

Neoliberal development and "locals" seen from below

**Online/Public WORKSHOP organized by the ARC
DEVINC multidisciplinary research project (2016-2022)**

**Centre d'Anthropologie Culturelle (Faculté de Philosophie et
Sciences Sociales) – CEB, CERMI (Solvay Business School) –
LIToTeS (IGEAT)**

Université Libre de Bruxelles March 17-18, 2022

Institut de sociologie, Salle ROKKAN, 12^e étage, local 234

Exchanges between Socio-Anthropologists, Social Economists and specialists in Environmental Tourism

Neoliberal initiatives organized at the level of so-called "local communities" have taken place in recent decades with the idea of promoting economic and/or social development. The objective of this workshop is, firstly, to investigate how these "local" initiatives are concretely organized. Three sets of case studies are considered. The first concerns local stakeholders, grouped by domestic units/households and by community associations, in the frame of i) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the extractive sector and ii) of Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) in the tourism sector. The second concerns wages collected by hotel staff within the framework of a Public-Private Partnership involving high-level development agencies (World Bank, French Cooperation, etc.) and within which income from tourism is viewed as a potential driving force of development. The third set of case studies focuses on social corporations in Western industrialized societies and in new emerging countries and approaches the issue through the perspective of commons-governing. Through discussions held on this base, the second objective of the workshop is to better understand how these initiatives are appropriated "from below", and to help clarify the position "locals" actually occupy in the triadic model (public, private, local). The issue regarding how far these models meet (or don't) the initial ambitions of economic and/or social development will be at the core of the reflection.

With the participation of:

Daou Véronique JOIRIS, Anya DIEKMANN, Serge COGELS, James SSEBAGGALA, Isabelle CLOQUET, Thierno BARRY, Bano NADHEL DIALLO, Teodosio AMINDO DOS SANTOS DE SOUSA, Coline SERRES & Marek HUDON

Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), Makerere University (Uganda), Université Générale Lansana Conté de Sonfonia (République de Guinée), Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (Brazil) & Erasmus University Rotterdam (Netherlands)

Schedule

March 17, 2022	
Introduction	
9h-9h30	Daou Véronique JOIRIS – ULB (CAC), Belgium
Case studies – Locals dealing with CSR and CBNRM income	
Moderator: Isabelle CLOQUET – ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgium	
CSR income	
9h30-10h	Katanga Mining, DRC Serge COGELS – ULB (CAC), Belgium
10h-10h30	Comparison with PNG
10h30-11h	Break
CBNRM income	
11h-11h30	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP), Uganda James SSEBAGGALA – Makerere University (Tourism), Uganda; ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgium
11h30-12h	Tourisme et développement, Gabon Isabelle CLOQUET – ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgium
12h-14h	Break
Case studies – Locals dealing with wages as a development driver	
Moderator: Anya DIEKMANN – ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgium	
Salaries in the hotel-based tourism industry	
14h-14h30	Secteur hôtelier à Conakry, Guinée Thierno BARRY – Université Général Lansana Conté de Sonfonia (Département de géographie), République de Guinée; ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgique
14h30-15h	Flux monétaire villes-campagnes, Guinée Bano NADHEL DIALLO – Université Général Lansana Conté de Sonfonia (Département de géographie), République de Guinée
15h-15h30	Break
Collective concluding comments	
Moderator: Daou Véronique JOIRIS	
15h30-16h30	General discussion – Empirical forms of community-based initiatives implemented by PPP and Aid development; Theoretical perspectives and methodologies adopted across disciplines to analyse family budgets, community funds, endogenous development priorities; Comparative analysis of results
March 18, 2022	
Case studies – Social Entrepreneurship and the Management of the Commons	
Moderator: Serge COGELS	
9h-9h30	Social Enterprises as Drivers against Mining-Dependence: an engaged research agenda in Brumadinho / Brazil Teodosio AMINDO DOS SANTOS DE SOUSA – Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (PUC Minas), Brazil
9h30-10h	Social Ventures and the Commons, UK

