Working Paper 191

EVA YOUKHANA

Actors networks in critical urban studies – protest against the subprime crisis in Madrid

Authors' addresses

Dr. Eva Youkhana
Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn,
Genscherallee 3
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel. 0049 (0)228-73 4909, Fax 0228-731972
E-mail: eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de
www.zef.de

Actors networks in critical urban studies – protest against the subprime crisis in Madrid[1]

Eva Youkhana

Abstract

Europe has been in a permanent political and economic crisis for over 10 years now, which has affected above all the southern countries such as Greece and Spain. In Spain, the crisis followed a period of high economic growth based on real estate speculation, labor recruitment (migration), and the expansion of the service sector, for example in tourism. The 15-M Movement of 2011 attracted attention with public protest, occupations of squares, and symbolic appropriations (street art and graffiti) in big cities like Madrid and Barcelona, ensuring that the street activism of citizens was no longer excluded from the political landscape. Their political message was against the commercialization of public spaces, control and surveillance of the public, and expulsion of dwellers from their homes. In this transnational and urban context, in which the different interests, actors and social movements collide, the social and the collective is reconfigured and finds different forms of expression. The ethnographic investigation of crises and protest therefore, requires innovative approaches that can grasp the relativity of the actors' appearing and the situativity of the protest forms against the background context. Material-semiotic perspectives understand objects and things not only as media for the transport of content and messages. Rather, the urban itself becomes an actor by incorporating socio-economic conditions, political-historical processes and spatial interdependencies. How is agency to be conceptualized and what role do urban space, urban forms, architecture and infrastructure play – in short, the material for protest? Using a case study, a protest situation around an eviction within the subprime crisis in Spain, this working paper shows how an ethnographic approach to protest can be rethought and methodically implemented. Spain's specific crisis within the wider European crisis scenario is is particularly suitable for such an examination, because power relations and social orders are more than ever under dispute.

1 Critical research practice beyond scientific reductionism

This research is based on a re-analysis of the study of labor migration, urban development and the production of belonging and citizenship in the Spanish crisis scenario. The research was carried out as an anthropological habilitation project as a part of a larger, regional studies initiative, the Research Network on Latin America. The connected research presented here, which was based at the University of Bonn, financed by the BMBF[2], used the example of Latin American migration to Spain, Madrid, to investigate how urban coexistence was created through the enactment of citizenship, ritual practices, the mobilization of street protest and creative activism. Ethno-methodological research approaches, surveys, various interview techniques and participatory observation were utilized during several research visits between 2010 and 2015.

The starting point for the argument developed in this paper is the assumption that the focus of urban research has often been confined by scientific reductionist approaches. Before the spatial turn in the social sciences, spatial conceptions were mostly essentialized and social conditions were ontologized (cf. Schroer 2009). Accordingly, a deeper understanding of the complexity and multiple constitution of places, everyday processes and socio-material relationships that form collectives and generate urbanity were often overlooked (Farias 2011).

The overcoming of reductionism is a goal to which interdisciplinary approaches at the interface of research on human-technology and man-nature relations are devoted and which have been implemented in critical urban research for years (Kemper/Vogelpohl 2013). The aim is to break down the "inherent logic of the city" (ibid.) on which classical urban research is based in order to take into account both the historical prerequisites for urban development processes and their present crisis and conflict mediation (cf. debates in the journals City and sub\urban). Critical urban studies can challenge one-sided social science schools of thought and their opposing forms of knowledge production and methodically reduced and one-sided reasoning. Moreover, the structural characteristics and material conditions of a city do not have to be taken for granted, but can be thought of and analyzed together with everyday social realities. Here, however, creative and circular research approaches do not yet assert against the partially linear models of interpretation within the urban-political economic approaches and meta-narratives of critical urban research. For example, little attention has been paid to the investigation of complex networks of actors in critical urban research, not least because fundamental theoretical positions are obviously difficult to cope with (cf. Färber 2014).

The tracing of actor networks is based on the concept of assemblage introduced into the theory of science debate by Deleuze and Guattari in their groundbreaking book "A thousand plateaus" published in 1980 as the second volume of Capitalism and Schizophrenia. In this volume, the authors open a new perspective in postmodern and post-structuralist thinking by stating that action is influenced by deterritorialized ocurrences that assemble in certain situations. With the early work of Bruno Latour, John Law and Michel Callon in the context of actor network theory (ANT), assemblage found its way into critical urban research in the 1980s (cf. Bender/Farías 2010, Färber 2014). Assemblage approaches allow the integration of the

---

material, and the historical, spatial and potential relationships embodied therein, for the investigation of urban processes. The agency (initiative for action) is attributed not only to social and thus human actors, but also to those objects and artifacts that play an active mediating role. Actions can thus be initiated by heterogeneous actors who operate on different spatial and temporal scales. The investigation is carried out by zooming into situations, moments and urban events, whereby the social and political landscape can be empirically understood.

In order to overcome reductionist modes of investigation and observation, three basic principles must be taken into account according to Actor Network Theory: an agnosticism (unbiasedness, impartiality) towards the object of investigation and the discipline; generalized symmetry in the choice of the scientific repertoire, synonymous with the assumption that every element within a network of relationships (actors network) must be subjected to the same consideration; and adherence to the principle of free association in order to avoid all *a priori* differentiation between natural, social and technical events (cf. Callon 1986). It is assumed that such distinctions can only be a result of the investigation, but not their starting point.

The ethnographic investigation of crises and protest in urban contexts raises the question of interdisciplinary approaches that can illuminate the relativity of the heterogeneous elements within a network of actors through the analytical disentanglement of protest situations. How and by whom are initiatives to act taken? What role do the historically and organically developed urban spaces, forms and infrastructures play – in short, the material for protest, which also generates urbanity together with its entangled social and political relationships? In what form and with what meaning do previously-invisible actors, located at different spatial and temporal scales, appear? How is power distributed and consolidated, and how are power relations established, manifested, and at the same time contested? The main argument here is that critical urban research can be complemented by the application of assemblage approaches that add a material dimension to the ethnographic portfolio in order to mix up the normative portfolio of critical research.

This contribution to the application of assemblage approaches to ethnographic research looks at the actors-networks of a successful protest movement in the framework of the Spanish subprime crisis. It is argued that the key to the success of a protest movement lies in the sustainability and permanence of its actors' network, which includes not only intentional actors but also those urban actors who inscribe meaning into urban forms and infrastructures that persist over temporal and spatial distances and influence urban relations.

