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Abstracts

Truth as Impunity: Searching for the disappeared - a new truth-justice tradeoff?

Cath Collins

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Abstract

This paper argues that the fate of the disappeared generates unanticipated truth-justice tradeoffs in Latin America's longstanding 'transitional justice settings'. Convicting perpetrators has not automatically produced the recovery of remains. The truth imperative has been invoked to justify "humanitarian" search modes contemplating immunity or anonymity, and has been instrumentalised by perpetrators. Where the state has begun to search, identification of fragmented remains has produced repeated notification, while in Argentina, tracing abducted grandchildren has involved compulsory testing and 'restitution' of birth identity. These developments raise questions about the 'right not to know', and the emergence of new truth-justice tradeoffs.

Electric Automobility: Externalised Costs and Social-Ecological Consequences

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Abstract

The Global North considers electric automobility as suitable means to mitigate the ecological crisis. The necessary raw materials for electric vehicles such as lithium, however, originate from the Global South where the social-ecological costs are externalised to. Based on a Chilean case study, I show that the costs of electric automobility from the EU become externalised with the help of the EU-Chile Association Agreement, and internalised in Chile, amongst other things, due to the asymmetric power resources of Chile's propertied class. The ecosystem of the Salar de Atacama becomes irreversibly destroyed and human/indigenous rights violated as a result.

Eurocentrism, social science and liberation in Latin America: contrasting the thought of Enrique Dussel and Noam Chomsky.

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Abstract

Charges of Eurocentrism made against the social sciences by the Argentine philosopher Enrique Dussel are unconvincing. Nevertheless, Dussel's conception of Eurocentrism and his critique of science (social and natural) have influenced Latin American decolonial theory, which offers a more thoroughgoing –and problematic– epistemological account of Eurocentrism than thinkers such as Amin and Wallerstein. Contrasting Dussel's position with Noam Chomsky's epistemological approach and critique of power and the social sciences is instructive and reveals significant epistemological and philosophical differences that raise important questions about the role of the social sciences in explaining and transforming social reality in Latin America.

It takes two – Leaders who resolve conflict

Juliana Tappe Ortiz

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Abstract

History tells us that both rebel leaders and heads of states vary enormously in their willingness to resolve conflict. However, the vast majority of work on conflict resolution glosses over individual-level variation. Instead, scholars have relied on the assumption that leaders are functionally identical regardless of their underlying attributes. This article explores the implications of variation in the backgrounds of political leaders for the settlement of conflicts. I combine qualitative and quantitative data. This leader-level approach provides a new explanation for why some countries resolve protracted conflicts.

Political Leadership and Democratization in Argentina: Raúl Alfonsín

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Abstract

This paper examines the political leadership of President Raúl Alfonsín during democratization in Argentina. The democratic transition in 1983 constituted a crucial moment in the country's history of failed attempts at installing stable democratic regimes. Argentina entered a new phase of experience with democracy, democratic ideas, and political leadership. Ultimately, the presentation is part of a broader project that aims to contribute to the understanding of Argentina's political traditions and to the literature on democratic leadership, by asking to what extent the leader helped to break away or reinforce the country's traditions against the backdrop of democratization?

Integration: Political, not Physical

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Abstract

The intensity and dynamism of cities make them a site for particular kinds of divisions, however, which may produce inequalities. This is visible through segregation, which is the territorial division of urban spaces correlated with socio-economic disparities and individuals' negative perceptions of otherness. In this paper, first, I draw on a relational egalitarian diagnosis as well as an integralist project, which fosters a respect-based principle as a way to justify equality between city dwellers. Second, I explore what is lost when integration focuses only on physical changes, overlooking role divisions in the cities, and a fairness parameter for achieving equality.

Teoría del arte, abstracción y protesta en las artes plásticas dominicanas durante la dictadura de Trujillo (1930-1961)

Diego Renart

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Abstract

En el interior de una de las dictaduras más terribles que ha soportado América, la evolución del arte en la República Dominicana corrió paralela a los sucesos políticos y sociales más trágicos, orientándose, a grandes rasgos, de dos maneras diferentes: por un lado, a través de la vía puramente estética, la que intelectualmente desembocó en la abstracción gracias a las obras de Joseph Fulop o Darío Suro; por otro, de la simbólica y comprometida, la que acogiéndose a la tradicional figuración empleó herramientas de insubordinación y de protesta para hacerla frente. Un sutil desahogo, este último, tan peligroso como necesario.

Os gêneros discursivos em *Lasso di Cuore*

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Abstract

O objeto deste estudo é o romance *Lasso di cuore*, de Brunilda Reichmann, publicado em 2018. A autora classificou a obra como “novela msg”, pois a narrativa desenvolve-se principalmente por meio de conversas em aplicativos de mensagens de texto e voz, e-mails, telefonemas, além de silêncios imaginativos. O texto retrata as interações sociais típicas da contemporaneidade, cujos relacionamentos afetivos são estabelecidos por meio de ferramentas eletrônicas de comunicação. O objetivo deste trabalho é analisar as características estéticas de *Lasso di Cuore* a partir dos estudos de Mikhail Bakhtin sobre gêneros discursivos, fundamentados a partir do dialogismo das interações sociais.

'Gender, Neoliberalism, and the Venezuelan Migrant Crisis'; Female Migrants' Informal Labour and Access to Services in Urban Colombia

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Abstract

Neoliberalism, informality, and migration are all inextricably linked and the Venezuelan migration crisis has certain implications for women. While extensive post-neoliberal spending programmes under Chavez served to reverse the feminisation of poverty, millions of Venezuelans have migrated in recent years due to a severe economic crisis. Oral history testimonies highlight how female Venezuelan migrants in neoliberal Colombia often have no choice but to engage in precarious informal earning strategies and also experience reduced access to public services, which can substantially increase their domestic labour and outgoings. In many ways they are better off in Venezuela, thus highlighting how neoliberalism exacerbates gender poverty in both Latin America and the Global South.

Political leaders and the making of crisis

Laura Tedesco

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Abstract

This paper explores political leadership in Latin America. The deaths of Néstor Kichner (2010) and Hugo Chavez (2013), the collapse of the Rafael Correa's plan in 2017 after Lenin Moreno's election, the coup in 2019 in Bolivia and the social unrest in Chile in 2019 all threatened democratic stability. We depart from the assumption that *leaders matter*, especially during political or economic crisis. Crises are turbulent and uncertain times, but they also constitute an opportunity for positive change. The paper explores to what extent political leaders can deepen political crisis, analyzing examples from Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil.

Tierra prometida o infierno verde? La selva colombiana en la obra de José Eustasio Rivera

Claudia Hachenberger

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Abstract

El poeta y novelista José Eustasio Rivera ocupa una posición importante en la literatura latinoamericana. En su volumen de poesía *Tierra de Promisión* (1921) reúne los variados paisajes colombianos sin haberlos conocidos todos. En gran contraste aparece la naturaleza en su novela *La vorágine* (1924). Ambas obras tienen cierta comunidad de tema en el sentido de que la representación de la selva está muy elaborada. El objetivo de esta contribución es el de demostrar que la selva está representada ambigüamente como tierra prometida e idealizada por un lado y como infierno verde e inhumano por el otro lado.

Violations to physical integrity by state agents in contexts of criminal violence: Evidence from Mexican 'war against organised crime'

Manuel Pérez Aguirre

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Abstract

The effects of criminal violence on state violence are not clear: under what conditions the presence of organised crime increases physical abuses from state agents? This paper argues that state violence is related with openly violent type of organised crime but, also, that state capacities are key shaping whether criminal violence increases human rights violations by state agents. A panel data analysis on evidence from Mexican states from 2006 to 2016, using original data, shows that both criminal violence and security dimension of state capacities increase violations to physical integrity, while administrative capacity has no effect on abuses.

Spectacles of Sacrifice: Martyr Photography during Mexico's Cristero war (1926-29)

Lucy O'Sullivan

University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper examines the phenomenon of martyr photography that flourished during Mexico's Cristero War (1926-29), exploring how these images functioned as visual propaganda against the anti-clerical state and as religious devotional objects. Mass-produced photographic prints and postcards depicting executed Catholic militants and priests served a similar function to pre-modern martyr narratives and relics by providing evidence of their bodily sacrifice. Focusing on the indexical and material qualities of photography, the paper considers how these images may have appealed to national and international Catholic audiences by recreating the perceived verisimilitude of martyr accounts and the tactile intimacy of portable relics.

Latin American Regionalism Post Covid-19: A New Agenda for Regional Social Policy?

Devika Misra

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Abstract

The particularly debilitating social, political and economic costs unleashed by the pandemic in Latin America, this paper attempts to argue that the earlier binary of state versus market logic can no longer adequately explain the regional agenda of Latin America. Given the social agitations already underway in 2019 in several states, especially in Chile, the fatigue of progressivism as an ideology and the incumbent need to develop regional cooperation mechanisms where multilateral institutions are proving increasingly insufficient, the future of regional social policy, especially on health in presence of diverse political agendas point to a more convoluted and complicated regionalism.

“Violencia Perricida”: On the strange equivalences between the lives and deaths of humans and dogs.

