding the nature of power asymmetries women navigate – especially patriarchal attitudes which limit women's access to public spaces, and the influence of 'intangible resources' (Kabeer 2002) – we can understand how alternative media can reach

its transformative potential. Doing so is crucial to include the voices of women who are closely connected to their lands and its conservation, and whose embodied practices hold solutions to many of the world's wicked problems.

Madhuri Kamtam (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Shifting Priorities: How Women-Led Unions Are Redefining Power and Welfare in the Beedi Industry

Abstract: In India's beedi (hand-rolled country cigar) industry, where workers are mainly female, the implementation of legal protections and welfare benefits is poor. This presentation, using an intersectional feminist lens, explores how gendered leadership in unions shapes collective action and the advancement of decent work, a core goal of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Through a mixed-methods approach, the study compares male-led unions in Sirikonda and women-led unions in Thandriyal (Telangana). Male leaders focus on immediate demands like wage hikes and industry survival, often resulting in violent strikes, while women-led unions prioritise long-term family welfare benefits, such as children's scholarships and healthcare. While these women-led unions achieve local welfare gains, their impact is limited by exclusion from higher leadership roles dominated by men. Additionally, Dalit women face exclusion from union membership and leadership, reinforcing caste and gender inequalities. Drawing on Sen's capability approach, this presentation argues that women-led collective action fosters collective capabilities and enhances workers' long-term welfare. Empowering women in leadership roles is key to advancing decent work and improving worker welfare in feminised industries.

Panel 4: Gender, Climate Change and Resilience (2)

Time: Thursday 19 June, 2.30-4pm

Room: TEC 0.01

Chair: Rebecca Elmhirst

Papers:

Tyas Ismi Trialfhianty (Universitas Pelita Bangsa, Indonesia)

Title: Navigating Gender Dynamics in Climate Resilience: A Policy and Vulnerability Assessment of Small-Scale Reef Fisheries

Abstract: Climate change disproportionately impacts women in small-scale fisheries communities by increasing their workload, threatening their livelihoods, and exacerbating food security challenges. Women, often responsible for fish processing and household care, face

economic vulnerability as fish stocks decline due to climate change. This research explores the intersection of gender inclusion, climate adaptation, and resilience within the context of small-scale reef fisheries, focusing on the vulnerabilities of marginalized groups, particularly women. This study employs a multi-method approach, combining policy analysis, institutional mapping, and climate change vulnerability assessments to understand the roles, power dynamics, and capacities of marginalized groups in the context of fisheries adaptation. Through the development of policy briefs and institutional mapping, the research seeks to identify barriers and opportunities for enhancing gender-inclusive climate policies and practices. The vulnerability assessments focus on the specific challenges faced by women in reef-dependent communities to understand how climate change is likely to impact their capacity and resilience. The findings will contribute to the design of targeted interventions that foster resilience and empower marginalized groups in small-scale fisheries, while providing valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and local communities.

Reetika Subramaniam (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Gendered Shifts in Traditional Governance: A Case Study of Nepal's *Mukhiya* System

Abstract: The mukhiya system is a traditional governance structure practised in the Mustang and Manang districts of Nepal. Historically, this system has excluded women from leadership roles, reinforcing patriarchal norms and limiting female participation in decision-making. This qualitative presentation investigates how mukhiyas in Nepal's Mustang district adapt to demographic shifts and ecological concerns, with a sharp focus on gendered impacts. Specifically, it asks: How does male mobility affect governance dynamics? What are the implications for female-headed households? Our methodology employs semi-structured interviews across five villages with mukhiyas, katuwals (village messengers), local government representatives, former mukhiyas, and women's groups (Aama Samooh/Mahila Samooh). Women's groups were vital in revealing how female-headed households are increasingly assuming leadership roles and contributing to local governance despite their historical exclusion. The findings highlight the resilience of local governance systems while underscoring the urgent need for gender inclusion to ensure equitable resource allocation and decision-making. This research amplifies the voices of women in rural governance and offers insights for policymakers, practitioners, and community leaders seeking inclusive solutions to demographic and environmental challenges.

Samiksha Rai (Royal Thimpu College, Bhutan)

Title: The Intersection of Gender, Labor, and Migration: Narratives of Single Female Migrants in Pasakha, Bhutan

Abstract: Pasakha, a rapidly industrializing town in Southwestern Bhutan, has emerged as a key destination for migrants from all over Bhutan seeking employment in its diverse industrial sector. Among these migrants, single women comprising unmarried and divorced individuals form a significant yet understudied demographic. This study explores the lived experiences of single female migrant workers in Pasakha, focusing on their reasons for migration, socioeconomic challenges, and the strategies they employ to navigate life in an industrial setting. Based on nine in-depth life history interviews, along with participatory methods such as photovoice and focus group discussions, the findings reveal that migration to Pasakha

provides women with some degree of opportunity, including access to income, a degree of independence, and a means to escape restrictive social norms or abusive conditions. However, these benefits are often accompanied by multiple layers of vulnerability linked to their gender, marital status, and socioeconomic background. These vulnerabilities manifest in various forms, including social stigma, poor housing conditions, and emotional distress. This study offers a nuanced perspective on the gendered nature of internal migration in Bhutan and emphasizes the need for policy interventions that address the specific challenges faced by single female migrants in industrial regions like Pasakha.

Jahin Shams Sakkar (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Negotiating Resilience: Gendered Pathways of Change through Khasland in Coastal Bangladesh

Abstract: This presentation examines the impact of land reformation on women's resilience in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh, focusing on the distribution of Khasland (state-owned land) to landless women. Despite their significant contribution to agriculture, women in Bangladesh face systemic barriers in accessing and controlling land, which exacerbates their vulnerability to climate change and socio-economic instability. Findings indicate successful utilization of land depends on women's agency and influences their adaptive capacity. Direct landownership by women improved not only economic stability but also their social identity and aspirations. Those who actively participated in the land movement gained greater agency, reshaping household power dynamics and expanding their leadership roles, enhancing their confidence. A greater cultural deconstruction was witnessed as their mindset shifted from just bare survival to long term planning and social mobility. However, political and bureaucratic challenges constrain progress. In many cases women's mobility and agency reduced along with their economic betterment. Elderly and single women found it challenging without land retention support or male support. This research underscores land and the process of getting land as a catalyst for improving women's agency and adaptive capacity leading to transformation which strengthens women's resilience, and self-perception, improving their social relations along the way.

Panel 5: Gendered Lives and Livelihoods

Time: Thursday 19 June, 2.30-4pm

Room: TEC 0.02

Chair: Ruth Pearson

Papers:

Janet Mutiso (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Understanding Farmers' Seed Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Gender-Socioeconomic Intersectional Analysis

Abstract: Despite potential of quality seeds to address low productivity, adoption remains low among smallholder farmers. Socioeconomic and gendered inequalities, such as access to information, productive resources, and finance, contribute to lower seed purchases among women. This presentation assesses farmers' agency to pay for quality sweet potato seeds using a feminist intersectionality framework and fuzzy set theory. The study uses randomised control trial data and 30 gender-disaggregated focus group discussions conducted in 120 villages in Uganda. Results indicate that 67.4% of female farmers exhibit low premiums due to intersecting constraints in asset ownership, education, income, and financial access. Male promoters increased male farmers' seed purchases but reduced female farmers' purchases by 31%. However, poster nudges increased women's purchases by 27%. Results emphasise the need for gender transformative interventions and inclusive information strategies to address structural disparities in seed investment.