2 The Spanish Crisis Scenario

Spain's largest daily El País (29 May 2018)[3] recently described the rapid spread of the Airbnb online overnight service as a domino effect. The portal now offers for rent to short-term tourists every tenth apartment in the center of the Spanish capital. Due to spectacularly rising rents of up to 40%, too few rental offers, and higher prices and an increasingly embarrassing

---

[3] https://elpais.com/ccaa/2018/05/29/madrid/1527607282_038460.html (29.05.2018).

atmosphere in the barrio, many regular residents have been forced to leave the central districts. The bursting of the real estate bubble in Spain, which has affected the entire economy since 2008 and confronted hundreds of thousands of people with foreclosures, unemployment and lifelong debt, has not led to changes in the housing market. The crisis of 2008 followed a period of high economic growth, based on real estate speculation, labor recruitment and the expansion of the tourist services sector. Madrid's development model was based on government structures at the local level that supported progressive tertiarization of the economy; in short neoliberal urbanism in which the city is kept for consumerism, with high rents, business and tourism. At the same time, population pressure, segregation and gentrification processes reshaped the city's socio-spatial structure (Cañedo Rodríguez 2007). An increasing demand for labor, above all in the construction industry, agriculture, the hotel and catering trade and in the domestic sector, led to an extraordinary migration dynamic (cf. Kleiner-Liebau 2008). Between 1998 and 2008 the country counted 4.5 million new immigrants. The demand for housing rose accordingly yet there was a lack of apartments available for rent. Instead apartments became cheap speculative properties, which artificially raised the price of real estate while keeping interest rates low. Economic growth of 3% spurred the construction boom, and international investors were lured to Spain (Köhler 2010).[4] For residents, the conclusion of a mortgage and the purchase of a home of one's own became unavoidable, which led to an increase in the number of new owners by about 5 million between 1997 and 2006 (Campos Echeverría 2008)[5,6]. By 2010, 87% of homes were privately owned, which is comparatively high in the European context.

Since the 15-M Movement began in 2011, occupations of squares and houses as well as symbolic appropriations have drawn attention to public grievances against the appropriation of the residential districts. The protesters' political messages are directed against the commercialization or privatization of public spaces, the withdrawal of the state from taking responsibility for the distribution of public goods and social services, the control and surveillance of the public (known as biopolitics), and the expulsion of dwellers from their homes. The demand for living space and its appropriation by capital is of particular importance, which is why it became the starting point for the 15-M Movement. This movement helped provide an initial spark for the Occupy movement, internationally active since 2011, and led to the formation in 2014 of the left-wing Podemos[7] party. The young party went on to become very successful in winning voters in the 2016 local elections and the post of mayor in many Spanish cities, Madrid and Barcelona included. Why then, was this social movement so politically successful?

3 Moments of resistance. Who or what makes the difference?

---

[4] During the boom phase, Spain also benefited from the European regional and structural funds, which are becoming increasingly scarce in favor of the new Central European member states and thus, according to Köhler (2010), represent a further structural and financial problem.

[5] The availability of housing was a political condition for migrants to legally secure family reunions, another reason that drove them to buy.

[6] During the boom phase, Spain also benefited from the European regional and structural funds, which are becoming increasingly scarce in favor of the new Central European member states and thus, according to Köhler (2010), represent a further structural and financial problem.

[7] This is not an abbreviation. Podemos means "we can".

In response to the real estate and mortgage crisis, the Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH) – the Spanish affordable housing movement – was set up in Barcelona in 2009 by mortgage holders affected by the financial crisis with the aim of exercising civil disobedience and organizing passive resistance. In addition to its demands for broad social debate about abusive real estate transactions and for legislative changes, one of the central tasks and objectives of the PAH has been its campaign *Stop Desahucio* (Stop Evictions). Organized locally by informal (non-state) neighborhood associations (*asociaciones vecinales*), they meet regularly in district assemblies (*asambleas del barrio*) in order to prevent the practice of forced eviction with the help of multiple supporters. After its nationwide spread, PAH has remained a pillar of protest against the speculative projects coordinated by banks and the real estate industry and legitimized by state institutions.

If we now, as social scientists in the sense of an ANT, face the investigation of this movement without bias (agnosticism) and describe and analyze the driving forces within it with the same scientific repertoire (generalized symmetry), without *a priori* evaluating their contribution and significance in protest events, we can identify (non-human) actors who are significant but not present because of their distanced position within the network of actors.

3.1 Intentional Actors in the *Stop Desahucio* Campaign

Each organized event of the *Stop Desahucio* campaign, involving heterogeneous actors, shows a recurring course from the original idea to the mobilization of sympathizers and to the obstruction of eviction. The preparations for the obstruction of eviction take place on multiple levels: actions are initiated by a European and Spanish-wide network, public relations and lobbying work are successfully carried out, and concrete street protests are organized. On the evening before each eviction, a rally with a march to the residential property threatened by eviction is convened. As a rule, up to several hundred participants from various interest groups including the neighborhood in solidarity, activists, the press, television and other media representatives attend such rallies.

The *Stop Desahucio* campaign event that I observed took place in San Blas-Canillejas, a workers' district in eastern Madrid. Created in the 1950s and 1960s by the immigration of rural populations, it now has more than 150,000 inhabitants.[8] A single mother of two children aged 3 and 5, threatened with eviction, took part and played a central role in the campaign event. Through her and her older child's presence, and a poster pillorying those responsible for the crisis, the eviction protest effectively gave a human face to the suffering and fate that underlies every eviction. The direct contact with this young family emotionally charged the event and triggered a collective affectivity that immediately unleashed itself in an audibly powerful dynamic and willingness to act. On the one hand, the young mother, threatened by eviction, became an intentional actor who stepped out of her victim role and very concretely seized agency. On the other hand, her role in the network changed from that of a principal actor to a mediator of her personal case. With her presence at the evening rally, the mother gathered and activated distributed elements in the network, bundled them and thus gave the network of actors cohesion and permanence.

---

[8] https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Blas-Canillejas.

CONADEE (Coordinadora Nacional de Ecuatorianos en España) and its national spokesperson Aida Qinatoa, is another intentional actor in the *Stop Desahucio* Campaign. CONADEE forms an important pillar of the representation of migrant interests within the platform PAH, which is justified because of the large proportion of migrants affected by forced eviction. CONADEE mediates between its members and the Spanish and Ecuadorian governments. For years, the two states have worked together in an attempt to find solutions for the so-called voluntary return of immigrants to Ecuador; with rather dubious success. One of their goals is to ensure that the mortgage claims of Spanish banks against mortgage holders are not lost. The state-owned bank Pinincha in Ecuador, for example, has offered to assert claims by Spanish banks even after the return migration of mortgage borrowers to Ecuador (Youkhana and Jüssen 2015).

3.2 Intermediaries and mediators in an actors network

When investigating a network of actors, special attention should be paid to the actors and spaces that are located between the intentional actors (cf. Heeks 2013), the so-called intermediaries and mediators that actively support the network. Intermediaries are objects and artifacts that pass from one actor to the next or connect them with each other, transferring content without reinterpreting or changing it (Latour 2005). A more active role is played by the mediator, whose presence triggers a translation process[9] and thus changes content and meaning. The mediator can emerge from an intermediary and again become an intermediary if the active part of his/her task in the network is fulfilled.