	Coline SERRES – Erasmus University (Rotterdam School of Management), The Netherlands
10h-10h30	From private funding to civil wealth creation Marek HUDON – Université libre de Bruxelles (Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management), Belgium & Coline SERRES – Erasmus University (Rotterdam School of Management), The Netherlands
10h30-11h	Break
Collective concluding comments	
Moderator: Coline SERRES	
11-12h	General discussion – Original organisational set-up of community-based enterprises; Forms taken by social investment
12h-14h	Break
Collective concluding comments	
Moderator: Daou Véronique JOIRIS	
14h-15h	General discussion – Comparison between the theoretical perspective of the commons and those applied to the case studies on day 1; Similarities and differences between case studies implemented spontaneously by members (community and social entrepreneurship) and in a managed way according to development models and PPP partnerships (CSR, CBNRM and wages as drivers of development); <u>Organizational configuration</u> of community-based enterprises in comparison with empirical forms of CSR, CBNRM and wages as drivers of development; <u>Destination of the resources generated</u> by these community-based organisations
15h-15h30	Publication planning - Submission for a special issue

Abstracts/résumés

CSR income

The impact of mining allowances on local's quality of life and socio-economic development: a status quo. Results from a case study in Fungurume (Lualaba Province, DRC) – Serge COGELS, ULB (CAC), Belgium serge.cogels@ulb.be

Settlement of a major mining operator in developing countries is usually presented by international agencies as a unique opportunity to enhance the economy and build development in the area neighboring the concession. Analysis of household budgets data (one-year quantitative survey) collected in and around a mining project in Katanga (DRC) shows that the quality of life of locals (that is those who resided prior to the project's arrival) has remained globally equivalent. This assessment is shared by most of the 'project affected people' who express (focus-groups results) their frustration and the feeling they are left to their fate by both the project and the State. Indeed, at the end of fifteen years' exploitation, individual as well as community development (and, a fortiori, sustainable development) are still lacking: i) locals have missed the business opportunities at the benefit of (more efficient and solvent) migrants, making do with implementing their well-known strategies; ii) farmers are trapped in a production logic (encouraged by the project) that is extremely dependent upon intrants ; iii) except for a minority of locals (those already investing in pre project period), project's supports (as compensation, livelihoods restoration projects, mining jobs) haven't resulted in savings nor

in long term investment. But all this doesn't mean locals are short of agency of their own. To have a chance to play their cards right in this new configuration (of which the state is the great absent), they strive to exploit niches (foodstuff surpluses sales, rental property investment, charcoal production, ore digging) which are within easy reach, but nevertheless most often outlawed and/or environmentally destructive, and turn to any available strategy, be it opportunistic or tricky, to reach their target. The paper also feeds into thoughts on methodological issues related to the running of households' budget surveys. – **Keywords:** Mining rent, Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainable Development, Quality of life, budget studies, Central Africa

CBNRM income

Tourism development in a rural tourism destination. The case of tourism incomes and wellbeing in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) – James SSEBAGGALA, Makerere University (tourism), Uganda & ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgium James.Ssebagala@ulb.be

Tourism development has been widely considered as a panacea for the economic challenges facing developing countries, more especially in remote tourism destinations. The results presented here are focused on the impact of tourism incomes on local residents' household budgets as well as perceptions of their wellbeing in the face of tourism development. The inquiry is based on a case study of local resident living on the peripheral of Uganda's Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP), a tourism destination famous for gorilla trekking and generates a lot of revenue for the government and tourism investors in the area. Two data sets were used for the analysis: one related to the contribution of tourism incomes on the residents household budgets and the other related to their well-being. Results reveals that tourism incomes in the locality minimally contribute to the household budgets and that tourism development has barely impacted the well-being of the local residents. The study offers both theoretical and practical implications and provides new directions that future studies can replicate in other rural tourism destinations. – **Keywords:** tourism development; tourism incomes; local resident; household budget; well-being; Uganda