Chiara Scheven (University of East Anglia, UK, and University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Title: Female Traders in the Ghanaian Tomato Value Chain – Social Embeddedness within Gendered Cultural Expectations and Economic Power

Abstract: In Ghana's urban marketing sites, women lead in the trade and retail of fresh vegetables. Their closely knit social business networks and long-established reputation as tough businesswomen contribute to their social standing. Nevertheless, gendered norms and cultural expectations pose challenges, such as care responsibilities within and outside their households, and sexual harassment at the market and in relationships with other actors within the value chain. In my presentation, I untangle the well-established network embeddedness of tomato traders working at the most significant fresh vegetable marketing site in Accra. Special attention is paid to their value within the value chain as well as the Ghanaian food system. My findings are drawn from 11 months of ethnographic fieldwork within which I followed the tomato(es) (traders) from Accra to the farming sites and along the transportation routes, co-generated social network maps with participants along the tomato chain and interviewed key stakeholders.

Nkechi Eke Nwankwo (Independent Researcher, Nigeria)

ONLINE PRESENTATION

Title: Matrifocality and Gendered Labour Dynamics: Implications for Women Traders in Lagos

Abstract: Maternal support has been widely recognized as a critical factor in fostering women's entrepreneurial endeavours across diverse contexts (Sudarkasa, 1973; Denzer, 1994; Clark, 1994). Building on Jackson's (2015) argument, this study posits that the trend of matrifocality is gaining prominence in Lagos. However, rather than engendering a more equitable balance in gender relations, matrifocality appears to perpetuate existing inequities.

While it enhances women's income and strengthens their capacity to provide for their families, it leaves unaddressed the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work that women continue to shoulder. Drawing on data from 80 Yoruba women traders in Lagos, this research employs a mixed- methods approach, combining surveys, in-depth interviews, participant observation, and secondary data analysis. The findings suggest that matrifocality, while mitigating the effects of men's persistent low participation in reproductive labour, simultaneously reinforces the norm of women's double shift – their dual responsibilities in paid and unpaid work. This study contributes to the understanding of the complex interplay between matrifocality and gendered labour dynamics, offering insights into how cultural and structural factors shape women's economic and caregiving roles in urban Nigeria.

Abel Mavura (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Performing Resilience: Masculinity and Solidarity Among Young Male Migrants in Paris' Informal Housing

Abstract: Gender justice debates post-Beijing 1995 rarely address young male migrants, whose masculinities are reshaped by precarity and exclusion. This presentation previews ethnographic research in Paris' informal housing (squats, foyers), exploring how men aged 18–35 navigate socio-legal uncertainty. Applying Goffman's Dramaturgical Theory, it analyses their public resilience ("frontstage") and private solidarity ("backstage") in multi-ethnic settings. Findings suggest cultural norms of stoicism limit psychosocial support access, yet foster self-organization amid urban exclusion. This study reframes masculinity as a site of agency and struggle, contributing to feminist solidarities by highlighting gendered vulnerabilities often overlooked in migration discourse. It offers early insights for inclusive urban policies in a changing global context. As part of a broader PhD project, this work probes how gendered identities shape resilience, enriching Gender and Development debates on inequality, solidarity, and collective action among marginalized men.

Panel 6: Gender Dynamics in Education

Time: Thursday 19 June, 2.30-4pm

Room: TEC 0.03

Chair: Nitya Rao

Papers:

Pauline Rose and Laraib Niaz (University of Cambridge, UK)

Title: Addressing Gender and Social Inclusion through Implementation Science Research: The case of Girls' Education Challenge

Abstract: Implementation science, the systematic study of implementation processes, seeks to understand how and why certain interventions succeed or fail. By leveraging evidence through iterative hypothesis testing, evaluations, and routine monitoring, it facilitates scaling of effective practices and refinement of less successful ones. Despite its potential, the systematic documentation of such efforts remains scarce in education (Dowd, 2024). This presentation explores the adoption of an implementation science approach to foster inclusion and challenge entrenched gender social norms. Using examples from the Girls' Education Challenge, which has addressed intersectional barriers for over 1.6 million marginalised girls in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, this presentation highlights how an implementation science approach can provide evidence to drive social justice, transform norms, and foster gender equality.

Jenny Parkes (University College London, UK)

Title: Gender-Based Violence in Schools: Breaking the Silence on Sexual Exploitation by School Staff

Abstract: While evidence has grown rapidly on gender-based and sexual violence in schools, when that violence is committed by teachers it remains shrouded in secrecy. This paper will begin by reflecting on ethical and methodological challenges that have hampered research, policy and practice globally. There is, however, a small body of research, mainly from Africa, that exposes how colonial and contemporary education systems have fostered conditions conducive to sexual violence. Building on this work, and on our recent research with young people in Ugandan schools, I will theorise violence as a shifting web of power that coerces, constrains and silences. I will trace how intersecting inequalities exacerbate the risks of sexual exploitation in schools, and how schoolgirls attempt to navigate the layers of silencing in their schools. The presentation will conclude by considering the potential for education institutions to be protective spaces.

Ayesha Subhani (Independent Researcher, Pakistan)

Title: Altering the Sticky 'Violence-Justifying-Attitudes' through Education amidst Widening Urban-Rural Divide and Patriarchal Roots in Punjab, Pakistan

Abstract: 'Violence-justifying-attitudes' constitute sticky harmful gender norms and provide a premise for violence-against-women, perpetuate gender-based inequalities and disrupt social-justice, particularly in patriarchal societies, as in Pakistan. The situation is even worse in the Punjab region where the widening rural-urban divide is furthering disparities, while the cultural roots embedded in patriarchy lend to pervasive patriarchal-violence with all its complex power-hierarchies. More women than men justify and accept violence by men as a norm and for their social survival. Education, however, has the capacity to shift (negative) societal norms (UN, ADB, UNDP, 2019). In Punjab, only 28% of rural girls access high school despite 65% of the population living in rural areas. This presentation, incorporating both men and women, examines how education may impact violence-justifying-attitudes in the patriarchal system of Punjab amidst the urban-rural divide. The findings show a significant impact of education in reducing acceptance of patriarchal violence by both men and women with more pronounced impact of education on attitudes of women than men at all primary, secondary and higher levels. Interestingly, despite rural marginalisation, rural women when educated exhibit as significant and somewhat symmetric patterns in their attitudes as urban women. The impact

remains profound for women and grows with their education levels. Attitudes of men exhibit no change at primary and middle levels but are significant at the high-school level, lending to policy implications.

Catherine M. Jere and Hodges Zacharia (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Boys' Disengagement from Education: Understanding and Addressing Gender Norms

Abstract: Globally, improving educational opportunities for girls continues to be of paramount importance if gender equality is to be achieved, yet – for both gender justice and utility reasons (Monkman and Hoffman, 2013) – it is important to ensure that boys are not left behind. Where previously boys' disengagement from education has predominantly been of concern in high-income countries, several low- and middle-income countries now see a reversal in gender gaps, with boys falling behind girls in school enrolment and completion. Boys' disengagement and dropout from school undermines progress towards gender equality in and through education and has broader repercussions for society; opportunities to engage with boys and young men to tackle harmful gender attitudes and behaviour are lost. This presentation considers key factors that influence boys' poor progress and early exit from schooling and argues that societal norms surrounding constructions of gender are fundamental to understanding drivers of boys' disengagement. Drawing on scoping work and primary research in Malawi, this presentation explores how gendered norms and expectations impact on boys' motivation and desire to learn, while experiences at school, which often reproduce negative masculine norms and power dynamics, not only impact girls, but further boys' disengagement and dropout. The presentation concludes that understanding and addressing how gender norms interact with boys' (and girls') achievement, progression and experiences at school is critical to ensuring gender equality in and beyond the classroom. It highlights emerging lessons and best practice regarding inclusive and gender transformative actions to promote boys' engagement and learning.