Iván Sandoval-Cervantes

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Abstract

In this presentation, I analyze how violence directed towards dogs can be understood as a form of structural violence. Based on fieldwork conducted in Ciudad Juarez, I argue that in order to understand violence towards dogs (*violencia perricida*) it is important to analyze how human and canine lives (and deaths) are intertwined and co-constructed. I propose to conceptualize anti-dog violence not as part of a continuum that begins with harming non-human animals and turns into violence against other humans, but as part of a bio/necro politics where human and non-human lives have been historically superimposed in specific political contexts.

“Big festivals, nice buildings, and clean uniforms. The spatiality of collective action in an Argentinean city”

Marcos Perez

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Abstract

Using archives, in-depth interviews, and participant observation collected during fieldwork in 2014, 2017 and 2019, this article discusses the role of spatial dynamics in the trajectory of the Tupac Amaru Organization in San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina. I argue that one of the group's most effective tactics was the challenge to ethnoracial boundaries prevalent in the city. More specifically, activists used celebrations, buildings, and everyday activities to undermine segregationist processes which excluded large portions of the local population from privileged areas. While this strategy allowed the organization to grow, it also engendered the opposition of traditional elites, with significant consequences

Structural violence in Indigenous and Afro-Mexicans of Guerrero, Mexico: Racism, Poverty and Migration in the context of diversity and social inclusion, 1990 to 2020

América López

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Abstract

This paper is presenting a research project that explores racism as the origin of structural violence suffered in the Mexican southeastern state of Guerrero from 1990 to 2020. The objective is to show how social inequalities and structural violence in Guerrero, Mexico stem from racism and its racialized structures. First, the research identifies common threads in the processes of organization, political contestation and fight against racism of Indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexicans. Secondly, it examines the processes that have turned Guerrero into a marginalized state, with small privileged areas for white-mestizo tourism, and whose population has been negatively racialized, as Indigenous and blacks, impoverished, and pushed to migrate. Thirdly, it shows that the level of inclusion and socioeconomic empowerment of Indigenous and Afro-Mexicans, after having received multicultural policies, (such as affirmative action) is low or null, therefore they continue to exist on the margins of the Mexican social structure. It argues that this is a consequence of the negative racialization because the logic of racism is to disarticulate the collective activity of the negatively racialized subjects and prevent their empowerment. Afterwards, the project investigates the reasons that prevent such empowerment and identifies who is the positively racialized subject. Finally, the study aims to correlate racism, poverty and migration flows of Indigenous and Afro-Mexicans.

Can foreign aid foster reconciliation? Evidence from Colombia

Johanna Amaya-Panche

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Abstract

I propose that aid focused on reconciliation can reduce conflict intensity via strengthening trust, through the effects of aid on trust within civil society organizations and protection from armed actors reducing levels of victimisation. I then turn to evaluate evidence on aid and reconciliation from Colombia, which has had interventions by international aid agencies seeking to promote reconciliation and strengthen of civil society. The European Union is a prominent and long-established donor pursuing a reconciliation agenda, and this article examines how international aid flows to a specific location is associated with changes in the intensity of victimization in Colombian municipalities.

Latin American Board Diversity and Corporate Fraud: A Socioemotional Wealth Perspective.

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Abstract

We contribute to the literature on board diversity and its impact on fraud commitment from a socioemotional wealth (SEW) perspective. Findings suggest that family-firms are more likely to commit fraud, possibly because of the absence of regulatory systems. Gender and education diversity reduce fraud likelihood in family firms as they offset the frailties of family-firms when preserving SEW. Based on the SEW of binding social ties within the board, long-tenure for independent directors within family boards hinder the role of monitoring increasing the fraud likelihood. However, findings suggest that the probability of fraud is lower in family-firms with larger boards.

(Un)just prisons: incarceration in classical Argentine cinema

Oliver Wilson-Nunn

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract

While classical Argentine cinema offered no consistent equivalent to the Hollywood 'prison film' genre, incarceration was a key concern of numerous popular films. In this paper, I compare the representation and narrative function of prisons in films from the 1930s, such as *Fuera de la ley* (Romero, 1937), with films made during the first Peronist government, such as *Deshonra* (Tinayre, 1952). I explore the overlapping histories of cinema and incarceration and, in doing so, examine how these films are embedded within diverse popular, statist and filmic projects of criminal and social justice that are specific to the Argentine context.

Yancuic Tonatiuh / A New Day: Strategies and Images of Contemporary Nahuatl Poetry

Stefan Lessmann

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Abstract

Over the last decades, the publications of Nahuatl literature have increased. Two outstanding poets from Mexico are Natalio Hernández (*Semanca huitzilin / Colibrí de la armonía*, 2005; *Tamoanchan. La Tierra Originaria*, 2017) and Martín Tonalmeyotl (*Tlalkatsajtsilistle / Ritual de los olvidados* (2016), *Istitsin ueyeatsintle / Uña mar* (2019)). Based on their work, references to literary theory and anthropology, I will highlight key topics and analyze similarities and differences in contemporary Nahuatl literature: Why the focus on poetry? What are recurring poetic images in both of these authors? How does the role of orthography and language policies play out?

Interview with Visual Artist Leandro Katz

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Abstract

Best-known for his films and photographic installations as well as his meticulous historical and anthropological research, award-winning Argentine visual artist, Leandro Katz, has explored a range of emblematic Latin American themes throughout his career in Buenos Aires and New York City. In our conversation, we will explore some of these themes and consider examples of artworks which illustrate an enduring personal interest in the mediation of the past through text, image, symbol and myth. In particular, we will place a certain emphasis on the significance of pre-Hispanic epistemology and systems of notation in the artist's visual and textual production.

The political university and social movements: advocacy, trust and building capacity to promote housing activism

Lara Furtado

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Abstract

This paper presents the findings obtained from interviews and a case study with stakeholders fighting to implement an inclusionary zoning legislation to protect existing informal settlements in Fortaleza, Brazil (Special Zones of Social Interest). Findings highlight how higher education institutions take on a political advocacy role by placing itself at the side of community members so they can move forward with the legislation. As an impact of such joint organized action, several communities in Fortaleza have been able to withstand eviction threats. This case presents how vulnerable communities can press legitimate claims when supported by legal tools and institutional partnerships.

'How can art do political work?' An interdisciplinary conversation between scholars and practitioners

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⁷n/a - Filmmaker, Brighton, United Kingdom. ⁸n/a - Visual Artist, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

This roundtable brings together scholars from different disciplines to engage with the question of 'How can art do political work?' (M. Bal). Drawing on recent theorizations on aesthetics & politics, discussing case studies encompassing different cultural forms (photography, cinema, music, visual arts, theatre), historical periods (from the 1960s to the present day), and Latin American regions, and addressing issues including representation, activism, censorship, memories of political violence and decolonization, we aim to advance discussion on the relationship between cultural production and 'the political'. Visual artist Leandro Katz and filmmaker Ernesto Cabellos will participate and will be interviewed in separate sessions.

Creating abortion possibilities: Feminist networks and the logistics of abortion access across Latin America

Cordelia Freeman, Sandra Rodríguez Castañeda

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Abstract

The restricted nature of abortion across Latin America has led to a range of organisations and networks who facilitate the mobility of information, abortion pills, and of women themselves for abortions. Through interviews with activists in Chile, Peru, and Mexico, this paper explores how feminist networks have produced the conditions of mobility that allow for abortion access. Through abortion hotlines, pill-sharing networks, and groups who arrange travel, this research considers the potential of 'logistics' as a political tool to provide safe abortions and to resist pervasive controls on bodily autonomy across Latin America.

Indigenous experiences and (re)constructions of ethno-racial politics and inequality in Panama

Boana Visser

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Abstract

The Panamanian state has increasingly promoted an image of a multicultural and racial democracy. Yet, this inaccurate representation of ethnic equality masks a prevalence of unequal ethnic and racial relations. To fully understand the intricacies and implications of the altering politics of race and ethnicity, it is essential to gain a deeper understanding of the experiences and positionalities of those who are most (negatively) affected by these politics. This paper examines indigenous Ngäbe lived experiences and positionalities and how these are shaped by hierarchical inter-ethnic relations in the town of Bocas del Toro.

Interview with Peruvian documentary filmmaker Ernesto Cabellos

Maria Chiara D'Argenio¹, Ernesto Cabellos²

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Abstract

This interview is linked to the roundtable '*How can art do political work?*' *An interdisciplinary conversation...* and the interview to Argentine visual artist Leandro Katz. In this interview, Peruvian film producer and documentary filmmaker Ernesto Cabellos will discuss about his work and the relationship between film and social change. Cabellos is the co-founder of the non-profit organisation Guarango Films and the director of several films, including *Daughter of the Lake* (2015), about indigenous struggles against mining corporations in Peru, and *Until the last drop* (2020), co-directed with Tim Webster, on Palestinian and Israeli farmers in the Jordan Valley.

***Waiting* (2018) for the “good life” with Adriana Lozano**

Andrea Aramburú Villavisencio

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Abstract

In *The Promise of Happiness*, Sara Ahmed reads *sadness* as an affect of refusal: sadness, for her, implies opting out of the models of good life, and its unattainable promises of happiness. Ahmed’s reflections speak to *Waiting*, a collection of portraits featuring women in ordinary settings, by Colombian comics artist Adriana Lozano. While pictured near “happy” belongings, these women evoke rather *(un)belonging* and loneliness. This paper will examine how the practice of waiting, as a site of contradictory affective investments, both organises Lozano’s unhappy archive, and underwrites the power of the *good life*’s “happy objects”.