Tourisme et développement au Gabon : expériences diverses, conclusions similaires – Isabelle CLOQUET, ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgium isabelle.cloquet@ulb.be

Dans cette communication, nous exposerons les résultats d'une analyse de plusieurs projets de développement de tourisme de loisir entrepris au Gabon sur une période d'environ 20 ans, du début des années 1990s à 2012. Adoptant une approche structure-agency, l'analyse dresse les principales caractéristiques de ces projets entrepreneuriaux et de leurs contextes d'émergence (p.ex., sources des fonds investis, expérience professionnelle, objectifs) et de mise en œuvre. Elle cherche à identifier les raisons de leurs trajectoires vis-à-vis de leurs propres objectifs. Le travail de recueil des données, réalisés entre 2011 et 2013, combine recherche et analyse documentaire, observation participante et entretiens avec des dirigeants et informateurs clés. L'analyse a, quant à elle, mobilisé l'approche dialectique de Bob Jessop. Bien que l'on note une grande variété de projets, pour ce qui est de la clientèle ciblée, de la localisation géographique et des profits des initiateurs ou dirigeants, la grande majorité des projets n'ont pas atteint le seuil de rentabilité, affectant leur maintien dans le temps. La recherche montre que les trajectoires trouvent des explications essentiellement structurelles, avec peu de marge de manœuvre du côté des dirigeants ou maîtres d'œuvre. Elle tend également à montrer que le tourisme de loisir ne peut servir de levier de développement socio-économique à l'heure actuelle au Gabon ; les obstacles structurels apparaissent difficilement surmontables.

Salaries

Analyse critique de l'apport multidimensionnel du salaire touristique à la réduction de la pauvreté à Conakry – Thierno BARRY, Université Général Lansana Conté de Sonfonia (Département de géographie), République de Guinée-Conakry & ULB (IGEAT, LIToTeS), Belgium Thierno.Aliou.Barry@ulb.be

Cette recherche a pour finalité de savoir si le salaire touristique peut réduire la pauvreté en Guinée. Conduire une telle problématique comme objet de recherche dans l'un des pays les plus pauvres de la planète (PNDES, 2016) et, de surcroît, où le tourisme est encore à l'état embryonnaire, a représenté d'importants défis méthodologiques et théoriques. De plus, aucune recherche n'avait déjà été faite dans ce sens de manière approfondie. Or, le tourisme en tant que facteur de réduction de la pauvreté mérite d'être objectivé, entre autres, parce qu'il fait partie de nombreux plans de relance économique, en Afrique, notamment. Plusieurs étapes à franchir étaient nécessaires pour passer du discours néolibéral véhiculé par des acteurs politiques et institutionnels sur le tourisme, à une dimension de mesure de la réalité. En effet, la recherche a de suite mis en évidence des réalités de terrain parfois inattendues ou contradictoires. In fine, notre recherche a permis de mettre en évidence que la réduction de la pauvreté en Guinée grâce au salaire touristique, n'est pas une réalité en soi mais qu'elle doit faire face à des enjeux structurels et socioculturels pour y arriver. En effet, nous avons pu constater que la politique touristique de la Guinée s'est toujours inscrite dans des Programmes nationaux de développement économique et social. Or, étant donné que le tourisme n'est pas un secteur économique isolé, sa contribution à la réduction de la pauvreté dépend de plusieurs autres aspects et de secteurs nationaux comme les transports, la stabilité politique ou la présence d'acteurs privés, publics et institutionnels dynamiques. En outre, nous avons pu constater, à la suite de Sen (2005), que ni la pauvreté ni le bien être des personnes interrogées ne peuvent être réduits à une dimension de revenu (salaire) mais que ceux-ci doivent inclure d'autres aspects dont la bénédiction des parents, le fait de travailler sans honte, la responsabilité sociale ou la capacité de transformer ses revenus en satisfaction. – **Mots-clés** : Tourisme, emploi, salaire, pauvreté, bien être

Le flux monétaire des villes vers les campagnes en Guinée – Bano NADHEL DIALLO, Université Général Lansana Conté de Sonfonia-UGLC-S (Département de géographie), République de Guinée-Conakry nadhel3@yahoo.fr