The PAH homepage is an important intermediary within the network of actors of the *Stop Desahucio* campaign. At the request of the apartment owners threatened with eviction, the homepage announces the locations of the rallies and the object itself – the house where the evictions will take place. A daily updated public space in which all those affected and interested can obtain the latest news about pending or successfully disabled evictions, the homepage also includes the history of the PAH, recent debates, legal situations and legislative initiatives, internationally relevant events, publications and contacts. The effective maintenance of the homepage allows networking and solidarity beyond neighborhood, urban and national borders. For example, joint activities with the European Action Coalition for the Right to Housing and to the City are announced. Important debates on the deregulation of the housing market and the destruction of social housing are discussed in detail and protests are organized. The PAH homepage can be described as a boundary object because of its function to improve communication and exchange. This includes elements of joint planning activities, dissemination of information and visualization of the problem. According to Star and Griesemeyer (1989), boundary objects are intermediaries that act at different points in the network of actors, allow different interpretations, but generally facilitate communication between social actors. In urban planning and design, planning programs, concepts and maps can also be considered as possible boundary objects.

---

[9] The sociology of translation is an analytical tool presented by Michel Callon (1986) using the example of Fischer's domestication of scallops in the Bay of Brieuc to accompany transformation projects and processes through the investigation of the relativity of the heterogeneous actors involved.

Intermediaries that leave their passive position in the actor network and actively appear as mediators also become apparent during a *Stop Desahucio* campaign event. The barrios, the residential districts on the basis of which the neighborhood associations operate, and the corresponding infrastructures, public squares and parks that appear as meeting places, are all intermediaries. These places become mediators during forced evictions. The district is no longer just a place to live, but a venue for street protests and street battles. In addition, the location, form and infrastructure around the district or the property itself can have an effect for or against the success of a *Stop Desahucio* campaign event. Centrally located residential properties, where mobilization potential is high, allow many actors to be involved in the protest movement. Distant and isolated dwellings can be defended less vigorously because there is no critical mass to oppose a forced eviction. Housing threatened by eviction thus transforms from a passive intermediary to an active mediator. Only at the moment of threat does the house unfold its role as a mediator in the network of actors. It no longer offers the indebted owner only a place to stay, but is the pivotal point of the eviction and the *Stop Desahucio* campaign itself. The property is bought, inhabited, indebted with mortgages that are reclaimed from the banks, fought over, defended and in most cases its residents are evicted. Many initiatives for action (agency) emanate from the residential object, even if it is not a social or intentional actor.

3.3 Mobility and immutability of things and practices

The neighborhood associations (*asociaciones vecinales*) are also constitutive for the formation of an actors network. These show once again the complexity and relativity of the actors with an effect across scales. In the ANT debate by Bruno Latour (1986), such actors are referred to as immutable mobiles and given the characteristics of immutability and mobility. Immutable mobiles were conceptualized as powerful players for explaining the predominance of the West against the 'rest' of the world by Bruno Latour (1986). Cultural techniques such as book printing, optical consistency, cartography, book keeping techniques, and other processes and forms of organization do share all one characteristic – they are mobile and their signs are immutable. It is postulated that meanings are so strongly inscribed in these cultural techniques that they can circulate across temporal and spatial boundaries without losing their characteristics. The concept has been discussed several times and the assumed characteristics of mobility and immutability of signs have been critically examined (cf. Schüttpelz 2009). However, the application and extension of the concept for urban and protest research is worthwhile in order to visualize the historical processes at work in an actor network .

The grassroots movement of the *asociaciones vecinales* has been a supporting pillar of street protest, not only during the period under study. In the times of the Spanish dictatorship and the transición, neighborhood associations formed a political opposition, the strength of which can still be seen today in the unity, planning activities and culture of the social actors residing in infrastructurally deficient districts. The *asociaciones vecinales* highlight the complex processes of urbanity and urbanization that are constitutive for Madrid.

According to Wikipedia[10], the district of San Blas-Canillejas is known for its *Stop Desahucio* campaign, which was launched in the 1960s and 1970s by a citizens' movement committed to improving infrastructure, education and parks. A community of solidarity was established in

---

[10] https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Blas-Canillejas. 28.01.2019.

the neighborhoods, supporting one another in the construction of slum settlements in order to prevent the expulsion of immigrant families. Some of the residents – technicians, architects, lawyers – were highly trained in planning and designing the housing estates. They also supported the city authorities in the construction of water pipes, electricity supply, asphalt and street lighting, schools and meeting places (Castells 2008).

The first neighborhood associations developed from these solidarity communities in the 1960s. Not only were they the greatest oppositional force during the dictatorship, but they contributed to the upgrading of the new districts and later in the 1970s, developed into an essential supporting pillar for the shaping of the transición – the transition from dictatorship to democracy. This was made possible, above all, by the cross-city networking of the neighborhood associations in the FRAVM (Federacion Regional de Asociaciones Vecinales de Madrid), which achieved a mobilization potential that could have an effect beyond the individual barrios. The emergence of the 15-M Movement in 2011 is also directly linked to a protest march by the FRAWM on 15 May 1976. At that time, a trip to Aranjuez was organized to celebrate the patron saint of Madrid, San Isidro and to strengthen the cohesion of local neighborhood groups. The event was suppressed by the Guardia Civil. The 15th of May is therefore of symbolic importance – historically and currently – for the protests of the neighborhood associations.

Even during the mortgage crisis, the neighborhood associations met regularly in parks and squares, where they were convened as district assemblies. These weekly and public *asambleas del barrio* offered the opportunity for residents to inform one another about further evictions, to plan activities, and to formulate concerns and criticisms. Today, as before, the neighborhood associations are networked with each other and thus effective beyond the district in which they operate.

The historical working-class district of San Blas-Canillejas and the principle of neighborhood groups have traveled through the decades remaining unchanged in their significance for the resistance culture of the Spanish capital. The overlapping of the urban forms, the architectures and infrastructures in the working-class districts with the social practices can be conceptualized as mobile elements that circulate in the actors' network. The neighborhoods and their movements are historically linked and have not lost their characteristics as central moments of resistance over the decades. Former protest cultures and deficient urban planning have been interwoven to such an extent that the related practices are kept up till today. Nevertheless, I would like to point out that cultural techniques and practices, however much meaning may be inscribed in them, can never be unchangeable. They can only be viewed in their interdependency with the things and people that surround them and continually reshape them (cf. Schüttpelz).

4 Concluding consideration

The research approach or analytical perspective presented in the paper requires the zooming in to relations in a very concrete and time-bound situation. By identifying the heterogeneous actors it unfolds a socially interwoven landscape that extends far beyond the boundaries of

the city, a protest movement or an eviction as the object of investigation. The consideration of such relationality is not new in the ethnographic investigation of protest. The integration of objects, artifacts, cultural techniques, infrastructures and the visualization of the interaction with social practices by human and intentional actors shows how the urban is configured. The temporally and spatially distanced levels of action gain influence in protest events through boundary objects (urban planning, homepage) and mobile elements (infrastructures, protest cultures, May 15) charged and inscribed with meaning. If these heterogeneous elements switch from their passive role as intermediaries and become mediating actors (residential objects, urban districts), their function in the network is increasingly important. The principles of agnosticism, generalized symmetry and free association proposed for all social science research seems to be good signposts for overcoming social science self-evidences such as the teleological characteristic of modern theories of action. By describing the observable relations while simultaneously integrating widely distributed references, contexts are no longer hidden in the background. The observed protest events are thus located within historical and global interdependencies.