Day 2: 20 June 2025 (Friday)

Panel 7: Gender and Migration

Time: Friday 20 June, 9.30-11am

Room: TEC 0.01

Chair: Kyoko Kusakabe

Papers:

Olga Sovenko (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Feminization of Poverty within the IDP Population in Ukraine during the War 2022-2025

Abstract: The huge social impact of the full-scale war in Ukraine, launched in 2022, can be seen particularly on the life circumstances of women and the high levels of social risks among single mothers' families and families with young children. This fact has created the need to examine the feminization of poverty phenomenon, provoked by the crucial social destructions and disorganization due to the war. The group of internally displaced people in Ukraine is currently around 5 million. In our survey results (2023), we have collected 100 interviews from IDP women who were having their full families before the start of the full-scale war in 2022. Compared with the other two groups, they were more often unemployed, more of them had below average and low income and had experienced the damage or loss of their properties.

Anna-Caroline Theil (University of Oxford, UK)

Title: From the Middle East to Europe: Women's Agency through Forced Migration

Abstract: Various research works have pointed out specific hardship faced by refugee women, especially relating to sexual and gender-based violence. To develop a more comprehensive vision of women's realities in the forced migration process, this presentation examines the evolution of Middle Eastern women's agency through forced migration journeys towards Europe. Relying on feminist theories of gender and empirical data, it aims to understand how gender roles evolve along the migratory journey, and how women cope with the uncertainty and increased vulnerability they face, especially during the state of limbo that many have to get through in transit. In an attempt to avoid stereotypical representations of women as passive victims of migration, this presentation hypothesises that they exercise creative agency by adapting to new life circumstances.

Vusilizwe Thebe (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Title: Familiar Terrain: Basotho Women and their World of Work

Abstract: In migrant labour systems such as Lesotho, labour migration is a deeply embedded culture, and men (mostly) have long migrated for wage labour opportunities both within and beyond the country's borders to the South African mining sector. In recent years, however, structural changes in the migrant labour system have impacted on the employment of formal male labour in the mines, triggering significant progressive changes towards the proletarianization of women. Building on a rich body of empirical studies, this paper explores both the migration and proletarianization of women, as well as the gendered workspaces that stereotypically belong to these women migrant workers either locally or in South Africa. Findings illustrate how informality, combined with gender stereotypes, have confined Basotho women migrants to precarious occupations largely in the agriculture and domestic sectors, endorsing societal divisions of labour. The paper further explores the ways in which certain occupations available within Lesotho – in the textiles – have responded to these gender stereotypes, characterized by denigration and feminisation by society. Yet, unemployment remains high, while poverty levels continue to escalate. The presentation shows how the terms and labels such as *basali ba lifemeng* (women of the factories) and *bo ausi* are often deployed as blanket descriptions for factory workers including men in Lesotho. It argues that, though association with occupations that society deems as feminine, the male textile workers are portrayed as *ba sali* (women), who are not different from their female fellow workers. In Lesotho and other traditional patriarchal societies, issues of the societal division of labour and

certain gender stereotypes should be factored in if we wish to understand employment dynamics. The presentation concludes that both men and women are likely to conform to societal expectations and definitions of work or tasks – in terms of either masculinity or femininity – and either engage in occupations expected of their gender or avoid those that may position them as the ‘other’.

Panel 8: Gender Policy and Practice

Time: Friday 20 June, 9.30-11am

Room: TEC 0.02

Chair: Ulrike Theuerkauf

Papers:

Pamela Jabbar (Independent Researcher, UK)

Title: Decolonising Gender Mainstreaming, Indigenous Masculinities, and Religious Discourses: A Case Study of Islamic Relief

Abstract: Can mobilising religious discourses and decolonising gender mainstreaming offer viable alternative solidarities to counter the backlash in gender and development and disrupt global gender justice debates? In the post-9/11 context, Islamic Relief (IR), a UK faith-based Muslim development organisation, opted for an ingenious religious approach to gender justice policymaking. This process served to resist historical colonial feminism (Ahmed 1992), and dominant secular gender mainstreaming strategies on ‘gender equality’. Through the invocation of the Prophet Muhammad as a Muslim male ally, gender justice was rooted within the Islamic tradition. IR’s religious discourse offered alternative solidarities and Indigenous masculinities to counteract (toxic) masculinities, and ‘hard’ patriarchal narratives to address gender inequalities in gender justice debates. Drawing on analysis of IR’s Gender Justice Policy and interview data with policy actors at IR, this paper suggests that privileging particular masculinities over others serves to create ‘softer’ patriarchies but reproduces othering.

Charlotte Brill (CEFAS, UK)

Title: Implementing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Principles in Official Development Assistance Programming

Abstract: While the requirement for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) to be integrated into Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) programming has strengthened over the past decade, meaningful implementation of GESI principles remains limited. Using examples, this paper explores these barriers (practical, socio-cultural, epistemological and structural), drawing on insights from the Ocean Country Partnership Programme (OCP), a

demand-led programme funded under the UK's Blue Planet Fund. The presentation explores how methods from cultural anthropology can be used to meaningfully integrate GESI approaches and satisfy monitoring requirements. A case study illustrates how observation of social and gender dynamics was used during a OCPP workshop on Abandoned Lost and otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG) in Ghana. The presentation then considers how lessons learned can be taken forward to go beyond a tick box approach in a way that is sensitive to the cultural context, with recommendations to improve genuine GESI approaches in future programming.

Bernice Wadei (Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana)

Title: From Domesticity to Dual Roles: An Analysis of Gender Role Reconfiguration and Its Implications on Women

Abstract: Societal norms have historically defined gender roles, limiting women's access to education, jobs, and overall well-being. However, gender roles are currently in transition, in households, communities, and nations. This study explores this double-edged sword for women, examining both the benefits and challenges arising from these shifting roles. Using a mixed-methods approach of a survey of 400 households, in-depth interviews, and focus groups, the research found that enormous benefits accrue to women when men engage in domestic unpaid care work. Women's engagement in paid work also yields substantial benefits. However, women in paid work also face challenges especially where traditional norms persist. These findings emphasize the complex dynamics of changing gender roles in society. Supportive policies and societal shifts are crucial to maximize the benefits for women. This research contributes to the ongoing discussion on gender equality and social transformation that embraces change in response to societal needs.

Aishwarya Chandran (University of Sussex, UK)

Title: The Paradox of Care: Sexual Governance and the Politics of Women's Movements in the UK

Abstract: The presentation engages with two groups of women's movements in the UK – grassroots' sex workers' unions, and conservative 'mums' groups' – and their mobilisation around the issue of sex work, to examine the ways in which they deploy the notion of care in their activism. While the sale of sex for money is not prohibited in the UK, a host of activities necessary to performing sex work are. These include soliciting, discussing strategies for safe sex publicly, or performing sex work in a group on shared property. This deliberate ambiguity in the law makes sex work susceptible to arbitrary action by law enforcement, where the possession of contraception or being diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection can be used as evidence of being a sex worker. Historically, the perception of sex workers in legal regulation has alternated between being either seen as victims needing care and protection (through the Sexual Offences Act 1956), or as moral deviants whom society must be protected against (through the Street Offences Act 1959). Conservative women's groups, who often identify as feminist, argue that such criminalisation of sex work is essential to protecting women, and ensuring that they are not coerced to 'sell their bodies'. Sex workers critique this conceptualisation of violence, for it disembeds workers from structures of precarious housing, militarised border regimes, and growing economic insecurity, to render sex work as a discrete,

exploitative phenomena. The bone of contention in these debates is how the protection and care of women is defined. The presentation looks at the interface between these two sets of self-identified women's collectives to examine what these conflicting imaginations of women's liberation can tell us about development, conservatism and tensions within class hierarchies and gender relations.