The Putumayo Road: Colonization, Roadbuilding, and State Formation in the Colombian Amazon, 1909-1934

Oscar Aponte

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Abstract

In 1909, the Capuchin Mission in Colombia started the construction of a road to connect the Nariño Department's capital, Pasto, with the Putumayo, an indigenous borderland located in the northwestern corner of the Colombian portion of the Amazon rainforest. The Putumayo road, as it came to be known, was fundamental for the Capuchins because it became the only path to penetrate an "unexplored" region inhabited by "uncivilized" indigenous peoples, and to populate it with "white" Catholic Colombians. In this paper, I examine the construction and operation of the Putumayo road and the foundation of Capuchin-dominated settlements in the area.

.THE POLITICAL ROLE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS' WORKERS AND STUDENTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO CITY WHILE FACING THE INCREASE OF INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION DURING COVID 19.

Maria Lucia Cunha Lopes de Oliveira

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Abstract

Through an interdisciplinary dialogue between Political Geography and Critical Education, this paper focuses on political dimensions of public schools' workers and students collective struggle against inequality of educational opportunities in the urban environment of Rio de Janeiro city (Brazil). Considering its increase during times of COVID 19, the fallacy of a “democratic” pandemic went down. Most of those who depend on public services are suffering much more severely. Such as life, work conditions and housing affected by health and economic problems in a larger scale, public schooling in Rio de Janeiro was damaged as a consequence of a continuous lack of governmental policies that should support it. In this context, the political action of teachers and students, which historically occurred mainly through protests in public spaces, now faces the obstacle of social isolation, what brought difficulties for gathering and occupying streets. However, resistance seems to emerge as these social actors create “virtual roads” departing from local educational territories, as an attempt to gain strength through collaborative networks among themselves and communities. From COVID 19 to a “co-life”, it is important to examine what perspective of democracy develops, its limits, contradictions and possible contributions to an equal, solidary and emancipatory education.

El Instituto Chileno Cubano de Cultura: organismo de diplomacia cultural (1959-1964)

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Abstract

El conflicto cultural del siglo XX, fue escenario de organismos que bajo diferentes niveles de conexiones, rutas de encuentros y espacios de intercomunicaciones estrecharon las comunidades a nivel regional y global. Bajo el patrocinio de la Universidad de Chile, en los 30' se inauguran diversos Institutos Culturales para servir de ventana en el extranjero y recepcionar los elementos culturales foráneos. La historia del Instituto Chileno Cubano de Cultura se inserta en un contexto coyuntural de conflicto a nivel regional dado por el cuestionamiento caribeño del Sistema Interamericano siendo un perfecto emblema de la Guerra Fría Cultural en los 60'.

Between civilization and barbarism: a re-contextualization of the early definitions of Lunfardo, and re-evaluation of its role in the creation of an Argentine cultural identity.

Marco Gottardo

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Abstract

Lunfardo was first described by the Argentine intellectual elites as a criminal jargon. Partly influenced by the criminal world, it was in fact the poor and marginalized masses of European immigrants in Buenos Aires that generated it, masses that were portrayed by the elites as uncivilized. This paper frames this initial depiction of Lunfardo within the larger dichotomy between “*civilización*” and “*barbarie*” that informed the social discourse in 19th-century Argentina. Through this re-contextualization, we observe how some of the cultural products employing Lunfardo to voice the marginals’ problems and realities eventually came to represent and identify Argentine cultural identity worldwide.

Hipster Hangouts in a Tropical Paradise: The Emergence of Specialty Coffee in Producer Nations, a Mexican Case Study

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Abstract

Honey, jasmine, blueberries, blackcurrants: these are just some taste notes of the specialty coffee from Mexico. In this paper, we will present on the emergence of the specialty coffee market in producer nations. Using the case study of Mexico, we will approach the challenges and opportunities of the specialty coffee market for the domestic actors in coffee-producing nations. Themes of our work include: agricultural production, consumer culture, local labour conditions and specialty coffee in global markets. We will also elaborate on the potential benefits that the domestic specialty coffee market presents for other producer nations in the Global South.

Interview: Augustine Sedgewick, *Coffeeland* (London: Penguin Random House, 2020)

Jordan Buchanan¹, Philip Magowan², Augustine Sedgewick³

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Abstract

In Sedgewick's recent publication, he reconstructs the story of the Hill family's coffee enterprise and details how coffee capitalism impacted El Salvador. By uncovering the private coffee-stained papers of the Hill family, he reveals how coffee contributed to the twentieth-century conflict and social issues in the republic. In this interview, we will facilitate Sedgewick's retelling of his academic journey to produce *Coffeeland*. He will also discuss the principle themes of his book: liberal capitalism, economic inequality and socio-political conflict. Moreover, he will approach the major issues concerning the coffee economies of Latin America during the twentieth century.

The Rise and Fall of the Left in Latin American Cities

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Abstract

In the final years of the 20th Century left wing parties came to prominence through their governance of large cities across Latin America where they promoted an agenda based on enhanced participation in urban governance. However, their subsequent victory in national governments was followed, in many cases, with an urban takeover from the right and a decline in participatory and redistributive urban agendas. Against this backdrop, the paper aims to sketch out the key contours that can explain the paradoxical decline of the left in Latin American cities at a time of consolidating national power. It does so by developing the concept of urban party institutionalization.

Imperial Careers in Movement. Four Brothers-in-law in the Early-Bourbon Caribbean

Pablo Hernández Sau

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Abstract

Jerónimo del Moral, Cristobal de la Riva Herrera, Juan de Vega Arredondo and Juan López de Morla were Early Bourbon royal officials who served in diverse places of the Spanish Caribbean. All of them were linked to the same extended family, as a result of their marriages to four sisters, the daughters of Alberto Bertodano y Navarro; and all of them lived and served in multiple imperial sites in the Spanish Caribbean. This presentation explores their life trajectories and mobile practices, aiming to better understand the role of family ties and patterns of mobility in the early Bourbon Caribbean.

Female Mobility, Family and Politics in the Early Bourbon Atlantic: The Women of the Bertodano-Knepper Clan

Francisco Eissa-Barroso

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Abstract

In 1683, Maria Juana de Knepper y Trippel married the Spanish captain Alberto Bertodano in Luxemburg City, her hometown. In the decades after their marriage, Bertodano's military and administrative career saw him posted to the Pyrenees, Andalusia, and the Caribbean. His mobility drove Knepper's and those of their children, including five daughters. This paper analyses the life trajectories of these six women, highlighting the roles they played in the family's strategies and the politics of the early Bourbon Spanish world.

Encruzilhada polifônica de memórias de outros

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Abstract

A partir de uma série de áudios coletados durante as criações e apresentações das danças-instalações *Colisões* (2018) e *Aquilo que foge* (2019), em Cuba e no Brasil, e de uma documentação autobiográfica da autora, que conviveu com sua avó que ficou afásica por conta de um AVC, desenvolve-se uma investigação sobre materialidade da voz, memória e gesto. Qual o gesto da voz? Quais qualidades efêmeras e quais são os afetos que transbordam no corpo que produz e/ou recebe aquela voz?

Notas sobre uma prática curatorial decolonial

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Abstract

Curadores articulam experiências estéticas coletivas. E também produzem narrativas, sentidos e significados sobre a implicação do fenômeno da arte em outras áreas da experiência humana, como por exemplo na memória. Essa prática ocupa lugares de saber e de poder do sistema da arte. Diante desse contexto de atuação, quais tópicos podem orientar uma prática curatorial decolonial? Como curar na América Latina, e especialmente no Brasil? Como pensar uma prática que crie condições para a reconstrução da memória daqueles que foram colonizados?

A fisionomia secreta de uma época: memórias e a experiência de uma partilha do sensível

Priscilla Kern

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Abstract

A partir do pensamento do filósofo alemão Walter Benjamin sobre memória e experiência, um fragmento de memórias é apresentado contando o percurso de um estudo que busca tensionar as ideias entre experiência, memória e partilha do sensível, desde a realização de uma prática de mediação com um grupo de funcionários do Musehum - Museu das Comunicações e Humanidades, localizado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Grafias de Agbá: Saberes em dança ancorados em epistemologias da diáspora negra e suas escrevivências

Adnã Ionara

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Abstract

Esta pesquisa busca olhar para trajetórias de senhoras negras dançadeiras, sugerindo propostas de criação e investigação na área da dança. Através de experiências impressas pelos marcadores da diferença, pretende-se aprofundar o estudo, refletindo sobre a memória oral dos conceitos, saberes e memórias afrodiaspóricas. Assim, olhar-se-a corporeidades e escrevivências que o corpo embebido na investigação estabelece, questionando a pluralidade de saberes empreendidos para pesquisas em dança

Navigating Glitches: The Afterlife of Passados Presentes in the Quilombo de Santa Rita do Bracuí

Victoria Adams

University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper examines the afterlife of Passados Presentes, a project that has produced a memory tourism app to explore the history and memory of sites related to the slave traffic and post-abolition period in the Quilombo de Santa Rita do Bracuí. Drawing upon fieldwork in this quilombo, it considers how Brazil's agrarian and slaveholding past and the uneven provision of infrastructures inform and are materialised in the project, arguing that the figure of the glitch is key to understanding its navigation of historical erasure, material endurance and affective impact.