For the past and present, the investigation of processes mediated by crises and conflict shows how power relations emerge and are defended, but also how they can be contested and finally shifted. Whether and, above all, how residents can counter the consequences of post-Fordist urban planning and neoliberal urbanism will depend not least on their creativity, their assembled agency and how they positionalize themselves in the urban actors networks. An ethnographic and knowledge-anthropological approach to protest can identify and make use of the spaces of possibility required for this.

Literature

Bender, Thomas/ Farías, Ignacio (Hg.) 2010: Urban Assemblages. How Actor-Network Theory Changes Urban Studies. London/New York: Routledge.

Campos-Echeverria, José Luis 2008: Prologo. In: La burbuja immobiliaria Española, Madrid, Marcial Pons, 19–-27. https://www.marcialpons.es/media/pdf/100825634.pdf. (14.01.2019)

Callon, Michel 1986: Some elements of a sociology of translation: domestication of the scallops and the fisherman of St Brieuc Bay. In: Law, John (Hg.): Power, action and belief: a new sociology of knowledge? London, Routledge, S. 196–-223.

Cañedo Rodríguez, Montse 2007: Políticas urbanísticas en el centro de Madrid: La Rehabilitación de Lavapiés. http://e-spacio.uned.es/fez/eserv/bibliuned:500669/Arti__culo_FICYurb_07__Can__edo_.pdf. (14.01.2019).

Castells, Manuel 2008: Productores de ciudad: El movimiento cuidadano de Madrid. In: Perez Quintana, Vicente/ Sánchez León, Pablo (Hg.): Memoria ciudadana y movimiento vicinal. Madrid, Catarata

Clemente, Yolanda 2018: El efecto en cascada de los pisos turísticos en Madrid. In: El País (29.05.2018). https://elpais.com/ccaa/2018/05/29/madrid/1527607282_038460.htm (18.11.2018).

Farías, Ignacio 2011: The politics of urban assemblages. In: CITY, Nr. 15HEFT 15?, S. 365–374.

Färber, Alexa 2014: Potenziale freisetzen: Akteur-Netzwerk-Theorie und Assemblageforschung in der interdisziplinären kritischen Stadtforschung. In: sub\urban Zeitschrift für kritische Stadtforschung, Band 2, Heft 1, S. 95–103.

Heeks, Richard 2013: Actor-Network Theory for Development. Working Paper Series, Development Studies Research and Actor-Network Theory, Nr. 1. University of Manchaster. http://hummedia.manchester.ac.uk/institutes/cdi/resources/cdi_ant4d/ANT4DPaper1Heeks .pdf

Kemper, Jan/ Vogelpohl, Anne 2013: Zur Konzeption kritischer Stadtforschung. Ansätze jenseits einer Eigenlogik der Städte. In: sub\urban Zeitschrift für kritische Stadtforschung, Heft 1, S. 7–30.

Kleiner-Liebau, Desirée 2008: Der politische Diskurs zu Entwicklung und Mirgation in Spanien und Deutschland im Vergleich (Working Papers – Centre on Migration, Citizenship and Development; 49) Bielefeld: COMCAD.

Köhler, Holm-Detlef 2010: Spanien in Zeiten der globalen Wirtschaftskrise. In: APuZ – Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte, Nr. 36-37HEFT?, S. 7–13.

Latour, Bruno 1986: Visualization and Cognition: Drawing Things Together. In: Long, Elizabeth/*Kuklick, Henrika (Hg.): Knowledge and Society -– Studies* in the *Sociology of Culture Past and Present Nr. 6, Greenwich Conn,* Jai Press, S. 1–40.

Latour, Bruno 2005: Reassembling the social. An introduction to Actor-Network-Theory. Oxford, University Press.

Schroer, Markus 2009: „Bringing space back in". Zur Relevanz des Raumes als soziologischer Kategorie. In: Döring, Jörg/Thielmann, Tristan (Hg.): Spatial Turn. Das Raumparadigma in den Kultur- und Sozialwissenschaften, Bielefeld, Westfphälisches Dampfboot, S. 125–148.

Schüttpelz, Erhard 2009: Die medientechnische Überlegenheit des Westens. Zur Geschichte und Geographie der immutable mobiles Bruno Latours. In: Döring, Jörg/Thielmann, Tristan (Hg.): Mediengeographie. Theorie – Analyse – Diskussion. Bielefeld, transcript, S. 67–110.

Star, Susan Leigh/ Griesemer, James R. 1989: Institutional Ecology, 'Translations' and Boundary Objects: Amateurs and Professionals in Berkeley's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. In: Social Studies of Science Bd. 19, Nr. 3, S. 387–420.

Youkhana, Eva/ Jüssen, Lara 2015: Soziale Bewegungen in Zeiten der Spanischen Hypothekenkrise: Ursachen und Folgen für Stadtplanung und –gestaltung. In: Othengrafen, Frank und Sondermann, Martin (Hg.). Städtische Planungskulturen im Spiegel von Konflikten,

Protesten und Initiativen. Reihe Planungsrundschau Nr. 23. Berlin, Verlag Uwe Altrock, S. 151-176.

1. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2005). Closing the Digital Divide: Southeast Asia's Path Towards a Knowledge Society.
2. Bhuiyan, Shajahan and Hans-Dieter Evers (2005). Social Capital and Sustainable Development: Theories and Concepts.
3. Schetter, Conrad (2005). Ethnicity and the Political Reconstruction of Afghanistan.
4. Kassahun, Samson (2005). Social Capital and Community Efficacy. In Poor Localities of Addis Ababa Ethiopia.
5. Fuest, Veronika (2005). Policies, Practices and Outcomes of Demand-oriented Community Water Supply in Ghana: The National Community Water and Sanitation Programme 1994 – 2004.
6. Menkhoff, Thomas and Hans-Dieter Evers (2005). Strategic Groups in a Knowledge Society: Knowledge Elites as Drivers of Biotechnology Development in Singapore.
7. Mollinga, Peter P. (2005). The Water Resources Policy Process in India: Centralisation, Polarisation and New Demands on Governance.
8. Evers, Hans-Dieter (2005). Wissen ist Macht: Experten als Strategische Gruppe.
8.a Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2005). Knowledge is Power: Experts as Strategic Group.
9. Fuest, Veronika (2005). Partnerschaft, Patronage oder Paternalismus? Eine empirische Analyse der Praxis universitärer Forschungskooperation mit Entwicklungsländern.
10. Laube, Wolfram (2005). Promise and Perils of Water Reform: Perspectives from Northern Ghana.
11. Mollinga, Peter P. (2004). Sleeping with the Enemy: Dichotomies and Polarisation in Indian Policy Debates on the Environmental and Social Effects of Irrigation.
12. Wall, Caleb (2006). Knowledge for Development: Local and External Knowledge in Development Research.
13. Laube, Wolfram and Eva Youkhana (2006). Cultural, Socio-Economic and Political Con-straints for Virtual Water Trade: Perspectives from the Volta Basin, West Africa.
14. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2006). Singapore: The Knowledge-Hub in the Straits of Malacca.
15. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Caleb Wall (2006). Knowledge Loss: Managing Local Knowledge in Rural Uzbekistan.
16. Youkhana, Eva; Lautze, J. and B. Barry (2006). Changing Interfaces in Volta Basin Water Management: Customary, National and Transboundary.
17. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2006). The Strategic Importance of the Straits of Malacca for World Trade and Regional Development.
18. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2006). Defining Knowledge in Germany and Singapore: Do the Country-Specific Definitions of Knowledge Converge?
19. Mollinga, Peter M. (2007). Water Policy – Water Politics: Social Engineering and Strategic Action in Water Sector Reform.
20. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Anna-Katharina Hornidge (2007). Knowledge Hubs Along the Straits of Malacca.
21. Sultana, Nayeem (2007). Trans-National Identities, Modes of Networking and Integration in a Multi-Cultural Society. A Study of Migrant Bangladeshis in Peninsular Malaysia.
22. Yalcin, Resul and Peter M. Mollinga (2007). Institutional Transformation in Uzbekistan's Agricultural and Water Resources Administration: The Creation of a New Bureaucracy.
23. Menkhoff, T.; Loh, P. H. M.; Chua, S. B.; Evers, H.-D. and Chay Yue Wah (2007). Riau Vegetables for Singapore Consumers: A Collaborative Knowledge-Transfer Project Across the Straits of Malacca.
24. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2007). Social and Cultural Dimensions of Market Expansion.
25. Obeng, G. Y.; Evers, H.-D.; Akuffo, F. O., Braimah, I. and A. Brew-Hammond (2007). Solar PV Rural Electrification and Energy-Poverty Assessment in Ghana: A Principal Component Analysis.

26. Eguavoen, Irit; E. Youkhana (2008). Small Towns Face Big Challenge. The Management of Piped Systems after the Water Sector Reform in Ghana.

27. Evers, Hans-Dieter (2008). Knowledge Hubs and Knowledge Clusters: Designing a Knowledge Architecture for Development

28. Ampomah, Ben Y.; Adjei, B. and E. Youkhana (2008). The Transboundary Water Resources Management Regime of the Volta Basin.

29. Saravanan.V.S.; McDonald, Geoffrey T. and Peter P. Mollinga (2008). Critical Review of Integrated Water Resources Management: Moving Beyond Polarised Discourse.

30. Laube, Wolfram; Awo, Martha and Benjamin Schraven (2008). Erratic Rains and Erratic Markets: Environmental change, economic globalisation and the expansion of shallow groundwater irrigation in West Africa.

31. Mollinga, Peter P. (2008). For a Political Sociology of Water Resources Management.

32. Hauck, Jennifer; Youkhana, Eva (2008). Histories of water and fisheries management in Northern Ghana.

33. Mollinga, Peter P. (2008). The Rational Organisation of Dissent. Boundary concepts, boundary objects and boundary settings in the interdisciplinary study of natural resources management.

34. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Gerke, Solvay (2009). Strategic Group Analysis.

35. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Benedikter, Simon (2009). Strategic Group Formation in the Mekong Delta - The Development of a Modern Hydraulic Society.

36. Obeng, George Yaw; Evers, Hans-Dieter (2009). Solar PV Rural Electrification and Energy-Poverty: A Review and Conceptual Framework With Reference to Ghana.

37. Scholtes, Fabian (2009). Analysing and explaining power in a capability perspective.

38. Eguavoen, Irit (2009). The Acquisition of Water Storage Facilities in the Abay River Basin, Ethiopia.

39. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Mehmood Ul Hassan; Mollinga, Peter P. (2009). 'Follow the Innovation' – A joint experimentation and learning approach to transdisciplinary innovation research.

40. Scholtes, Fabian (2009). How does moral knowledge matter in development practice, and how can it be researched?

41. Laube, Wolfram (2009). Creative Bureaucracy: Balancing power in irrigation administration in northern Ghana.

42. Laube, Wolfram (2009). Changing the Course of History? Implementing water reforms in Ghana and South Africa.

43. Scholtes, Fabian (2009). Status quo and prospects of smallholders in the Brazilian sugarcane and ethanol sector: Lessons for development and poverty reduction.

44. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Genschick, Sven; Schraven, Benjamin (2009). Constructing Epistemic Landscapes: Methods of GIS-Based Mapping.

45. Saravanan V.S. (2009). Integration of Policies in Framing Water Management Problem: Analysing Policy Processes using a Bayesian Network.

46. Saravanan V.S. (2009). Dancing to the Tune of Democracy: Agents Negotiating Power to Decentralise Water Management.

47. Huu, Pham Cong; Rhlers, Eckart; Saravanan, V. Subramanian (2009). Dyke System Planing: Theory and Practice in Can Tho City, Vietnam.

48. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Bauer, Tatjana (2009). Emerging Epistemic Landscapes: Knowledge Clusters in Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta.

49. Reis, Nadine; Mollinga, Peter P. (2009). Microcredit for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in the Mekong Delta. Policy implementation between the needs for clean water and 'beautiful latrines'.

50. Gerke, Solvay; Ehlert, Judith (2009). Local Knowledge as Strategic Resource: Fishery in the Seasonal Floodplains of the Mekong Delta, Vietnam

51. Schraven, Benjamin; Eguavoen, Irit; Manske, Günther (2009). Doctoral degrees for capacity development: Results from a survey among African BiGS-DR alumni.

52. Nguyen, Loan (2010). Legal Framework of the Water Sector in Vietnam.

53. Nguyen, Loan (2010). Problems of Law Enforcement in Vietnam. The Case of Wastewater Management in Can Tho City.

54. Oberkircher, Lisa et al. (2010). Rethinking Water Management in Khorezm, Uzbekistan. Concepts and Recommendations.

55. Waibel, Gabi (2010). State Management in Transition: Understanding Water Resources Management in Vietnam.

56. Saravanan V.S.; Mollinga, Peter P. (2010). Water Pollution and Human Health. Transdisciplinary Research on Risk Governance in a Complex Society.

57. Vormoor, Klaus (2010). Water Engineering, Agricultural Development and Socio-Economic Trends in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.

58. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Kurfürst, Sandra (2010). Envisioning the Future, Conceptualising Public Space. Hanoi and Singapore Negotiating Spaces for Negotiation.

59. Mollinga, Peter P. (2010). Transdisciplinary Method for Water Pollution and Human Health Research.

60. Youkhana, Eva (2010). Gender and the development of handicraft production in rural Yucatán/Mexico.

61. Naz, Farhat; Saravanan V. Subramanian (2010). Water Management across Space and Time in India.

62. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Nordin, Ramli, Nienkemoer, Pamela (2010). Knowledge Cluster Formation in Peninsular Malaysia: The Emergence of an Epistemic Landscape.

63. Mehmood Ul Hassan; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2010). 'Follow the Innovation' – The second year of a joint experimentation and learning approach to transdisciplinary research in Uzbekistan.