Panel 9: Sexuality, Violence and Identity

Time: Friday 20 June, 9.30-11am

Room: TEC 0.03

Chair: Jasmine Gideon

Papers:

Sohela Nazneen (Institute of Development Studies, UK)

Title: Gendered Violence and Backlash: A Critical Examination

Abstract: In the last decade, the world has witnessed a rise in anti-gender equality backlash from a diverse set of actors. In many contexts, this has been accompanied by democratic backslide, increased authoritarianism, racism and deep economic shocks triggered by the cost-of-living crisis. Though the ways anti-gender equality backlash manifests vary in different contexts, gendered violence features prominently across these. A rise in targeted threats and direct attacks against feminist and queer activists both on and off -line is the main visible form of anti-gender backlash. However, backlash actors also deploy violence in subtler and covert ways, through weaponizing gendered norms to undermine gender and social justice agendas, creating harmful narratives, and weakening state institutions and mechanisms that provide protection against violence and discrimination. In this presentation, I examine the backlash literature to identify ways feminist and gender and development scholars have analysed the different manifestations of anti-gender equality backlash and the ways gendered violence features in these processes. I draw on evidence from two large multi-country research programmes to illustrate the ways feminist and queer activists are resisting and countering gendered violence. Through an analysis of these two areas, I engage with the following questions. How do we go beyond the focus on the spectacular (specific egregious episodes) when researching gendered violence and backlash? How do we capture and interpret expressions of agency to counter gendered violence that is expressed through codes and in subtler ways which may not be immediately noticeable? What are the ethical dilemmas that arise when researching feminist and everyday resistance to gendered violence in repressive contexts?

Susie Jolly (Freelance Consultant, and Honorary Associate, Institute of Development Studies, UK)

Title: Sexuality and Development in Our Era of Intensifying Violence

Abstract: When I first started talking about sexuality as related to development in the 1990s, many reacted with bafflement asking, 'What does sexuality have to do with development?' The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Sexuality and Development programme subsequently made visible the connections. We analysed development policies around population control, violence, health, economics and more, to show how they reinforced heteronormative gender stereotyped household models. We documented evidence showing that people with non-conforming gender identities and sexual relationships face economic exclusion, so poverty reduction efforts need to address these dimensions. Unfortunately, for all the wrong reasons, the connections between sexuality and development are more obvious today. The anti-gender movement, and interrelated right-wing populism, have surged in many regions of the world. Their hetero-nationalist agendas include undermining both the development sector and rights related to gender and sexuality. Anti-gender actors class LGBTIQ+ rights, sexuality education, SRHR, feminism, and gender studies as 'gender ideology'. Their phantasmagorical idea of gender functions as a glue binding together the diverse actors in the anti-gender movement and is powerfully deployed to divert from the real dangers of our time such as climate crisis, war, inequality and pandemics. Development agencies and actors are looking for ways to respond. Do they jettison feminist agendas to make themselves more palatable and try to continue to function? Or do they look for ways to tackle the anti-gender movement? This presentation will explore the response.

Shannon Philip (University of Cambridge, UK)

Title: SOGI: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Gender and Development

Abstract: Research on the gendered lives of men and women have been ongoing for several decades within the field of Gender and Development. However, now more and more development agencies like the World Bank and the UN are also creating specialist programmes around gender identity and gendered norms with a focus on questions of sexuality and sexual orientation. Within the SOGI paradigm, thinking about 'men' and 'women' does not begin as pre-given category, but rather gender and its categories are treated as social and cultural categories laden within fields of power that define normal personhood. This focus on gender identity, sexual orientation and a questioning of the normality of heterosexuality are relatively new within Development studies and pose several important questions and challenges. Analytically, the SOGI agenda opens up questions about who and what we define and label as 'man' and 'woman' and in relation to that what we consider to be 'normal' sexuality when thinking about gender and development research and programmes. This presentation explores some of these questions to think about the practical, programmatic and theoretical challenges the SOGI agenda throws up for Gender and Development as a field and the important lessons that it also provides.

Tasmin Bradley (University of Portsmouth, UK)

Title: A Critical Reframing of the Category of Harmful Cultural Practices in Development

Abstract: This presentation will present the worrying global picture of rising instances of practices that curb women's bodily autonomy and sexuality. The category of 'harmful cultural practices' arguably emerged into western consciousness triggered by a moral panic. Practices such as child marriage and FGM have for a long time been framed as 'cultural' seen as expressions of community tradition. This categorisation has limited reflections on why they occur that have often relied on relativist approaches. Feminist perspectives see these practices as control over the bodily autonomy of women and girls. This feminist view is not without controversy given the white liberal origins of so much of the discourse. Influenced by this feminist framing, FGM has now been redefined by the UN as a form of violence and more specifically child abuse. This presentation will argue the same language of violence has not yet been applied to all practices that are seen as similarly gendered and problematic. Activist discourses link FGM to a deeper critique of the gendered structural inequalities that render women and girls vulnerable to violence by denying them autonomy over their sexuality. In development practice this framing provides a more complex understanding of why such forms of violence persist. In turn it shapes activities on the ground to help transform harmful gender norms through the promotion of girl centred approaches. At community level though transformation towards gender equity remains stubborn with constant backlash triggered by localised political economy factors such as drought, global pandemics, conflict and a resistance to change that appears to be imposed by western imperialist thinking. This presentation will delve into these dynamics and argue that a more unified approach is needed to tackle all practices that serve to maintain gender inequalities which must also support localised forms of activism.

Panel 10: Gender Assets and Resources

Time: Friday 20 June, 11.30am-1pm

Room: TEC 0.01

Chair: Nitya Rao

Papers:

Rebecca Elmhirst (University of Brighton)

Title: Displacement, migration and multi-local livelihoods: responding through feminist political ecology

Abstract: Labour migration has long been a key component of livelihoods for rural smallholder families across the Global South in the context of political, economic and environmental

challenges. This paper builds from a longstanding literature that has sought to transcend simplistic push-pull explanations for household labour migration, emphasizing instead a complex mix of structural factors and aspirations, embedded within geographically specific processes of agrarian change. It reflects on research from diverse settings that have highlighted strategies of diversification and risk reduction as these play out in relational, multi-local and gendered household livelihoods. Feminist Political Ecology (FPE) offers a set of diverse conceptual frameworks, knowledges and praxis that situate this kind of analysis more firmly within the context of ecological degradation, extractivism, resource access and exclusion, attending to gender as a social relation at the intersection of other structures of power, including coloniality, racism and class. Framed through FPE, empirical research from Indonesia is used to illustrate the ways in which the ecological dimensions of social reproduction are both challenged by and resolved through spatially stretched households as people defend the viability of their livelihoods in different historical and geographical contexts. The chapter concludes by pointing to emerging issues associated with state and global responses to climate change and biodiversity loss when these confront pre-existing mobilities.