LA PENALIDAD QUE DISCRIMINA. SU VISIBILIZACION EN LA LITERATURA ARGENTINA

Gabriela Antonia Paladin

Universidad Nacional de La Plata Facultad de Ciencias Juridicas y Sociales, La Plata, Argentina

Abstract

En el periodo 1853/1912, existe un acceso diferenciado a la justicia, pudiendo hablarse de un doble sistema. Uno para pobres y otro para los sectores acomodados desde el cual se vigila y controla al otro, mediante la punición y represión de ciertas conductas, lo que muestra un divorcio entre la ley estatal y los usos y costumbres de los habitantes de la campaña, pues muchas de sus conductas propias del ámbito rural son tipificadas como delitos..

La literatura evidenció esa tensión social y convirtió a esos gauchos vagos y mal entretenidos en los personajes mas famosos de nuestra literatura..

Participatory planning and the insurgent city: the challenges of the right to the city in BeloHorizonte

Gabriel Silvestre

Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Abstract

The possibilities for transformative policies able to confront the inequalities in Brazilian cities have been characterised in recent decades by two interrelated processes. On the one hand, the 'urban reform' coalition has been able to shape legislation, policy and education. On the other hand, countrywide protests in June 2013 and land occupations have shown that the horizon for more socially just cities is still elusive. The case of the city of Belo Horizonte is analysed, where insurgencies have exposed the limits of institutionalised rights to city while strategically mobilising channels of participation to push the state to act.

Collectives, activists and citizen-experts in the making of Bogotá's cycling policy

Paola Castañeda¹, Camilo A. Torres-Barragán²

¹University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom. ²University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Abstract

Bogotá is considered an example of cycling policy in the global south. However, its story is often told from the perspective of its high-profile mayors, which hides decades of everyday cycling culture, as well as the role of grassroots activists. In a deeply unequal city that offers very uneven cycling experiences, district-level activism has been key in the development of the cycle-friendly image of Bogotá, as well as a necessary tool to hold the Council accountable. Based on our experience as cyclists, activists and researchers, we reflect on how activists produce, negotiate and dispute cycling policies, discourses and experiences.

Partidos políticos y producción de la cuestión juvenil en la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (2010-2020). Aproximaciones desde las trayectorias de legisladoras y legisladores “jóvenes” y las formas de participación antes y durante la pandemia.

Alejandro Cozachcow

CONICET, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina. Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

La *cuestión juvenil* ha emergido en tanto dimensión central en la configuración de sentidos, disputas y prácticas en la política argentina durante la última década. Su análisis permite aproximarse a la configuración multiescalar de compromisos políticos producidos en el plano subnacional, en sus relaciones con procesos nacionales y globales, especialmente durante el período de pandemia. El trabajo presentará avances de una investigación cualitativa en curso que propone un abordaje interdisciplinario desde los estudios de juventudes, la sociología y la ciencia política para pensar la participación política juvenil. Para ello se analizarán, por un lado, trayectorias de legisladoras y legisladores “jóvenes” con recorridos de militancia juvenil en el oficialismo y la oposición de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. Por el otro, las formas de participación de las juventudes de los partidos políticos del distrito antes y durante la pandemia, atendiendo a las demandas emergentes y la organización de acciones físicas y virtuales. Mediante este análisis se buscará elaborar aproximaciones en torno a: las formas de tematización de lo juvenil; las modalidades en que las demandas juveniles son procesadas al interior de los partidos; las reconfiguraciones de los partidos y la participación política juvenil durante la pandemia.

Participatory policies and local states in times of COVID-19 in the Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina. Towards a new participatory governance?

Emilia Arpini

University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract

Over the last few decades in Argentina, participation has become a recurrent topic of policies. But the arrival and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 brought about restrictions to movement and face-to-face meetings, posing the question of how to adapt participatory initiatives to a new reality. This paper explores current transformations in participatory policies by analysing documentary sources produced by municipalities in the Greater Buenos Aires (official webpages and social media accounts). It identifies municipal strategies to promote participation, considering online and offline methods, and how they can provide answers to new challenges associated with the pandemic.

Effects of the pandemic on Participatory Budgeting in Argentina

Rocío Annunziata

Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET)-UNSAM, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

The arrival of COVID-19 and the isolation and physical distance measures that had to be taken to face it constituted a critical challenge for local governments in general and for instances of citizen participation in particular. This work presents the results of the survey carried out between July and November 2020 to the Argentine municipalities that were implementing a Participatory Budgeting before the pandemic. Its main objective is to describe the different impacts that COVID-19 had on the implementation of the tool and the vision of municipal teams on online participation as an alternative to classic Participatory Budgeting formats.

Transformation of power relations and territorial development via participatory democracy. The case of Buenaventura in Colombia.

Verónica Ramírez-Montenegro

UCL, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

In 2017 about a centenar of civil society organisations called for a civic strike in Buenaventura, Colombia. For 22 days the city was closed, and their inhabitants protested the abandonment of the Colombian government and the high levels of poverty and inequality in their territory. To stop the strike, the national government accepted to establish talks with the social movement and to co-design and implement a special development plan for the city. Two years later, the civic strike social movement won Buenaventura's mayoralty. Moreover, the talks between the movement and the Colombian government with regards to the special development plan are still on track. Building on the literature about participatory democracy, this paper argues that Buenaventura displays a remarkable case of participatory democracy and contributes to theoretical debates on deliberative systems and ecologies of participation (see Mansbridge et al., 2012; Chilvers and Kearnes, 2019); spaces for change (e.g. Cornwall and Coelho, 2007; Gaventa and McGee, 2010); and the relationship between social movements and democratic innovation (see Della Porta, 2020). The case not only informs about the complementarity between contentious and institutionalised participatory democracy but shows possibilities of coordination between the later and electoral politics at the local level.

“Pathways to Dialogue: Local and International Norm Contestation in the Debate About Legal Abortion in Mexico”.

Clara Franco Yanez

German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

The debate about the legality of abortion in Mexico is analyzed as an example of norm contestation in Human Rights. This project analyzes the way in which advocates for and against legal abortion use two opposing discourses in attempting to fill the existing "legitimacy gaps" in the topic, as well as their interpretations of international human rights texts and their proposals of public policy. Few normative issues are as contested as that of abortion. A detailed understanding of how policy makers and advocates interpret international texts and propose viable compromises and solutions can help find pathways to fruitful dialogue.

¿The color of hope? Participatory roundtables for urbanisation in Buenos Aires's Autonomous City

Cecilia Schneider¹, Micaela Moreira², Celeste Ambrosi¹

¹Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda, Avellaneda, Argentina. ²Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

The role of social movements in the process of Argentina's institutional breakdown of 2001 set the focus of academy in their challenging capacity and overshadowed their instituting dimensions as promoters of alternative forms of political participation and organisation. Numerous movements contested national politics, and at the same time pushed forward new demands into the political agenda. In the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, one institutional reaction to that mobilisation process were participation mechanism to canalise the demand for more transparency and greater citizen involvement in policy making. The limits and scopes of those institutional experiences were rooted in their concrete results, the particular ways of their implementation, and the structure of political opportunities that surrounded them. In 2015, the city started to implement Participatory Roundtables to involve neighbours and different institutions (universities, ombudsmen, etc) in the urbanisation plans of the city's slums. This paper will analyse the role of two social organisations in the Participatory Roundtable for Rodrigo Bueno neighbourhood between 2015 and 2019, focusing on the political structure (EOP) of the mechanism and the relationship between the local government with the neighbours associations involve in the roundtable.

Peripheral Municipalism under neoliberalism. The experience of Valparaíso and Recoleta, Chile.

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¹Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile. ²Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Santiago, Chile

Abstract

Although new municipalism practices have been extended beyond the global north, studies are still concentrated in Europe and the U.S (Kim & Warner, 2020). Few studies have expanded this North-Atlantic focus by analyzing the Latin American context. In this renewed interest in local governments and emergence of new municipalism, this research seeks to expand the knowledge by analyzing the case of Chile. Through the concept of 'Peripheral Municipalism', we show how two municipal projects face the dominant neoliberal model through three strategies: 1) citizens-led initiatives and politics of proximity (Russell, 2019a); 2) remunicipalisation of public services and; 3) municipal governance towards autonomy. By characterizing a fourth wave of municipalism (Carrion, 2019), we explain how two municipalists projects have implemented different initiatives and strategies to: 1) expand the actual low autonomy of local governments (Cravacuore, 2020); 2) move forward the remunicipalisation of public goods, such as education, health and housing through municipal autogestion (Rusell, 2019b) and; 3) create effective and democratic channels for people's participation through mechanisms of proximity. The results are organized through a thematic analysis following Thompson's scheme (2020) to introduce the concept of 'peripheral municipalism'. This version of new municipalism is sustained mainly by both remunicipalisation of public goods services (Panez, 2019; Cumbers & Becker, 2018) and the transformation of the previous clientelistic practices to push back neoliberalism.