64. Mollinga, Peter P. (2010). Boundary concepts for interdisciplinary analysis of irrigation water management in South Asia.

65. Noelle-Karimi, Christine (2006). Village Institutions in the Perception of National and International Actors in Afghanistan. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 1**)

66. Kuzmits, Bernd (2006). Cross-bordering Water Management in Central Asia. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 2**)

67. Schetter, Conrad; Glassner, Rainer; Karokhail, Masood (2006). Understanding Local Violence. Security Arrangements in Kandahar, Kunduz and Paktia. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 3**)

68. Shah, Usman (2007). Livelihoods in the Asqalan and Sufi-Qarayateem Canal Irrigation Systems in the Kunduz River Basin. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 4**)

69. ter Steege, Bernie (2007). Infrastructure and Water Distribution in the Asqalan and Sufi-Qarayateem Canal Irrigation Systems in the Kunduz River Basin. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 5**)

70. Mielke, Katja (2007). On The Concept of 'Village' in Northeastern Afghanistan. Explorations from Kunduz Province. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 6**)

71. Mielke, Katja; Glassner, Rainer; Schetter, Conrad; Yarash, Nasratullah (2007). Local Governance in Warsaj and Farkhar Districts. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 7**)

72. Meininghaus, Esther (2007). Legal Pluralism in Afghanistan. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 8**)

73. Yarash, Nasratullah; Smith, Paul; Mielke, Katja (2010). The fuel economy of mountain villages in Ishkamish and Burka (Northeast Afghanistan). Rural subsistence and urban marketing patterns. (**Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 9**)

74. Oberkircher, Lisa (2011). 'Stay – We Will Serve You Plov!'. Puzzles and pitfalls of water research in rural Uzbekistan.

75. Shtaltovna, Anastasiya; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Mollinga, Peter P. (2011). The Reinvention of Agricultural Service Organisations in Uzbekistan – a Machine-Tractor Park in the Khorezm Region.

76. Stellmacher, Till; Grote, Ulrike (2011). Forest Coffee Certification in Ethiopia: Economic Boon or Ecological Bane?

77. Gatzweiler, Franz W.; Baumüller, Heike; Ladenburger, Christine; von Braun, Joachim (2011). Marginality. Addressing the roots causes of extreme poverty.

78. Mielke, Katja; Schetter, Conrad; Wilde, Andreas (2011). Dimensions of Social Order: Empirical Fact, Analytical Framework and Boundary Concept.

79. Yarash, Nasratullah; Mielke, Katja (2011). The Social Order of the Bazaar: Socio-economic embedding of Retail and Trade in Kunduz and Imam Sahib

80. Baumüller, Heike; Ladenburger, Christine; von Braun, Joachim (2011). Innovative business approaches for the reduction of extreme poverty and marginality?

81. Ziai, Aram (2011). Some reflections on the concept of 'development'.

82. Saravanan V.S., Mollinga, Peter P. (2011). The Environment and Human Health - An Agenda for Research.

83. Eguavoen, Irit; Tesfai, Weyni (2011). Rebuilding livelihoods after dam-induced relocation in Koga, Blue Nile basin, Ethiopia.

84. Eguavoen, I., Sisay Demeku Derib et al. (2011). Digging, damming or diverting? Small-scale irrigation in the Blue Nile basin, Ethiopia.

85. Genschick, Sven (2011). Pangasius at risk - Governance in farming and processing, and the role of different capital.

86. Quy-Hanh Nguyen, Hans-Dieter Evers (2011). Farmers as knowledge brokers: Analysing three cases from Vietnam's Mekong Delta.

87. Poos, Wolf Henrik (2011). The local governance of social security in rural Surkhondarya, Uzbekistan. Post-Soviet community, state and social order.

88. Graw, Valerie; Ladenburger, Christine (2012). Mapping Marginality Hotspots. Geographical Targeting for Poverty Reduction.

89. Gerke, Solvay; Evers, Hans-Dieter (2012). Looking East, looking West: Penang as a Knowledge Hub.

90. Turaeva, Rano (2012). Innovation policies in Uzbekistan: Path taken by ZEFa project on innovations in the sphere of agriculture.

91. Gleisberg-Gerber, Katrin (2012). Livelihoods and land management in the Ioba Province in south-western Burkina Faso.

92. Hiemenz, Ulrich (2012). The Politics of the Fight Against Food Price Volatility – Where do we stand and where are we heading?

93. Baumüller, Heike (2012). Facilitating agricultural technology adoption among the poor: The role of service delivery through mobile phones.

94. Akpabio, Emmanuel M.; Saravanan V.S. (2012). Water Supply and Sanitation Practices in Nigeria: Applying Local Ecological Knowledge to Understand Complexity.

95. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Nordin, Ramli (2012). The Symbolic Universe of Cyberjaya, Malaysia.

96. Akpabio, Emmanuel M. (2012). Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector in Nigeria: The Policy Trend and Practice Constraints.

97. Boboyorov, Hafiz (2012). Masters and Networks of Knowledge Production and Transfer in the Cotton Sector of Southern Tajikistan.

98. Van Assche, Kristof; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2012). Knowledge in rural transitions - formal and informal underpinnings of land governance in Khorezm.

99. Eguavoen, Irit (2012). Blessing and destruction. Climate change and trajectories of blame in Northern Ghana.

100. Callo-Concha, Daniel; Gaiser, Thomas and Ewert, Frank (2012). Farming and cropping systems in the West African Sudanian Savanna. WASCAL research area: Northern Ghana, Southwest Burkina Faso and Northern Benin.