Kyoko Kusakabe (Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand)

Title: Gender and Land in Coastal Cambodia

Abstract: The coastal communities in Cambodia are facing increased pressure from the state and corporations on the claim to coastal land areas. The communities come together to fight and negotiate with these powerful entities. Women play a large role in these negotiations but face different frictions and conflicts because of community dynamics. Based on the feminist geography and feminist political economy literature on land grabs and women's claim for space, we analyse the changing roles that women play in the negotiation with the state/corporates as well as within the community. We argue how land grab has different effects on women and men, and how women continue the struggle while men drop out feeling disempowered by the state/corporates. Women's marginalized status allows them to continue their protests. This presentation will be based on qualitative research at two fishing communities in coastal Cambodia.

Govind Kelkar (Executive Director and Professor, GenDev Centre for Research and Innovation, Gurgaon, India)

ONLINE PRESENTATION

Title: Gender, Culture, and Capital: Witch Hunts and Harmful Practices in Northeast India

Abstract: The objective of this presentation is to understand the culture and social beliefs that underlie modern-day witch hunts and other ritual attacks on women in the various states of Northeast India and to explore the specific direction of change in these cultures and belief systems at the nexus of patriarchal capitalist trajectories. Witch is an English word defined as a person who has supernatural powers and uses them to bring harm to others. Each society has a word in its own language for witch, such as thlen-keepers of the Khasi (Meghalaya), romle of the Galo (Arunachal Pradesh), hingchabi of the Meitei (Manipur), or tiger-men or tiger-women among the Nagas (Nagaland). In each of these local definitions, the persons are supposed to have supernatural powers which they use to cause harm. Based on 171 interviews and 14 FGDs, we found that societies are in transition, shifting from a forest-based

indigenous economy to an agricultural economy and a technological-oriented society with patriarchal control of resources and governance. This transition is marked by new gender inequalities caused by new production and consumption patterns and new forms of communication and decision-making. Rapidly increasing privatization of land and village governance under male control, for instance, is superimposed over traditional beliefs and cultural practices. Such structural changes, caused by growing capitalist institutions, however incomplete and complex, have devastating effects on a significant number of women among these indigenous people. Importantly, there is a thin silver lining of women's emergent agency.

Paola Vargas Arana (University of Manchester, UK)

Title: Afro-Colombian Women's Agroecology in Gold-Mining Areas: Climate Resilience and Socio-Environmental Development

Abstract: Afro-Colombian women descendants from maroon communities in Antioquia and southern Bolivar are redefining development through agroecological practices that counter growth-centred economic models. Current development policies prioritize industrial gold mining, dams, and monocultures – degrading ecosystems, deepening inequalities, and fuelling paramilitary conflict. In their ongoing struggle for land tenure, these women employ sustainable African-derived agricultural techniques that increase ecological resilience and economic self-sufficiency. Rice, plantains, and yams arrived from Africa via colonial exchanges, yet Europeans preferred imported wheat, which was unsuited to Colombian ecosystems. Over time, the African crops became staple foods. This research highlights African diaspora women's crucial role in this process. They have reconfigured family-based rice cultivation techniques from Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, reflecting ancestral origins, to resist centuries of gold mining and industrial agriculture to present. Indigenous knowledge exchange has incorporated maize, beans, and cassava, fostering cross-cultural agroecosystems and high-nutritional diets. This presentation recognises the potential of their current knowledge in advancing socio-environmental development and mitigating climate change effects.

Panel 11: Body-Mapping Workshop

Time: Friday 20 June, 11.30am-1.30pm

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS WORKSHOP LASTS TWO HOURS

Room: TEC 0.02

Facilitators: Iokiñe Rodriguez and Thi Bogossian (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Learning to Do Body-Territory Mapping: A Feminist Methodology for Researching Gender, Violence and Power

Abstract: This interactive workshop introduces participants to body-territory mapping, a feminist and decolonial methodological approach that illuminates the lived experiences of

subaltern subjects (Hernández, 2016). Viewing the body as both a text and a territory, this creative and reflexive methodology visualises the intersections of body, space, and power, allowing researchers to explore embodied experiences of violence, care, and resistance. In this session, we explore the following question: How do we, as academics working on gender, experience violence? This hands-on session invites participants to engage with these ideas through the creation of their own body-territory maps. Through guided exercises, participants will engage with the method as both a tool for self-reflection and a potential research approach in their own work. Facilitated by Iokiñe Rodríguez and Thi Bogossian, the workshop offers a space for intimate discussions on care, empathy, and positionality in research. No prior experience with body-territory mapping is required. Participants are encouraged to bring their insights, openness, and willingness to engage in a collaborative and creative process. Spaces are limited to 20 participants.

Panel 12: Gender Politics in the 21st Century

Time: Friday 20 June, 11.30am-1pm

Room: TEC 0.03

Chair: Ulrike Theuerkauf

Papers:

Amy Dyer (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Nuclear Testing in the Marshall Islands: Gendering the Legacy

Abstract: Between 1946 and 1958, the United States conducted 67 nuclear weapons tests in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Drawing upon the experiences of Marshallese women and girls living in the Marshall Islands and within diasporic communities, this presentation explores the legacies of nuclear testing and asks how these legacies might be gendered. By paying attention to women who have stayed in the Marshall Islands, this paper firstly illustrates how the bilateral relationship between the United States and the Marshall Islands has led to the exploitation of women and girls through marriage. Secondly, by considering the activism of Marshallese women in Springdale Arkansas during the COVID-19 pandemic, the paper explores the ways Marshallese women have taken on a burden of care for the United States. This presentation concludes by illustrating how these gendered experiences of marriage and care are impossible to understand separately from the histories of nuclear testing.

Nenpomingyi Sarah G. Adelabu (University of Jos, Nigeria)

Title: Electoral Violence and Women's Political Participation in Nigeria: The Protracted Dilemmas

Abstract: Since the onset of democratic transitions in African countries, continuous efforts have been made in the civic and academic space to curb electoral violence and promote citizen participation. However, violence is still a common feature of elections in Africa with politicians becoming vicious and desperate to win at all costs. In Nigeria, elections have also been marred by various forms of violence against voters, opponents, or electoral officials. The violent nature of Nigeria's elections discourages eligible citizens especially women from participating in political activities such as voting, campaigning, joining political parties, attending political party meetings, or protesting. Women in Nigeria are particularly vulnerable to sexual harassment, blackmail, bullying, or physical attacks and death during electoral processes. The paper argues that though democratic practices should consist of inclusive, free, credible, and fair elections, the political and electoral space in Nigeria continues to be hostile for women to participate. With a 19 percent decline, only 6.7 % of women occupy both elective and appointive positions, falling below the 22.5 percent global average, and ranking the lowest among Sub-Saharan African Countries. This research engages empirical data from secondary and primary sources to interrogate the implications of gendered electoral violence on women's political participation in Nigeria.