Mobility and Connections of Postal Agents in 18th-Century Spanish-America

Rocío Moreno Cabanillas

Pablo de Olavide University, Seville, Spain

Abstract

In this paper I analyse the geographical mobility of 18th- century postmasters who held positions in different destinations in Spain and America in order to improve their socio-economic promotion. For example, Roque de Aguión y Andrade, postmaster in Cartagena de Indias; and José Antonio Pando, postmaster in Lima. These globalised actors operated on an imperial scale and created socio-spatial networks of their own. Therefore, they were agents of change who articulated reformist measures, as they were responsible for implementing the reforms that helped shape the communicational dynamics of the Spanish colonial empire in the 18th century.

An Argentinean political economic tango: shuffling dancing partners in the energy sector

Fredy Sierra

University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract

The paper deals with a case-study on the wheeling and dealing of the Argentinean government to regain control of the energy sector and become a net exporter again. It focuses on the commitment and actions towards the renationalization of state energy company YPF. After the Vaca Muerta find, Repsol was expropriated and deals to develop the site were struck with Chevron.

Main research aims are why and how this was realized. The analysis uses a political economic approach to backtrack relevant empiric events, including analytic perspectives on interactions with the international financial system, energy market and regional political alliances.

The Idea of Freedom – From socialist beginnings to maturity in the liberal world view in the Peruvian fiction of Mario Vargas Llosa

Friedrich Ahnert

University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper explores five Peruvian novels by Mario Vargas Llosa and traces the writer's world view from his socialist beginnings to his mature liberal vision. In *Conversación en La Catedral* and *Historia de Mayta* unjust political government is portrayed. But whereas in *Conversación* protest leads to the demise of the Odría regime, in *Mayta* a revolution by student-led labourers is presented. However, with socialism's failure at the end of *Mayta*, revolution is replaced by resistance and reform – as in *Cinco esquinas* – and by individual liberty as part of progressive cosmopolitanism – as in *Travesuras de la niña mala*.

Shared Visions of Rebellion: Collective Filmmaking and the Chilean *Estallido Social*

Struan Gray

University of Brighton, Brighton, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper explores the role of filmmaking collectives in documenting and narrating the recent *estallido social* in Chile. Analysing interviews with five collectives that were carried out shortly after the *estallido* began, I consider the different aesthetic approaches employed to document the protests, including fixed-camera shots and analogue formats, while reflecting on attempts to construct more democratic and non-hierarchical filmmaking processes. I also consider how cultural memories of resistance to the Pinochet dictatorship haunt the outlook of each group, shaping the aesthetic strategies that they employ, and orienting them towards particular subjects and spaces.

Punteros izquierdos: recorridos a contracorriente y subversión del realismo capitalista en la literatura balompédica hispanoamericana

Francesco Di Bernardo

Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

Abstract

Explorando los textos de fútbol de autores tales como Mario Benedetti, Osvaldo Soriano, Roberto Fontanarrosa, Hernán Rivera Letelier y Eduardo Sacheri, la presente ponencia discute cómo, en la literatura balompédica hispanoamericana, el imaginario mítico y simbólico asociado a iconos rebeldes del fútbol, reales o ficticiales, es empleado para proponer una subversión utópica de lo que Mark Fisher define como “realismo capitalista”, la imposibilidad de imaginar alternativas a las lógicas del capitalismo global.

The End of Participatory Policies? A qualitative comparative analysis of Participatory Budgeting adoption at the state level in Brazil

gilles pradeau

University of Westminster, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

There has been a participatory turn calling for stronger citizen engagement, especially in Brazil. However, very few studies compare 27 Brazilian states as subnational units and their participatory policies. My census shows only 3 states have implemented PB since 2010 whereas PB was widely adopted in many cities. This second section focuses on causal mechanisms leading to adoption using qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) for each term (81 possibilities since 2010). I review common drivers for municipal participatory budgeting and show traditional conditions are weak predictors for state adoption. Vertical diffusion from municipal governments provides a relevant explanation.

Territories of extraction and ‘hydro-irrealist’ aesthetics in Betzabé García’s *Los reyes del pueblo que no existe*.

Lya Morales Hernandez

King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Using Betzabé García’s *Los reyes del pueblo que no existe* as case study, this paper engages what Warwick Research Collective calls ‘irrealist’ aesthetics to analyze how the use non-realist formal features in Mexican nonfiction cinema attests to the spatial violence and socio-ecological upheaval fuelled by the extractive operations of late capitalism in the country’s provincial regions. Further, I claim that by framing hydrological zones as spaces of contemporary violence, García pushes back against the centrality of narco-trafficking to explain Mexico’s national crisis, gesturing towards the many-tiered conflicts that complicate the already well-known discourses around the state-sponsored Mexican war.

The good life in Ecuador: a critical case study of Buen Vivir in practice

Richter Katharina

Goldsmiths, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper presents the results of a qualitative study on Buen Vivir/ *sumak kawsay* (BV/sk) in Ecuador, conducted from January to March 2020. Cut short by the pandemic, it nevertheless contributes to BV/sk scholarship and provides recommendations for future research. First, it contextualises the political trajectory of BV/sk. Second, the political economy of BV/sk is based on the production of affective abundance, i.e. *spiritual and material wellbeing through relational justice*. Third, the hybridisation between decolonial feminisms and BV/sk strengthens its gender analysis. Fourth, its political ontology leads to the recognition of *cosmological limits to (development-as-)growth*.

Reflections on telling a story in the field and via Zoom

Andrea Espinoza Carvajal

KCL, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This essay reflects on two different experiences of researching violence against women; one conducted in 2017 and one during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first analyses the use of unstructured interviews during ethnographic fieldwork. The second examines the use of storytelling to develop a research-based artistic piece via Zoom. This paper will provide analytical perspectives of the participants' control over their story and the methods used to facilitate building an intimate narration to explain the dynamics of an abusive environment. It will also analyse the potential of art-based research to engage in horizontal and cooperative knowledge production.

Duty as Feminist Epistemology: Responsibility to Research Participants beyond the field

Saskia Riera Zielińska

KCL, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Protecting research participants from harm during fieldwork is an ethical imperative in all research involving humans. This paper argues that feminist epistemology must combine a duty of care with research participants in the moment of fieldwork with a responsibility to 'deliver' to research participants once the moment of fieldwork has ended. This paper will consider observations from fieldwork with adolescent mothers in Peru, together with reflections on decolonial feminism and positionality to consider how 'duty' to research participants must be extended beyond the field and be a motivating factor in the post-data collection period.

Digital activism?: methodological reflections on researching contemporary feminist movements

Phoebe Martin

UCL, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

The rise of new Latin American feminisms has been hard to ignore. Contemporary movements are characterised by the use of social media yet approaches to the study of digital activism have tended to focus exclusively on the online, without considering the ways that these activisms are embodied and exist in physical, offline space. Based on digital and field-based ethnographic research looking at the feminist movement in Peru, using the example of a performance decrying gender violence, this paper offers new methodological reflections for researching digital activisms as embodied phenomena by examining the example of a protest.

Reggaeton and women's right to sexual pleasure in Latin America

Katalin Zsiga

KCL, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper explores online culture, in particular reggaeton music and videos as influential agents of socialization and normalization of misogyny in Latin America in relation to women's sexual pleasure and the persistence of gender-based-violence and sexism. The heteronormativity and the objectification of women in reggaeton lyrics and videos perpetuate patriarchal values, violence, and misogynistic attitudes toward women in Latin America. Looking at women's right to sexual pleasure in such contexts where their needs are delegitimised through powerful normative frameworks highlights the need for women's empowerment beyond economic access and political voice.

Visualising the visceral: distilling cues, emotions and sensations between participant and researchers during the interview process through art. The role of asynchronous digital illustrations

Antonella Mazzone

University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to understand how visual research methodologies can uncover further non-verbal communication information from in-depth interviews, and if these methodologies enrich data collection. With exception of anthropological and ethnographic approaches, non-verbal cues surrounding interviews are often underestimated in qualitative research. The visceral experience can bring crucial information about the validity of the data and the deep human interactions between interviewee and interviewer. Art is believed to be particularly effective in manifesting unconscious emotions and the visceral; art generates deep emotional expressions both in the researcher and the reader who is now in a shared co-presentia.

Picturing Latin American football: The Campeonato Mundial de Fútbol en Uruguay, 1930

Fischer Thomas, Nelson Chacón

Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Eichstätt, Germany

Abstract

An emerging group of innovative photographers experimented with the most modern cameras and so developed particular techniques to catch and document decisive moments (snapshots) of football games since the beginning of the 20th century. Many of their photographs were published in mass media and in football histories. Some of them were appropriated massively and thus became emblematic icons that fostered individual and collective memory. Football photographs also contributed to frame collective perception. In our paper we want to provide evidence for this thesis through the example of the first Campeonato Mundial that took place in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1930.

The rise of evangelical churches in Venezuela: State, social movements and re-negotiations of power.

Simon Antonio Hurtado Delgado

Abstract

The advance of evangelical churches in Latin American politics is a palpable process of growing academic interest. In Venezuela, the Bolivarian movement and the evangelical groups share a similar origin, as both were popular-based movements that sought to respond to the country's historical process of institutional turmoil. Today, certain evangelical groups are positioned in key sectors of the state and seem unstoppable in the electoral field. How can we read the growing power of these groups in the context of the widespread crisis in Venezuela? And what are the implications of this process for the Bolivarian project?