La République de Guinée est caractérisée par un phénomène de pauvreté monétaire et non monétaire qui affecte différemment les villes et les campagnes. L'incidence de pauvreté dans les milieux ruraux est de 55,4% contre 22,4% pour les milieux urbains. La contribution du milieu rural dans la pauvreté globale en Guinée est ainsi très importante. Dans ce contexte, le transfert monétaire des villes vers la campagne est une des solutions endogènes développées par les citoyens afin, d'une part, de soutenir leurs proches, leur donner un sentiment d'aisance sociale et, d'autre part, de pallier au manque des politiques publiques en la matière. En Guinée, le transfert ou l'envoi de fonds est de plus en plus important. Selon L'institut National des Statistiques (2018), on estime qu'environ six ménages sur 10 ont reçu des transferts d'argent des personnes membres de leur ménage et trois ménages sur dix en ont reçu des personnes non membres du ménage. A Conakry, on estime que 60% de ménages ont transféré des fonds vers leur ménage. Le but de cette présentation est entre autres d'étudier : Les caractéristiques socioéconomiques des bénéficiaires de transferts monétaires en Guinée, la répartition des transferts reçus par milieu de résidence, l'impact de ces transferts sur l'amélioration ou non des conditions de vie des ménages bénéficiaires. – **Mots-clés** : milieu urbain, milieu rural, ménage, transfert de fonds, pauvreté, aisance sociale

Social corporations

Social Enterprises as Drivers against Mining-Dependence: an engaged research agenda in Brumadinho / Brazil – Teodosio AMINDO DOS SANTOS DE SOUSA, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (PUC Minas), Brazil armindo.teodosio@gmail.com

Our paper and presentation discuss the projects developed by our research group, the Research Group on Ethics and Social Management (NUPEGS) / Postgraduate Program in Management (PPGA) / Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais (PUC Minas), supporting the creation of Social Enterprises in the municipality of Brumadinho, Minas Gerais state, Brazil. In 2019, there was a corporate environmental crime in Brumadinho city, the rupture of the mining waste residuals dam in the Córrego do Feijão plant from Vale S.A. mining company. The results were the killing the people (around 272), destruction of nature and of the Paoraopeba river, affecting hundreds of communities and thousands of people in 09 other cities in the Minas Gerais state, Brazil. After this environmental crime, was cre ated a governance strategy for the regeneration of the Brumadinho municipality. Many Brazilian government agencies, Brazilian procurements, international and national NGOs, social and environmental movements, universities, researchers, and firms and consultants working for the Vale S.A. went the Brumadinho to create projects to rebuild the local economy and promote local development. We can say there is now an “Industry of Aid” or a “Big Wave of Social and Environment Projects” invading the Brumadinho municipality. After the killing wage of mining mud, we can find these new wages of governance for the reconstruction of Brumadinho. But these many projects can not protect the community against new waves of rights violations in Brumadinho. The history of this municipality is marked by the mining activities, creating wealth for a few and many problems for many people living there. In Brazil, the mining sector is related to slavery, using black people to work for the mining extraction. Besides this, the correlation between mining activities and local development is poor. The cities with mining corporations working on are not places with high HDI and are not municipalities marked by the “Well-Being”. Brumadinho is a small picture of Brazil because has many wealthy people living in very good places and many rural communities living with low HDI and in the poverty. We can find 04 ex-slave black communities, called Quilombolas People, 02 Indian communities, and many small farmers and poor communities in Brumadinho. The power of the mining sector in small municipalities such as Brumadinho is not only related to the economic effects (generation of good jobs and salaries for some workers), but is related to the cultural, political, social, and physiological history of communities and local people living, working and creating a social imaginary about the mining sector and the local development. This kind of social phenomenon we call Mining-Dependence. It is a great difficult to see another way to create jobs, work, live, and make the economic wealth circulated in the community outside the mining sector, reducing the poverty and improving the Well-Being the municipality. In this context, our research group created with the community a social innovation project to generate social enterprises in Brumadinho, trying to explore the cultural and sustainable tourism in the municipality, and promoting the inclusion of quilombolas, Indian people, poor women, small farmers, waste picks, etc. in sectors related to the environmental services, the care economy, the democratic management of collective enterprises and equality generation of income for the poor communities. Our approach is based on community-based enterprises' view about Social Enterprises (Ana Maria Peredo and Walter Mswaka), Ecological Economics (Joan Martinez-Alier), Political Ecology (Alian Lipietz), Environmental Racism (Henry Acelsrad), Decolonial View of the knowledge necessary to promote the sustainability, Engaged and Research-Action methodologies (Sonia Ospina, Marlei Pozzebon), not-extractivist scientific methodologies