Kalpana Wilson (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

Title: Revisiting Gender and Development in a Time of Fascisms

Abstract: Since 2014, India has joined the ranks of the growing number of far-right ruled states globally. However, in contrast to several other far-right and authoritarian regimes, despite the escalation of multiple forms of state-sponsored gender-based violence, India has not witnessed a straightforward policy 'backlash' against gender. Rather, neoliberal gender and development approaches continue to be selectively invoked and mobilised by a Hindu supremacist state to gain global, national and local legitimacy and to further advance a patriarchal and anti-feminist agenda. This phenomenon calls for an analysis of the contours of contemporary fascist projects in the Global South which foregrounds their entanglement with global capital and imperialist patterns of accumulation. I outline three particular aspects of dominant global gender and development approaches which, I argue, not only enable their mobilisation by a fascist political project in India but represent fundamental synergies between the two. These are first, the intensification of women's productive and reproductive unpaid or underpaid labour and its incorporation into global circuits of capital; second, a securitised approach to gender violence which locates this violence exclusively in culturally marked domestic and community spaces; and third, a populationist framing which draws on both Neo-Malthusian and eugenicist thinking. In the latter two areas, shared Islamophobic discourses at multiple scales play a key role.

Nikki Van Der Gaag (Independent Gender Consultant and Senior Fellow Equimundo)

Title: What Role Is There for Men and Boys in Building a Post-Patriarchal World?

Abstract: Many visions of a feminist future do not include men, except as holders of power and, often, agents of oppression and perpetrators of violence. And yet, as well as being all these things, they are fathers, sons, partners, husbands, brothers, uncles, grandfathers, friends, and colleagues. This presentation examines the contradictory nature of men's power,

bound as it is by the intersections of geography, race, class, age, ability, and sexuality, among others. It questions why so many younger men are currently drawn to populist, autocratic and anti-feminist movements, online and offline, as part of a wider backlash against gender equality. It looks at the activist movements that involve men and boys in the struggle for gender equality in different parts of the world. And it argues that, though the dynamics are complex, men and boys have a role to play in resolving the current crises of climate, conflict and poverty - and in building a post-patriarchal world. As bell hooks stated in 1981. *“To be ‘feminist’ in any authentic sense of the term is to want for all people, female and male, liberation from sexist role patterns, domination, and oppression.”* (Hooks, 1981) To want for anything less is to change only half the world.

Panel 13: Politics, Conflict and Governance

Time: Friday 20 June, 2-3.30pm

Room: TEC 0.01

Chair: Shannon Philip

Papers:

Iokiñe Rodriguez, Cristina Sala Valdes, Nohora Isabel Barros Navarro, María Ximena Figueroa Olaya, Alixe Ulcue, Marinela Sanchez (University of East Anglia, UK; University of Ibague, Red de Mujeres Chaparralunas por la Paz, AsmoMeht and AsoCalama, Colombia)

Title: “Peace with the Hands and Faces of Women”: Weaving a Gender-Just Territorial Peacebuilding Approach in Southern Tolima, Colombia

Abstract: The Southern Tolima region in Colombia has been central to the development of the longest armed conflict in the world. Specifically, the municipalities of Planadas, Chaparral and Rioblanco have experienced the conflict in all its stages, since the beginning of “the Violence” in the 1950s, the consolidation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the formation of the Tolima Bloc and, in turn, intense confrontations between the FARC, the Tolima Bloc and the National Army. Consequently, it became a prioritized territory for the Colombian State to implement and strengthen the 2016 peace accord. At the same time, this Andean territory has been home to multiple local organizations that have a long trajectory building peace amidst the conflict. Of these, the groups organized by and composed of women stand out. Yet, the efforts of these organizations have largely gone unnoticed in formal state-led peacebuilding processes. In this presentation, we examine the contribution of the “School, Territory and Post-conflict: Grounding a local peace culture in Southern Tolima” project helping to make the extraordinary efforts of these women become more visible through transformative action research. Committed to a politics of feminist peace (Björkdahl & Selimovic, 2016), based on daily life and the diversity of excluded women, peasants, Indigenous and Afros, among others, we propose the concept of gender-just territorial

peacebuilding to contribute to ongoing discussions that seek to transcend the idea of peace simply as the absence of conflict (Muñoz, 2001, Sala et al 2022). We also share the wide range of art-based research tools and methodologies (including reflective workshops, creative-writing, the production of an embroidered traditional dress and participatory videos) adapted/developed during the research process to co-produce knowledge with three women's organizations from three municipalities of South Tolima. This has meant a commitment to carrying out dialogue of knowledge on different levels as a basis for understanding, interpreting and making visible women's territorial peacebuilding strategies in the mist of violent conflict.

Megan Ryburn (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

ONLINE PRESENTATION

Title: Uncertain Citizenship: Does Gender Matter in Migration Narratives?

Abstract: This presentation explores debates in political philosophy regarding citizenship and migration, emphasizing feminist perspectives. It also engages with anthropological and geographical viewpoints on how migrants experience citizenship in their daily lives, using examples from Latin America. The analysis reveals that gender significantly influences migrants' citizenship experiences, which serve as mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion. Historically, citizenship has been viewed in Western thought as a privilege for certain male members of society, but this notion has been challenged by those marginalized due to gender, race, and class. Despite progress, exclusionary interpretations of citizenship persist, evident in migrants' narratives where gender, race, class, and other identities shape their experiences of inclusion and exclusion. This complexity is observed not only in destination countries but also in migrants' countries of origin and transit. Ultimately, the presentation concludes that migrants' citizenship is characterized by uncertainty.

Sky Kunkel (Cornell University, USA)

ONLINE PRESENTATION

Title: Women, Peace and Participation

Abstract: In 2000, the United Nations (UN) Security Council (UNSC) passed resolution 1325, reaffirming the importance of women's status within and throughout conflict. Since then, the UN and individual member states have taken several steps to increase women's representation in peacekeeping operations. Yet, women's participation in peacekeeping consistently fails to reach target deployment numbers. I begin this presentation by exploring the structural injustices these reforms seek to address, tracing their connection to broader debates on militarized gender norms and institutional inertia. Then, I offer a review of the current scholarship on UNSCR 1325 and related efforts, highlighting important gaps in knowledge on the effectiveness of these policies. I provide the first analysis on the effectiveness of these programs with an event-study analysis of how major Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) measures – together with country-level initiatives like National Action Plans (NAPs) and participation in the Measuring Opportunities for Women in Peacekeeping (MOWIP) barrier assessment – shape women's participation in peacekeeping. Drawing on the International Peace Institute's monthly, country-level data spanning from 2009-2025, I find that while targeted policies often lead to modest gains in the number of women deployed, deep-

rooted barriers persist across troop- and police-contributing states. This presentation provides a novel way to track staggered policy adoption and glean more precise insights into how and when these interventions move the needle on women's representation. Finally, I look ahead to possible avenues for future research, emphasizing the need for stronger accountability mechanisms, more thorough attention paid to the meaningful participation of female peacekeepers, and increased focus intersectional factors.

Ulrike Theuerkauf (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Present for Social Justice? Challenges in Establishing a Link between Women's Descriptive and Substantive Representation

Abstract: The "Politics of Presence" argument expects a causal link between women's descriptive and women's substantive representation: The more women hold formal positions of power (mainly: in central governments and national parliaments), the more likely it is that political decisions will be made which improve women's de jure rights and de facto status in society. Yet, women's presence in formal political institutions does not necessarily lead to "gender justice", as context-dependent factors – such as institutional constraints, social norms or women's political ideology – affect the meaning of "feminist agendas" and the likelihood with which these agendas will be pursued. This presentation reviews central challenges in the definition and measurement of women's representation; conditions that influence the effects of women in formal political institutions; and what is needed for a more "gender-just" politics.