Rethink Anthropophagy: Art and Decolonization

Tatiane De Oliveira Elias, Thamires Bibiane, Pierre Jacome Nascimento, Fabiana Irrasabal Marques, Ingra O. R. Schmitt, Isadora Forner Ribeiro, Fernanda Garcia, Aline Batista, Andressa Freitas, Nayanne Cardoso, Yago Gustavo Silva de Lima, Eduarda Magalhaes Costa, Pedro Henrique de Carvalho, Fernanda Stellfeld Reherman, Isabella Pio Costa Da Silva, Jamille Marin Coletto, Giovana Narvaes Guedes, Rafael Silva Monteiro, Stefani Souza De Jesus, Andressa Binkley Santos Da R

UFSM, Santa Maria, Brazil

Abstract

This exhibition addresses the importance of the Brazilian identity relying on the theories of Mario de Andrade (1928) and the decolonial theories (Minolo and Quijano) that aim to dismantle the Eurocentrism issues in Latin America. In dialogue with various areas of knowledge and highlighting Brazil's rich diversity and fostering intercultural dialogue to valorize the local culture, bringing to the debate issues of identity, minorities, race and resistance. Furthermore, it explicitly questions and criticizes the colonial legacies in Brazilian art and their role in reshaping and redefining the "pluralistic" definition of the Brazilian identity recombined with local references in artworks.

Ativismo na Arte Contemporânea Feminina Latino-Americana

Tatiane De Oliveira Elias

UFSM, Santa Maria, Brazil

Abstract

O objetivo desta apresentação é examinar o trabalho de mulheres artistas latino-americanas contemporâneas envolvidas nas temáticas de imigração, cruzamento de fronteiras, ativismo, diásporas e de que modo elas abordam tais questões em seus trabalhos. Na história da imigração na América Latina há uma longa e forte presença dos movimentos da região de migração e cruzamento de fronteiras. Em suas obras, as artistas contemporâneas latino-americanas voltaram-se à tal temática à medida que as tensões aumentavam em todo o mundo. Destarte, retratam em seus trabalhos aspectos políticos e sociais sobre a imigração e suas reflexões no tocante à luta pelos direitos dos migrantes.

The implications of IPCC's "Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate" (SROCC) for the Tropical Andes

Dirk Hoffmann

Bolivian Mountain Institute - BMI, La Paz, Bolivia, Plurinational State of

Abstract

Chapter 2 of the IPCC „Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate” (SROCC) is exclusively dedicated to High Mountain Areas, addressing (a) changes in the mountain cryosphere, and (b) risks and human responses within mountain social-ecological systems around the world.

In our presentation, we focus on the changes in the Tropical Andes' cryosphere and the implication they carry for people and ecosystems – in the past, present and future.

We then analyze how these aspects are taken up by national climate change related policy documents and highlight the main challenges for national and local climate change adaptation.

"Portraits of the Elites in Contemporary Chilean Theatre: La María's *Los Millonarios*" (Originally submitted for the 2020 conference).

Camila González Ortiz

University of Reading, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Offering a provocative view of the geopolitical conflict happening in the region of La Araucanía in southern Chile, *Los Millonarios* (2014) by Chilean theatre company La María, is set in a high-class lawyer's office in Santiago, whose partners take the defence of a Mapuche boy accused of arson a couple of landowners. I argue that the play proposes an alternative comment to other plays dealing with this conflict which have set the plot within Mapuche communities. *Los millonarios*, however, happens in Santiago, within a wealthy elite escenario, proposing that this conflict is, indeed, rooted in racism, but also in classism.

Teaching Latin American Studies in 2020/21

Catriona McAllister

University of Reading, United Kingdom

Abstract

This 'unconference discussion' will offer a space to reflect on teaching our subjects in 2020/21. In a year where we have made such substantial changes to our pedagogy, colleagues will be invited to share experiences and consider how this has affected teaching on Latin America specifically. Reflection on both new opportunities and the particular challenges faced in our respective disciplines will be welcome. Suggested strands include but are not limited to: online and blended pedagogies; research-led teaching; and renewing the curriculum.

Itinerancy and Smuggling. Three Spanish Officials and the Fight against Contraband Trade in the Caribbean from 1740 to 1780.

Jairo Antonio Melo Flórez

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico

Abstract

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, American economies were built around the lucrative business of illicit traffic of merchandise. This process stimulated the building of strong networks of alliances between smugglers and royal officials. From the decade of 1740, a small army of officials developed their careers around the reputations they earned for fighting against smuggling. In this paper, I take a first glance at the experiences of three such officials. The paper explores how relatively short experiences of mobility linked to fighting contraband trade marked career paths, and how their actions impacted the fight against well-established smuggling networks.

“The Republic is a lie.” A working-class conspiracy in early-twentieth-century Brazil

Luciane Scarato

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Abstract

How did an ordinary gathering become a police investigation in a small Brazilian town in 1904? This presentation stems from police records and newspapers to investigate the popularisation of socialist ideas in Brazil and the ubiquity of labour movements. It aims to demonstrate the role that railways played in shaping trade unions. To do so, it analyses an episode occurred in São João Del Rei when a visit from the president of the Labour Union became a call for revolution. The investigation lays bare the fragile and elitist nature of the Brazilian republic while revealing the peoples' awareness of their marginality.

Challenges to mobility in the Latin American region and beyond

Tanja Bastia¹, Toni Cela², Marcia Vera Espinoza³, Erika Busse⁴, Lorena Izaguirre⁵, Yvonne Riaño⁵

¹University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom. ²Interuniversity Institute for Research and Development (INURED), Port-au-Prince,, Haiti. ³Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom. ⁴Macalester College, Minnesota, USA. ⁵University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Abstract

The ongoing Covid19 pandemic presents significant challenges to our understanding of spatial mobilities in Latin America. This panel weaves conceptual, empirical and inter-disciplinary dialogues to study mobility within and outside the region. The speakers untangle continuities and disruptions of mobility during Covid19. While the pandemic is urgent, we recognise it as embedded in established patterns of mobility, inequality and solidarities. Drawing on ongoing research, the round table sheds light on challenges of return mobilities, transnational care across age and generations, exacerbated gender inequities, immobilities, emerging exclusions and changing dynamics of migration governance, the diversity of (im)mobilities in intra-regional flows.

Queens between theaters and the streets. The global making of travestis' popular culture and daily life technologies

Patricio Simonetto

Institute of the Americas, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This presentation analyzes the global making of travestis' culture during the 1960s and 1970s, and its impact in the meanings of embodiment technologies. It reconstructs the role played by migration, visiting artists, circulation of narratives, images and knowledge in the changing notions about incarnation. It will point out that during the sixties and seventies the emergence of travestis artistas played a role in the differentiation of travesties daily practice in the making of their womanhood querying the realness of their body. This text argues that the global circulation of spectacles, local appropriations, inventions and narrative acted as meditations to enable travestis' body and identity experience.

Colombian Science? the case Enrique Pérez Arbeláez 1929-1949

Santiago Guzmán

University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Between the 1930s and the 1940s, Colombia experienced political transformations during the *República Liberal*. These transformations impacted the way science was practised. The work of Enrique Pérez Arbeláez, a Colombian botanist who focused on local species and uses of plants, was developed during this period, and his focus portrays the way in which ideas about nationhood, local knowledge, and State overlapped with scientific practice. This paper sheds some light on the co-production of scientific knowledge and nationality, and on the understanding of scientific practice during the twentieth century and the effect it had in the consolidation of modern Colombia.

Political participation in exceptional times. The uneven conditions for political participation during COVID-19 crisis in Buenos Aires.

Sebastián Mauro

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina. CONICET, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has set worldwide an exceptional situation. All the nations are suffering a critical juncture, where routines of interaction between citizenship and States has been interrupted in several ways. Multiple crisis develop in different ways inside each country, affecting specially capital cities. Cities are not only the centre of the pandemic, but also the context where contentious activity was raised demanding government responses. What kind of demands and repertoires were expressed during the pandemic? How the social inequalities affected social and political claims in this context? I will address these questions by analysing the case of Buenos Aires.

The psychopolitics of abortion: women's stories and experiences of abortion in Peru

Sandra Rodriguez

University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

Abstract

The abortion ban in Peru does not eliminate the practice but simply drives it underground and forces women to seek clandestine abortions of variable safety, the material and emotional burdens of which unfold along sharp class and ethnic lines. By focusing on three women's abortion stories, this paper engages with the intimacy of the uneven politics of reproductive governance in Peru to explore how reproductive power works and is consolidated through bodies, subjectivities, and affective relations. By combining feminist geographical approaches with affect theory, this work argues that emotions are a critical component of abortion politics and reproductive governance.

Creating the nation's seascape. The first Chilean hydrographical expeditions (1830s-1870s)

Natalia Gandara

University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Recent historiography has examined the relationship between science and nature, focusing particularly on the role of natural history as an instrument of state power. However, little attention has been paid to hydrography. From the 1830s onwards, the Chilean Navy conducted scientific expeditions to survey key maritime spaces on the Pacific coast. These expeditions were instrumental for creating new knowledge about this seascape and learning how to exploit it. By studying the Chilean case, this paper argues that the creation of a national corpus of hydrographic knowledge was crucial for the political and territorial consolidation of nation-states in Latin America.