101. Sow, Papa (2012). Uncertainties and conflicting environmental adaptation strategies in the region of the Pink Lake, Senegal.
102. Tan, Siwei (2012). Reconsidering the Vietnamese development vision of "industrialisation and modernisation by 2020".
103. Ziai, Aram (2012). Postcolonial perspectives on 'development'.
104. Kelboro, Girma; Stellmacher, Till (2012). Contesting the National Park theorem? Governance and land use in Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia.
105. Kotsila, Panagiota (2012). "Health is gold": Institutional structures and the realities of health access in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.
106. Mandler, Andreas (2013). Knowledge and Governance Arrangements in Agricultural Production: Negotiating Access to Arable Land in Zarafshan Valley, Tajikistan.
107. Tsegai, Daniel; McBain, Florence; Tischbein, Bernhard (2013). Water, sanitation and hygiene: the missing link with agriculture.
108. Pangaribowo, Evita Hanie; Gerber, Nicolas; Torero, Maximo (2013). Food and Nutrition Security Indicators: A Review.
109. von Braun, Joachim; Gerber, Nicolas; Mirzabaev, Alisher; Nkonya Ephraim (2013). The Economics of Land Degradation.
110. Stellmacher, Till (2013). Local forest governance in Ethiopia: Between legal pluralism and livelihood realities.
111. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Purwaningrum, Farah (2013). Japanese Automobile Conglomerates in Indonesia: Knowledge Transfer within an Industrial Cluster in the Jakarta Metropolitan Area.
112. Waibel, Gabi; Benedikter, Simon (2013). The formation water user groups in a nexus of central directives and local administration in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.
113. Ayaribilla Akudugu, Jonas; Laube, Wolfram (2013). Implementing Local Economic Development in Ghana: Multiple Actors and Rationalities.
114. Malek, Mohammad Abdul; Hossain, Md. Amzad; Saha, Ratnajit; Gatzweiler, Franz W. (2013). Mapping marginality hotspots and agricultural potentials in Bangladesh.
115. Siriwardane, Rapti; Winands, Sarah (2013). Between hope and hype: Traditional knowledge(s) held by marginal communities.
116. Nguyen, Thi Phuong Loan (2013). The Legal Framework of Vietnam's Water Sector: Update 2013.
117. Shtaltovna, Anastasiya (2013). Knowledge gaps and rural development in Tajikistan. Agricultural advisory services as a panacea?
118. Van Assche, Kristof; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Shtaltovna, Anastasiya; Boboyorov, Hafiz (2013). Epistemic cultures, knowledge cultures and the transition of agricultural expertise. Rural development in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Georgia.
119. Schädler, Manuel; Gatzweiler, Franz W. (2013). Institutional Environments for Enabling Agricultural Technology Innovations: The role of Land Rights in Ethiopia, Ghana, India and Bangladesh.
120. Eguavoen, Irit; Schulz, Karsten; de Wit, Sara; Weisser, Florian; Müller-Mahn, Detlef (2013). Political dimensions of climate change adaptation. Conceptual reflections and African examples.
121. Feuer, Hart Nadav; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Schetter, Conrad (2013). Rebuilding Knowledge. Opportunities and risks for higher education in post-conflict regions.
122. Dörendahl, Esther I. (2013). Boundary work and water resources. Towards improved management and research practice?
123. Baumüller, Heike (2013). Mobile Technology Trends and their Potential for Agricultural Development
124. Saravanan, V.S. (2013). "Blame it on the community, immunize the state and the international agencies." An assessment of water supply and sanitation programs in India.

125. Ariff, Syamimi; Evers, Hans-Dieter; Ndah, Anthony Banyouko; Purwaningrum, Farah (2014). Governing Knowledge for Development: Knowledge Clusters in Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia.
126. Bao, Chao; Jia, Lili (2014). Residential fresh water demand in China. A panel data analysis.
127. Siriwardane, Rapti (2014). War, Migration and Modernity: The Micro-politics of the Hijab in Northeastern Sri Lanka.
128. Kirui, Oliver Kiptoo; Mirzabaev, Alisher (2014). Economics of Land Degradation in Eastern Africa.
129. Evers, Hans-Dieter (2014). Governing Maritime Space: The South China Sea as a Mediterranean Cultural Area.
130. Saravanan, V. S.; Mavalankar, D.; Kulkarni, S.; Nussbaum, S.; Weigelt, M. (2014). Metabolized-water breeding diseases in urban India: Socio-spatiality of water problems and health burden in Ahmedabad.
131. Zulfiqar, Ali; Mujeri, Mustafa K.; Badrun Nessa, Ahmed (2014). Extreme Poverty and Marginality in Bangladesh: Review of Extreme Poverty Focused Innovative Programmes.
132. Schwachula, Anna; Vila Seoane, Maximiliano; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2014). Science, technology and innovation in the context of development. An overview of concepts and corresponding policies recommended by international organizations.
133. Callo-Concha, Daniel (2014). Approaches to managing disturbance and change: Resilience, vulnerability and adaptability.
134. Mc Bain, Florence (2014). Health insurance and health environment: India's subsidized health insurance in a context of limited water and sanitation services.
135. Mirzabaev, Alisher; Guta, Dawit; Goedecke, Jann; Gaur, Varun; Börner, Jan; Virchow, Detlef; Denich, Manfred; von Braun, Joachim (2014). Bioenergy, Food Security and Poverty Reduction: Mitigating tradeoffs and promoting synergies along the Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus.
136. Iskandar, Deden Dinar; Gatzweiler, Franz (2014). An optimization model for technology adoption of marginalized smallholders: Theoretical support for matching technological and institutional innovations.
137. Bühler, Dorothee; Grote, Ulrike; Hartje, Rebecca; Ker, Bopha; Lam, Do Truong; Nguyen, Loc Duc; Nguyen, Trung Thanh; Tong, Kimsun (2015). Rural Livelihood Strategies in Cambodia: Evidence from a household survey in Stung Treng.
138. Amankwah, Kwadwo; Shtaltovna, Anastasiya; Kelboro, Girma; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2015). A Critical Review of the Follow-the-Innovation Approach: Stakeholder collaboration and agricultural innovation development.
139. Wiesmann, Doris; Biesalski, Hans Konrad; von Grebmer, Klaus; Bernstein, Jill (2015). Methodological review and revision of the Global Hunger Index.
140. Eguavoen, Irit; Wahren, Julia (2015). Climate change adaptation in Burkina Faso: aid dependency and obstacles to political participation. Adaptation au changement climatique au Burkina Faso: la dépendance à l'aide et les obstacles à la participation politique.
141. Youkhana, Eva. Postponed to 2016 (147).
142. Von Braun, Joachim; Kalkuhl, Matthias (2015). International Science and Policy Interaction for Improved Food and Nutrition Security: toward an International Panel on Food and Nutrition (IPFN).
143. Mohr, Anna; Beuchelt, Tina; Schneider, Rafaël; Virchow, Detlef (2015). A rights-based food security principle for biomass sustainability standards and certification systems.
144. Husmann, Christine; von Braun, Joachim; Badiane, Ousmane; Akinbamijo, Yemi; Fatunbi, Oluwole Abiodun; Virchow, Detlef (2015). Tapping Potentials of Innovation for Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Growth: An Africa-Wide Perspective.
145. Laube, Wolfram (2015). Changing Aspirations, Cultural Models of Success, and Social Mobility in Northern Ghana.
146. Narayanan, Sudha; Gerber, Nicolas (2016). Social Safety Nets for Food and Nutritional Security in India.