Panel 14: Health and Social Care

Time: Friday 20 June, 2-3.30pm

Room: TEC 0.02

Chair: Jennifer Piscopo

Papers:

Jasmine Gideon (Birkbeck, University of London, UK), **Shweta Marathe** (Anusandhan Trust, India) and **Johanna Riha** (UNU IGH, Malaysia)

Title: Gendered Impacts of Privatisation on the Health Workforce

Abstract: The rapid rise of privatisation, commercialisation, and financialisation of health care is having major repercussions including weakening public sector service provision and widening inequalities in health care access. Accompanying this rise is the focus on "profit over people", and with it, a major shift away from the core values underpinning universal health care, primary health care, and the sustainable development goals. With a growing evidence base documenting the impacts of privatisation, commercialisation, and financialisation of

health care, one key area that remains largely under-researched is the gendered impacts of privatisation on the health workforce. In an attempt to fill this gap our paper asks how far the rise of healthcare privatisation is exacerbating existing gender inequalities in the health workforce. We provide an overview of the existing literature and also draw on a case study from India, documenting the lived experiences of female doctors in private hospitals in India.

Fiona Samuels (Queen Mary University of London, UK)

Title: The Role of Social and Gender Norms in Driving Mental Health: Evidence from South and Southeast Asia

Abstract: Mental ill-health affected 970 million people globally in 2019. Awareness of the need to address mental health has been growing, as evidenced by several SDG targets focused on mental health, the inclusion of mental health discussions in annual World Health Assemblies, and the existence of large mental health programs, such as the WHO Mental Health Gap Action Plan. The Covid-19 pandemic further elevated mental health on the global agenda. However, mental health remains a low priority in many regions, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, where there is a lack of political will and limited resources allocated to mental health. Additionally, there is a gap in interventions targeting adolescents and youth, despite extensive research highlighting that mental health issues often begin during youth, and early intervention is critical for reducing long-term personal and economic consequences. Taking a social determinants of health approach, this paper will explore the complex interaction of biological, social and environmental factors that shape and drive mental health experiences. Focusing on young people in Nepal and Vietnam, the paper shows how drivers of mental ill-health are intricately bound up with social and gender norms. Girls are often at the sharp end, facing a range of discriminatory norms but boys are also not spared. The presentation also discusses approaches for addressing youth mental health, taking into account gendered norms, and considering innovative, co-designed approaches, including a school-based programme in Vietnam.

Alejandra Ramm (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile) and **Daniel Venegas** (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

Title: Same-Sex Parents in Chile: Legalization, Recognition and Reproduction

Abstract: In early 2022, in Chile, same-sex marriage became legal. Since then, filiation is legally recognized for families with two mothers or two fathers. During the last decade Chile has made significant legal changes towards becoming more inclusive of LGBTQIA+ people, although it remains as one of the least inclusive OECD countries. Conventional gender roles involving patriarchy and heteronormativity are still deeply rooted in Chile's and Latin America's institutions, including social policies. Moreover, motherhood is at the core of femininity in the region. Against this backdrop, legalisation of same-sex marriage allows us to research new aspects of same-sex parenthood in the context of development. These families can be constituted via assisted reproduction techniques (ARTs), co-parenting, adoption, or they can be constituted with children from previous different-gender relationships (stepfamilies). For each of these trajectories into parenthood, we explore family dynamics, their relations with broader social structures -in particular, socially oriented public policies- and how their practices could question or instead reproduce patriarchy and heteronormativity. These families face

legal, material and social challenges and obstacles, intersected by social class, gender and ethnicity. This paper presents the results of a study comprising 16 life history interviews with LGBTIQ+ parents. We explore their diverse trajectories into parenthood and family structures. While these “new” families have the potential to transform gender norms, they may also reproduce or assimilate to the prevailing gender order.

Sumegha Asthana (Georgetown University), **Ashani Dhar** (University Delhi, India) and **Ramila Bisht** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

ONLINE PRESENTATION

Title: Unveiling Women's Economic Contributions: Education, Employment, and the Dynamics of Unpaid Care Work in India

Abstract: Women's substantial unpaid care work, which subsidizes state functions, remains unaccounted for due to its non-remunerative nature in India. This presentation examines the often-overlooked economic contributions of women, highlighting the methodological challenges that have led to their underrecognition in national income accounting. We examine the connection between higher educational attainment and economic participation, specifically addressing whether it leads to greater employment opportunities for women or simply results in more educated unpaid caregivers. In addition, we explore women's representation in professional services compared to care-related activities, emphasizing the broader implications for gender equity in the labour market. We use the System of National Accounts (SNA), an internationally agreed standard for compiling measures of economic activity and employ time-use surveys alongside data from the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) to examine the influence of women's educational attainment on employment opportunities, particularly in the context of economic participation versus unpaid caregiving roles and explore industry-specific insights regarding women's participation in professional services compared to care-related activities.

Panel 15: Knowledge Production

Time: Friday 20 June, 2-3.30pm

Room: TEC 0.03

Chair: Maxine Molyneux

Papers:

Deeksha Sharma (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden)

Title: Sustainability for Whom? Gender, Coloniality and Indigenous Struggles

Abstract: Global efforts to decarbonize industries, including steel production, are shaped by European regulatory frameworks that prioritize carbon reduction while ignoring socio-ecological and gendered inequalities. In India, green steel initiatives, backed by Global North actors, reinforce historical patterns of resource extraction, dispossession, and marginalization. This paper examines iron ore mining in Odisha, where Adivasi and Dalit communities—especially women—experience heightened vulnerability due to land displacement, environmental degradation, and labour precarity. Through oral history interviews and archival research, the study highlights how “green” industrial policies perpetuate colonial, patriarchal structures by excluding indigenous knowledge and gendered experiences from sustainability narratives. Drawing on decolonial and environmental justice perspectives, the paper challenges dominant green growth models and calls for feminist, community-centered approaches to sustainability that recognize Adivasi and Dalit women's struggles, resilience, and knowledges in shaping alternative environmental futures.

Lata Narayanaswamy (University of Leeds, UK)

Title: Moving beyond ‘Women and Girls’: Finding New Ways to ‘Know’ Gender and Development Discourse and Practice in the 21st Century

Abstract: The language of ‘gender’, which began as the emancipatory language of mobilising against power imbalances, became over the last few decades the tick-box of technocracy, something to measure and then report on the edges of mainstream development interventions. The rise of anti-rights and anti-gender mobilisations, exercising ever-increasing levels of political power, are now increasingly framing their political interventions as driven by commitments to ‘protect’ and ‘defend’ women. So, it is timely to ask: Who is considered a ‘woman’ in (economic) development narratives? In this paper I set out how the subject position of ‘women and girls’ is in fact a common feature of both mainstream gender and development and anti-gender narratives. What is clear is that the primary focus for mainstream development interventions is heterosexual women and girls in their reproductive years, because a ‘smart economics’ approach to development, understood in neoliberal, economic terms, is really only interested in the (unpaid) reproductive/caring labour and increasingly (paid) productive labour women and girls undertake. Yet many other people who may also be understood as ‘women’ or ‘girls’ fall outside of these priorities, including sex workers, widows, single people, LGBTQIA+ people (who may identify as women) – these groups are never identified as ‘women’, but instead by these labels. If we are to have a truly emancipatory gender and development discourse and practice, we must ‘know’ gender and development differently in order to build solidarity across gendered struggles to pushback against the ascendance of regressive anti-gender politics.