Nation and Waterways in Guatemala

Sophie Brockmann

De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper will explore the significance of harbours and waterways in the nation-building of Guatemalan governments after independence from Spain in 1821. They were important for the new Central-American nation not only for the development of trade infrastructure, but also for the symbolic connections they provided between the capital Guatemala City and different parts of the country. Often defined by tropical or rugged environments and considered “alien” by Guatemala City statesmen, they had not been fully incorporated into the Spanish colonial state’s settlement patterns. Nevertheless, they now attracted political interest and gained new significance within a national geographical imaginary

La circulación de de prensa obrera entre ciudades portuarias: Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaíso.

Cecilia Demarco

UDELAR, MOntevideo, Uruguay

Abstract

Proponemos un abordaje metodológico- parte de una investigación más abarcativa- que estudiará las posibilidades y las limitaciones de la prensa obrera para aportar datos útiles para reconstruir los circuitos por los que transitaban información sobre el movimiento obrero, militantes, ideas políticas y publicaciones por el Cono Sur. Teóricamente partiremos de la noción de "circulación" como se ha trabajado desde los Estudios Eidéticos, E. Devés, y desde la Historia Intelectual H. Tarcus, entre otros. Empíricamente nos detendremos en la valoración de las publicaciones obreras de las ciudades que nos ocupan para elaborar y presentar una cartografía de los aspectos a atender.

Wound Literature: Poetics of Crisis in Contemporary Venezuelan Literature

Alejandro Veiga-Exposito

University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

Abstract

Literary criticism has not overlooked how writers are dealing with the Venezuelan crisis, analysing writers' attempts to render the contradictions within the country's social order. In this paper, I explore the underlying methodologies shared by these approaches and argue that a psychoanalytic intervention is necessary for theorising crisis and its literary responses. This leads me to propose the concept of 'wound literature' to align an ontology of crisis with the aesthetic response to it. This aesthetics aims to emancipate readers by allowing them to come to terms with trauma, understood as the collapse of signifiers quilting the symbolic order.

A Polish view from the Amazon River: interpreting migration in 1850s Brazil beyond the coffee plantations

Aleksandra Kaye

University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper addresses the dynamic between exploration of the Amazon river, topographical work, and political activism. In 1851 Florestan Rozwadowski arrived in the Amazonas on the invitation of the Brazilian government. Between 1851-1855 he extensively explored and mapped the upper and mid-sections of the Amazon river basin, observing and recording the natural resources by the riverbank. In Polish historiography Rozwadowski is deemed the 'father of Brazilian topography', while in Portuguese-language historiography he is better known for his 1857 book on colonization and Brazil's engagement with foreigners. How did hydrographical work provide a platform to campaign for fairer transnational migration?

Selling the Slaughterhouse: Domestic *Frigorífico* Tourism in Early Twentieth-Century Chile

Elizabeth Chant

University College London, London, United Kingdom. Institute of Historical Research, University of London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

In the early twentieth century, the Chilean government sought to cultivate a sense of national identity that embraced the nation's southern extremes. A key vehicle for achieving this was the travel magazine *En Viaje* (1933-73), produced by the Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado. This paper examines *En Viaje's* portrayal of Magallanes province in Chilean Patagonia, focusing on the magazine's interest in the region's *frigoríficos*, which exported frozen mutton to Europe. I argue that the promotion of these locales created a narrative of national technological progress where visitors could experience Chile's forays into the modern age.

Political Leadership in Mexico – Politicisation and the War on Drugs

Matthias Christian Brickel

University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper contributes to the study of political leadership, drawing on governance and politics in the context of organised crime in contemporary Latin America and Mexico. First, it examines pressing issues related to the *War on Drugs*, such as securitisation, violence, and organised crime escalations fuelled by politicised decision making on the executive level. Secondly, it presents theoretical approaches and evidence of politicised data (mis)used by presidents and political leaders, which promote human rights violations and challenges to democracy. Interviews with high-ranking politicians, law enforcement agencies, UNODC, and NGOs disentangle the ideological abuse of official reports and research methods.

Indigenous Peoples' media initiatives: a resistance strategy in Brazil

Camila Emboava Lopes

Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

Abstract

This paper offers a reflection about Indigenous peoples' media initiatives in contemporary Brazil. In a context where Indigenous Peoples face increasing violence and threats, digital media initiatives become valuable tools for various kinds of political mobilization. However, the logics of digital media platforms can also reproduce old asymmetries. In this paper, I look at three digital media initiatives - namely *Rádio Yandê*, *Ascuri* and *Tibira* – to reflect about how Indigenous collectives are building their voices on the web. The used methods are online observations and qualitative interviews with Indigenous media producers.

Oso, osito ¿a qué venís? Biopolitical Conflicts in a More-Than-Human Scenario in the Paramos of Colombia

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¹Instituto Humboldt, Bogota, Colombia. ²University of York, York, United Kingdom

Abstract

Conservation programs focused on mitigating conflicts between humans and wildlife have been designed from an epistemological perspective that highlights the differences in the conceptions of territory for different stake-holders. Additionally, attention has been focused on the dyad that makes up the antagonistic encounter, peasants and bears in our case, forgetting they are embedded in multi-species assemblages. Using ethnographic and archival work, we conceptualize these conflicts as the result of encounters of asymmetric ontologies. We seek to discuss the biopolitics of management practices proposed by scientists for the mitigation of the conflict and how they obscure practices and relationships of historically marginalized human and non-humans.

Governing in the Shadows: The Legacy of Rafael Correa and the Challenges of Governance in Ecuador

James Bowen

Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, USA

Abstract

This paper explores Ecuadorian politics since 2017, when Rafael Correa stepped down as president and was replaced by his Vice President, Lenin Moreno. Thought of as a faithful surrogate, Moreno quickly changed paths and has governed in opposition to the desires of former president Correa, who many analysts assume still harbors a desire to return to power. I explore the strategies Correa used to try to bind Moreno to him after 2017 and the tactics Moreno used to free himself from those constraints.

As if it were another country: Chilean literature and extractive economy in its desert regions

Javier Cortés Ortuño

Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Abstract

Chilean desert northern regions, annexed after the War of the Pacific (1879-1883), have been affected by extractive industries' environmental consequences. Here I analyse how Chilean authors have tackled this issue, comparing two novels that address local water scarcity: Luis González Zenteno's *Los Pampinos* (1956) and Germán Marín's *Tierra Amarilla* (2014). Drawing from Winchakul (1994), I explore how the desert regions have become an imaginary distant country, inhabited by a different race —a country whose borders bend without breaking the geo-body of the Chilean nation. It follows that it is within this different country that invasive extractive activities occur.

Securitisations at a crossroads: Covid-19 and Venezuelans in Ecuador

Gabriela Patricia Garcia Garcia

University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Abstract

As the Covid-19 pandemic unfolds, its pervasive effects permeate to different groups of society, including refugees and migrants. Besides the socio-economic impact of the pandemic and the exacerbated inequalities, there has been an upsurge in the use of a security discourse to tackle the virus. This paper takes the case study of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Ecuador to analyse the convergence of Covid-19's novel security discourse and the already entrenched discourse of Venezuelans as security threats. Through critical discourse analysis, this work demonstrates how both securitisations construct the 'Venezuelan Other' and reveals their ramifications for the Venezuelan population.

Plurinationality, so near and yet so far

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Abstract

In the Bolivian context there are at least three different notions of plurinationality: First, it is part of the historical agenda of indigenous peoples. With the constitution of 2009 it is also a fundamental characteristic of the State. There is also a really existing plurinationality, put into practice during 14 years of Evo Morales' administration. Based on these three notions of plurinationality, the research analyzes the approaches of indigenous actors to the current situation and their interaction with the institutions: How did the construction of the plurinational state advance? What adjustments are necessary? And what are the conflicting aspects?

Transnational Identities of Brazilian and Argentine Exiles in Europe during the Cold War: A Comparative View

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Abstract

This paper provides a comparative analysis of Brazilian and Argentine exile and solidarity in Western Europe between the 1960s and 1990s. We identify differing engagements of these networks with specific social cleavages of receiving countries, as exiles navigated local and international political spheres, engaging with human rights, church networks, unions, academics, intellectuals, artists and political movements. We trace how these networks constructed single-country as well as regional (based on a notion of shared struggle) transnational identities. Additionally, we argue that these solidarity networks impacted the emerging transnational human rights movement, challenging traditional perspectives that focus on North to South pressures.

The Materialism of Community: Pablo Neruda's Writings from India

Jessica Sequeira

Centre of Latin American Studies, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper is about Pablo Neruda's complicated engagement with British India, from the disillusioned verses of *Residencia en la tierra* written while consul in Burma, to memoir pages about Gandhi, to *La Nación* newspaper columns, to his encounter with the Progressive Writers' Movement. Neruda's time in the region led him to elaborate ideas of "impure" thought and the importance of the tangible, linked to interest in Communist historical materialism and indigenous ideas of the Americas, manifesting as *Canto General*. India fascinated yet unsettled Neruda, and represents an important *via negativa* in the account of Latin American experiences in the East.

State Repression as a Mobilizer: The Chilean Social Outbreak and its Response to Police Violence

Francisca Castro

Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

Abstract

The impact of police repression on protest has been a central topic in the research on social movements, however, the estimation of a relation between these events is challenged by endogeneity, lack of accurate data, and omitted variable bias. Using novel data on police repression in Chile, I find that not every type of repressive police action has the same effect on protest behavior. While acts of abuse against protesters and illegitimate constraints tend to deter protest behavior in the next three-day period, reports of homicides or intended homicides committed by police officials have a mobilizing effect for protesters.