147. Youkhana, Eva (2016). Migrants' religious spaces and the power of Christian Saints – the Latin American Virgin of Cisne in Spain.
148. Grote, Ulrike; Neubacher, Frank (2016). Rural Crime in Developing Countries: Theoretical Framework, Empirical Findings, Research Needs.
149. Sharma, Rasadhika; Nguyen, Thanh Tung; Grote, Ulrike; Nguyen, Trung Thanh. Changing Livelihoods in Rural Cambodia: Evidence from panel household data in Stung Treng.
150. Kavegue, Afi; Eguavoen, Irit (2016). The experience and impact of urban floods and pollution in Ebo Town, Greater Banjul Area, in The Gambia.
151. Mbaye, Linguère Mously; Zimmermann, Klaus F. (2016). Natural Disasters and Human Mobility.
152. Gulati, Ashok; Manchanda, Stuti; Kacker, Rakesh (2016). Harvesting Solar Power in India.
153. Laube, Wolfram; Awo, Martha; Derbile, Emmanuel (2017). Smallholder Integration into the Global Shea Nut Commodity Chain in Northern Ghana. Promoting poverty reduction or continuing exploitation?
154. Attemene, Pauline; Eguavoen, Irit (2017). Effects of sustainability communication on environments and rural livelihoods.
155. Von Braun, Joachim; Kofol, Chiara (2017). Expanding Youth Employment in the Arab Region and Africa.
156. Beuchelt, Tina 2017. Buying green and social from abroad: Are biomass-focused voluntary sustainability standards useful for European public procurement?
157. Bekchanov, Maksud (2017). Potentials of Waste and Wastewater Resources Recovery and Re-use (RRR) Options for Improving Water, Energy and Nutrition Security.
158. Leta, Gerba; Kelboro, Girma; Stellmacher, Till; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2017). The agricultural extension system in Ethiopia: operational setup, challenges and opportunities.
159. Ganguly, Kavery; Gulati, Ashok; von Braun, Joachim (2017). Innovations spearheading the next transformations in India's agriculture.
160. Gebreselassie, Samuel; Haile Mekbib G.; Kalkuhl, Matthias (2017). The Wheat Sector in Ethiopia: Current Status and Key Challenges for Future Value Chain Development
161. Jemal, Omarsherif Mohammed, Callo-Concha, Daniel (2017). Potential of Agroforestry for Food and Nutrition Security of Small-scale Farming Households.
162. Berga, Helen; Ringler, Claudia; Bryan, Elizabeth; El Didi, Hagar; Elnasikh Sara (2017). Addressing Transboundary Cooperation in the Eastern Nile through the Water-Energy-Food Nexus. Insights from an E-survey and Key Informant Interviews.
163. Bekchanov, Maksud (2017). Enabling Environment for Waste and Wastewater Recycling and Reuse Options in South Asia: the case of Sri Lanka.
164. Kirui, Oliver Kiptoo; Kozicka, Martha (2018). Vocational Education and Training for Farmers and Other Actors in the Agri-Food Value Chain in Africa.
165. Christinck, Anja; Rattunde, Fred; Kergna, Alpha; Mulinge, Wellington; Weltzien, Eva (2018). Identifying Options for the Development of Sustainable Seed Systems -Insights from Kenya and Mali.
166. Tambo, Justice A. (2018). Recognizing and rewarding farmers' creativity through contests: experiences and insights from four African countries.
167. Von Braun, Joachim (2018). Innovations to Overcome the Increasingly Complex Problems of Hunger.
168. Maksud, Bekchanov; Evia, Pablo (2018). Sanitation system and investment climate for Resources Recovery and Reuse (RRR) options in South and Southeast Asia: The cases of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Laos and Myanmar.
169. Kirui, Oliver K.; von Braun, Joachim (2018). Mechanization in African Agriculture. A Continental Overview on Patterns and Dynamics.
170. Beuchelt, Tina; Nischalke, Sarah (2018). Adding a gender lens in quantitative development research on food and non-food biomass production: A guide for sex-disaggregated data collection

171. Daum, Thomas (2018). Of Bulls and Bulbs: Aspirations and perceptions of rural youth in Zambia.
172. Salvatierra-Rojas, Ana; Torres-Toledo, Victor; Mrabet, Farah; Müller, Joachim (2018). Improving milk value chains through solar milk cooling.
173. Desalegn, Gashaw; Ali, Seid Nuru (2018). Review of the Impact of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) on Rural Welfare in Ethiopia.
174. Muli, Celestine; Gerber, Nicolas; Sakketa, Tekalign Gutu; Mirzabaev, Alisher (2018). Ecosystem tipping points due to variable water availability and cascading effects on food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.
175. Njiraini, Georgina; Ngigi, Marther; Baraké, Evelyn (2018). Women in African Agriculture: Integrating Women into Value Chains to Build a Stronger Sector.
176. Bekchanov, Maksud; Evia, Pablo; Hasan, Mohammad Monirul; Adhikari, Narayan; Gondhalekar, Daphne (2018). Institutional framework and financial arrangements for supporting the adoption of Resource Recovery Reuse technologies in South Asia.
177. Mirzabaev, Alisher; Njiraini, Georgina Wambui; Gebremariam, Gebrelibanos; Jourdain, Damien; Magaia, Emílio; Julio, Felita; Mosse, Gerivásia; Mutondo, João; Mungatana, Eric. Transboundary Water Resources for People and Nature: Challenges and Opportunities in the Olifants River Basin.
178. Gupta, Anil; Shinde, Chintan; Dey, Anamika; Patel, Ramesh; Patel, Chetan; Kumar, Vipin; Patel, Mahesh. Honey Bee Network in Africa: Co-creating a Grassroots Innovation Ecosystem in Africa.
179. Kabran, E.G. and I. Eguavoen, 2019. Ferry transportation in Abidjan. Establishment, operation and sustainability of a paratransit system.
180. Sakketa, Tekalign Gutu and von Braun, Joachim. Labor-intensive public works programs in sub-Saharan Africa: Experiences and implications for employment policies.
181. Engida, E., A. Srivastava, A. Kuhn and T. Gaiser, 2019. Household income implications of improved fertilizer accessibility and lower use inefficiency: Long-term scenarios for Ethiopia.
182. Daum, Thomas; Capezzone, Filippo; Birner, Regina (2019). The forgotten agriculture-nutrition link: Estimating the energy requirements of different farming technologies in rural Zambia with time-use data.
183. Ganguly, Kavery; Gulati, Ashok; von Braun, Joachim (2019). SkillDevelopment in the Indian Agriculture and Food Sector: A Scoping Exercise.
184. Gulati, Ashok; Juneja, Ritika (2019). Agricultural Credit System in India: Evolution, Effectiveness and Innovations.
185. Chaudhry, Rabia (2019). "An island of excellence"? How the Pakistan military reflects on its presence in the development sector.
186. Le, Quyen Mai; Kelboro, Girma (2019). When Heritage goes ways apart: Heritagization and local involvement at the Complex of Monuments in Hue, Vietnam.
187. Eguavoen, Irit; Attemene, Pauline; Kouame, Fulgence; Konan, Eugène Kouadio; Madhy, Chérif Aidara; Gleisberg-Gerber, Katrin (2019). "Dernier refuge ou presqu'île d'opportunités ? Démographie et conditions de vie à Adjahui-Coubé, une habitation spontanée à Abidjan."
188. von Braun, Joachim (2019). "AI and Robotics: Implications for Poverty and Marginalization."
189. Daum, Thomas; Birner, Regina (2019). "African agricultural mechanizationMyths, realities and an emerging research agenda".
190. Wortmann-Kolundžija, Eli (2019). "Empowering Smallholder Farmers through Farmer Organizations - Insights from Kenya and Burkina Faso."
191. Youkhana, Eva. "Actors networks in critical urban studies – protest against the subprime crisis in Madrid."

http://www.zef.de/workingpapers.html

Working Paper Series

Authors: Eva Youkhana
Contacts: eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de
Photo: Eva Youkhana