(Ruth Rolnik), Knowledge Ecology (Edgard Morin), Epistemologies of the South (Boaventura de Sousa Santos), Social Validation of the research (Marlei Pozzebon & André Dias), the Social Technology (Renato Dagnino and Marlei Pozzebon) approach inside in the Social Innovation theories, and the Critical Pedagogy (Paulo Freire, Orlando Fals-Borda, Augusto Boal, and Bell Hooks). In a municipality marked by many foreign people, consultants, organizations, and movements, bringing well design projects, but without the protagonism of the local communities, we have tried to support the fights for the guarantee of rights and promotion of sustainable local development. For this, we adopted three axes of action research, related to support the protagonism, centrality, and autonomy of the local people.

Social Ventures and the Commons – Coline SERRES, Erasmus University (Rotterdam School of Management), The Netherlands serres@rsm.nl

Consciousness about the need for a more sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as the will to cope with issues such as social exclusion and poverty, rose in the last decades. To answer such problems, new forms of social ventures have emerged on markets, including under the legal form of corporations. Social corporations are fully-fledged limited companies that officially commit themselves to a social mission by including the latter in their bylaws. Entitled “Social Ventures and the Commons”, this communication, based on my doctoral dissertation, aims to understand what the governance mechanisms of social corporations are, both in general and when governing common goods. The commons paradigm is still fuzzy as different views and concepts of commons exist. While research on commons has mainly focused on local natural resources collectively managed, the emergence of new concepts calls for a better understanding of the governance mechanisms surrounding commons. Amongst the different concepts of commons existing, new commons have recently emerged. New commons are resources that have newly been recognized as commons. They derive from the principle of “commoning”: they are shared resources collectively organized and managed and can take the form of human-made commons, like culture, knowledge or urban spaces. They can be created both by humans and/or by organizations that are managed collectively. This dissertation thus focused, through both theoretical and empirical studies, on the governance of commons by profit-seeking social ventures. – **Keywords:** common goods, new commons, governance, for-profit social ventures, social enterprises, social economy, community-based enterprises

From private funding to civil wealth creation: Essay on the impact of the organizational form on Developmental Incomes – Marek Hudon¹, Université libre de Bruxelles (Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management), Belgium marek.hudon@ulb.be & Coline Serres¹, Erasmus University (Rotterdam School of Management), The Netherlands serres@rsm.nl

In this essay, we theorize how an organization’s type and source of financing impact Developmental Incomes – monetary flux regarded as potential engine of development. Moreover, we hypothesize that when allocated to communities, Developmental Incomes can foster civil wealth creation. First, we establish a continuum between different types of organization, ranging from purely non-profit organizations to purely for-profit, capitalistic ones through hybrid organizations – such as social enterprises. Second, we link an organization’s type to the forms and levels of corporate social responsibility it implements. Finally, we add to our continuum the types of financing sources these organizations can receive, ranging from public to private through venture philanthropy. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, we use our continuum and to assess how a certain combination of legal form and funding source not only affects the final impact of an organization, but also the way Developmental Incomes are

¹ The authors are listed in alphabetical order.

allocated, used, and impact the local communities. **Keywords:** legal form, corporate social responsibility, communities, financial sources, hybridity