Yixuan Duan (University of East Anglia, UK)

Title: Sparks between Algorithm-Based Platforms and Marginalized Female Content Producers: How Disadvantaged Chinese Rural Women Navigate the Exacting Standards of the Kuaishou Social Media Platform

Abstract: The impact of algorithm-based platforms on people's lives has been increasingly discussed. In China, rural women's participation on short-video platforms, notably Kuaishou –

a prominent Chinese platform, targeting third-, fourth-tier cities and remote areas, boasting 395.3 million daily users, 43.7 per cent of whom are women - highlights the growing engagement of rural women in this digital landscape. However, previous studies investigating women and social media in China focus mostly on elite-led feminist deliberations and pay little attention to understanding how disadvantaged Chinese rural women perceive and interact with algorithms as part of their everyday lives. In response, this article examines the interactions of female content producers from rural southwest China with Kuaishou. Using “algorithmic ethnography” (Christin, 2020) and semi-structured interviews, I explore how these producers survive and cultivate visibility under algorithmic constraints of Kuaishou. This presentation makes an original contribution to the existing literature on underprivileged women and algorithmic cultures from a non-Western perspective. I argue that despite a lack of access to education, platforms mechanisms enable rural Chinese women to become micro-entrepreneurs through mastering ‘platform-based knowledge’. However, they must constantly negotiate power imbalances to adhere to complex and evolving standards of Kuaishou.

Shristi Shakya (University of Oxford, UK)

Title: A Perverse Synergy of Gender Mainstreaming and Intersectionality in International Development: A Case of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Framework in Nepal

Abstract: Debates on gender mainstreaming (GM) critique how the neoliberal development paradigm has co-opted gender equality, reducing it to a technical, apolitical, ahistorical and decontextualised intervention (van Eerdewijk 2014; Mukhopadhyay 2014; Eyben, 2006). Within these debates, scholars increasingly caution how intersectionality has been used as an ‘add-on’ in GM to emphasise differences within the category of women without addressing multiple forms of oppression (Lahiri-Dutt, 2024; Hunting and Hankivsky, 2020). This paper examines how the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) framework in Nepal, driven largely by donor institutions, strategically employs the perverse synergy of intersectionality and GM to obscure deeper inequalities, in this case caste, ethnicity and regional disparities. Through a discursive and institutional analysis of GESI mainstreaming within development partners and government agencies, this study demonstrates how GESI shifts focus from broader social inclusion towards a narrow emphasis on women. This strategic dilution of social inclusion renders GESI technically manageable, safe and institutionally acceptable. However, this process not only undermines GESI’s potential to address the deep-rooted structural inequalities based on gender, caste, ethnicity and region that persist in Nepali society, but also weakens state-mandated institutions’ efforts to advance gender and inclusion agendas.

PLENARY ABSTRACTS

Gita Sen (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era [DAWN], India)

The plenary contribution identifies three pains to being a feminist political economist from the Global South working on development. Reflecting on these through the experience of the DAWN network, it speaks to the impetus behind DAWN's origins in the lead up to the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi in 1985, and its evolution in the four decades since. It examines how DAWN approached issues, what issues were approached and why. From this the paper draws implications for DAWN's work in the current time of fractured globalisation, electoral autocracies, ecological crisis, and attacks on gender equality and human rights.

Naila Kabeer (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)

The plenary contribution is a reflection on dynamics of social change, in this case an unexpectedly positive form of social change that defined the conventional wisdom about what could be expected from a country described as one of the poorest in the world, with a very dysfunctional state and an extremely oppressive form of patriarchy. What made change possible, what strategies were used and how sustainable is progress likely to be? The reflections offer a theory of change that is rooted in local realities rather than driven by an external agenda of change.

Sheila Bunwaree (University of Mauritius, Mauritius)

The plenary contribution argues that the Volatile, Uncertain, Complex and Ambiguous (VUCA) world that we live in calls for an urgent rethinking of Gender and Development. It proposes a different praxis of development – one which is more aligned with the decolonial project. Interrogating the development path/trajectory of the small African island state of Mauritius, which although cited as a democratic development model by many of its African neighbours, shows the limits of the Mauritian model. Borrowing from Sabelo Gatsheni and Paul Zeleza, amongst others, the plenary contribution emphasises the pertinence of indigenous knowledge systems as well as decolonial feminism to address the economic decline and the epistemic violence that the island has been subjected to. Can we therefore embrace more meaningful gender prisms and aspire to a truly decolonized vision of the world?

Jennifer Piscopo (Royal Holloway University of London, UK)

The plenary contribution argues that the women's rights era's legacies persist even as progress stalls or unravels. First, the feminist blueprints have not disappeared: they offer alternative visions that are – and were always – intended as aspirational. Second, feminist strategies for leveraging these blueprints are not rendered obsolete. Elite and grassroots feminists continue to deploy their respective insider and outsider strategies to both defend democracy and resist policy rollbacks. Feminists are long-practiced in seeking gender equality, and while the task seems especially daunting in the current era because of the stakes, the resources and tactics are not necessarily new.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please refer to the [Campus Map](#) for the locations of places referred below.

Getting to and from UEA:

Taxis	Veezu	010603 666333
	Courtesy	01603 446644
	Enterprise	01603 700700

Bus From the Norwich train station, buses (**First Bus 25 / 26/ 26A**) run through Norwich city centre and to UEA campus throughout the day and into the evening.

The university postcode is NR4 7TJ.

WiFi: WiFi is available at UEA via The Cloud and eduroam.

Parking: If you are driving to campus, please park in the Main Car Park. Please enter your car registration number at the conference on arrival to receive free car parking. Your car registration number must be entered into the table at the reception desk, or at Broadview Lodge reception on each day you are using the car park other charges will apply.

Note: Car parking is limited and cannot be reserved. There is strictly no visitor parking available at the Enterprise Centre, The SportsPark or Earlham Park – we are unable to validate parking at these venues, as they are a separate entity to the University.

Eating on Campus: For individual opening times, please check <https://www.uea.ac.uk/uea-life/campus-life/eat-and-drink> .

Places	Location	Opening hours
The SU Shop	The Street	Monday – Friday 07:30 - 21:00
Zest	Located just off The Square, Level 01	Monday – Friday 08:00 - 19:00
Unio	Union House	Monday – Friday 08:00 - 20:30
Blend	Campus Kitchen restaurant bldg on level 0	Monday – Friday 10:00 - 15:30
Café 57	Julian Study Centre on Chancellors Drive	Monday – Friday 10:00 - 15:30
Grain	The Enterprise Centre on University Drive	Monday – Friday 10:00 - 15:30
Sportscafé	SportsPark on University Drive.	Monday – Sunday 7:30 - 21:30
Vista	Level 1 of The Campus Kitchen	Monday – Friday 08:00 - 19:00
INTO Café	University Drive near the Medical Centre	Monday – Friday 07:45 - 20:00

The Sainsbury Centre: The Sainsbury Centre is a well-renowned art gallery on campus, check [Exhibitions - Sainsbury Centre](#) for ongoing exhibitions.

Useful Numbers:

Conference Volunteers: 07350 576373

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In the event of an emergency: 01603 592222

If you need urgent medical care, call 999 for an ambulance – the hospital is a 5-minute drive from the university.

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Front cover images (Top to bottom, left to right): A woman casting her net, Bangladesh / Adolescent girl, Ghana/ An elderly farmer, Vietnam/ A Ghanian woman

Back cover images (Top to bottom, left to right): Spouse, Bangladesh/ A girl playing football, Ghana/ Woman entrepreneur making ceramic cups, Vietnam/ Women going to collect drinking water, Bangladesh



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