Bring up the dead: Violence and Memory in Contemporary Colombian Cinema.

Alberto Fonseca

North Central College, Naperville, USA

Abstract

Movies like *Sumas y Restas* (2005), *Retrato en un mar de mentiras* (2010), *Monos* (2019) are only some examples of the different representations of violence that Colombian directors have used to shed light on the damage inflicted to civil society by different actors, such as drug-dealers or paramilitary squads. By blending theoretical concepts like memory with genre conventions like melodrama, I will show how these films provide a way to reflect on Colombia's past, present and future. Rather than a depository of movies, I will explain how Colombian Cinema is an arena for memory retrieval and the search for truth.

Las instituciones participativas en las grandes ciudades latinoamericanas: Entre las promesas y los problemas

Benjamin Goldfrank

Seton Hall University, South Orange, USA

Abstract

Este capítulo preliminar se aprovecha de los análisis en los próximos capítulos además de una investigación propia para sugerir tres aseveraciones sobre los orígenes, alcance, y variaciones de las instituciones participativas latinoamericanas. Primero, la explosión de experimentos participativos en la región tiene raíces complicadas y diversas, pero también ha contribuido a la difusión mundial de las prácticas participativas. Segundo, a pesar de su abundancia, su alcance es limitado, aún en los países considerados modelos de democracia participativa. Finalmente, las variaciones en las instituciones participativas y en sus efectos concretos no se pueden explicar solamente refiriéndose a la ideología del gobernante.

Reflection on the limits and scope of the Bolivian Sectorial Citizen Councils in local public management

Jessica Lanza

Universidad Privada Boliviana, La Paz, Bolivia, Plurinational State of

Abstract

The Latin American democratization reconfigured local governments and promoted innovative participation mechanisms. In the Bolivian case, the Popular Participation Law changed the role of local governments and opened spaces for participation. Since 2000, the Gobierno Autónomo Municipal of La Paz created the Sectorial Citizen Councils as participation mechanisms to advise, coordinate and analyze problems and policies. It is proposed to analyze their trajectory to answer these questions: what are their scope and limits? Did they manage to influence public administration priorities? What is their degree of institutionalization? Do they generate cooperation networks? Will it be necessary to review their design?

CONPEACE Roundtable: Minding the gap between Theory and Practice in Colombia's Peace Process

Dáire McGill¹, Jan Boesten¹, Inge Valencia², Tatiana Sánchez³, Andrei Gómez-Suarez^{4,5}, Mo Hume⁶

¹University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom. ²Universidad Icesi, Cali, Colombia. ³Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia. ⁴University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom. ⁵Rodeemos el Diálogo, Colombia. ⁶University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract

Since Colombia's 2016 peace deal, CONPEACE has brought together stakeholders from government, civil society, international organisations, and academia to bridge the centre-periphery divide and identify shared visions for sustainable peace. Research has concurrently looked into how transitions reshuffle actors, restructure institutions, and catalyse new dynamics. Such integration of practice and theory has the benefit of generating new knowledge while having discernible impact on political processes. At the same time, it poses the challenge of promoting deliberation among very different stakeholders. This roundtable will critically assess the work of CONPEACE and other research programmes that similarly bridge the theory-practice gap.

El misoprostol en las trayectorias de aborto en Ecuador. Entre saber biomédico y experticia profana.

Del Salto Gabriela

Universidad Paris Nanterre, Paris, France. Centre de recherches sociologiques et politiques de Paris, Paris, France

Abstract

El aborto en Ecuador está restringido legalmente, en este contexto, las mujeres que deciden abortar se enfrentan a la clandestinidad y a procedimientos inseguros. Por otro lado, la existencia del misoprostol ha tenido un impacto positivo en la reducción de las complicaciones que genera el aborto inseguro. Me interesa contextualizar la genealogía de esta molécula, su uso y práctica biomédica, para en un segundo momento, concentrarme en cómo las estrategias feministas de acompañamiento en aborto seguro se han reapropiado de este saber biomédico y lo han transferido a las mujeres para que puedan auto-inducirse abortos medicamentosos fuera del control médico.

Maternidades abyectas en "Artemisa" y "Madres" de Pía Barros

Vera Lucia Wurst

Germany

Abstract

En el cuento "Artemisa" (1990) de la chilena Pía Barros, una mujer reticente de asumir su papel materno y darle de lactar a su vampiresco recién nacido sucumbe cuando su cuerpo se cubre de pezones. En el microrrelato "Madres" (2009) de la misma autora, la identidad de la protagonista es canibalizada por su hijo a la vez que desaparece del texto las palabras que la nombran. Estas obras se oponen a esta construcción idealizada de maternidad y la representan como la máxima expresión de la abyección femenina, en las palabras de Julia Kristeva.

Matrifocality and Resistance: The Garifuna women and their struggles in defense of territories against extractivism in Honduras

Jessica Fernandez

ISEG/University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal. Center of Garinagu Studies, Lisbon, Portugal

Abstract

This paper analyzes the forms of resistance of Garifuna women in Honduras, as part of an Afro-Indigenous community with a matrifocal identity and with unique characteristics in the Americas. Such unconventional resistance forms, including ancestral spirituality, agriculture practices, music, singing, food processing and cooking and oral communication. The study focus on contributions of those women in the construction of emancipatory proposals that seek to claim the participation of women as protagonist of struggles in different contexts. Furthermore, this paper aims to understand how these women have been the main figures in the Garifuna movements on titling and claiming ancestral lands

Participatory planning in Bogotá: from hope to disenchantment?

Lorena Vasquez- Gonzalez

Universidad de Bogota Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Bogota, Colombia

Abstract

This paper seeks to address the capacity of participatory planning institutions in Bogotá to generate transformations in citizen power, as well as to influence public policies. In that order, the paper seeks to answer the following questions: Have the Citizen Encounters-Local Planning Councils in Bogotá managed to generate greater empowerment of citizens? Have these spaces allowed a greater citizen influence in public decisions? What is the balance of these experiences? The findings highlight the implementation problems, the most important consequence of which is the frustration generated among the participating citizens, who do not see their expectations met, after much effort.

***Sara la espantapájaros*: película pionera del nuevo cine indigenista ecuatoriano**

Henry Tarco Carrera

Belmont University, Nashville, USA

Abstract

La presencia del sujeto indígena en la cinematografía de ficción realizada en Ecuador es casi inexistente. En este contexto, las pocas producciones indigenistas de inicios del siglo XXI procuran remediar la exclusión que enfrentan los nativos en el séptimo arte del país suramericano. En efecto, el director lojano Jorge Vivanco en *Sara la espantapájaros* (2006), resalta la cultura de los habitantes de Otavalo, ilustra el *Sumak Kawsay* y rescata varias historias locales de los otavaleños. Ciertamente, las características aludidas colocan a la cinta de Vivanco como una producción indigenista pionera por circunscribirse a un proceso de(s)colonial, que dignifica una cultura nativa.

Participatory Development Amidst Conflict in Zonas de Reserva Campesina, Colombia

Jaskiran Kaur Chohan

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Abstract

This article analyses the factors that have enabled or undermined participatory development (PD) in sites of ongoing conflict in Colombia, in two Peasant Reserve Zones (ZRC). This is country's only state-endorsed development model that recognises peasant right to land and prioritises marginalised territories for state development. The article argues that conflict severely undermines PD, as it violently disrupts communities, preventing experiential exchange and capacity building in local communities. Despite political stigmatisation and low state support, the persistence of ZsRC suggests that modest reform and development is possible in contexts of violence.

Ni derecha, ni izquierda: una excusión a los ciudadanos centristas.

Carlos De Angelis

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Abstract

El “centrismo”, es el espacio político de los ciudadanos cuya autoubicación se ubica en el centro de la escala tradicional de evaluación ideológica. Este espacio no suele ser objeto de la investigación sociopolítica por su débil especificidad, no obstante, luego de años de polarización política en Argentina los “moderados parecen ser un espacio en crecimiento, y en disputa por parte de las principales fuerzas políticas. En este trabajo se propone un abordaje al centrismo en Argentina, (quiénes son, qué quieren, cómo votan) basado en encuestas de opinión y entrevistas en profundidad

Exit from exclusion? Lesson from Latin America

Ágnes Deák

Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract

Despite the progress made in the fight against global poverty in recent decades, the international community has still failed to eradicate it. Tackling the problem of poverty changed significantly during the last two decades, with the majority of the poor living in middle-income countries. Latin America, as a middle-income region, is a strong example of analysing how structural, historical, economic conditions play role in making the phenomenon remain pervasive. The paper aims to present the concept of multidimensional poverty and how can it be an appropriate tool in making public policy decisions to address elimination of various forms of deprivation.

Searching for justice beyond the state: The role of Civil Society Organisations in the fulfilment of victim-survivors of Violence Against Women justice needs

Maria Camila Sanchez Ferro

University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

The robust legal framework designed to address Violence Against Women (VAW) in Colombia has systematically failed to provide victim-survivors with transformative justice solutions. This paper presents an initial exploration of how Civil Society Organisations in the region assist the implementation of the law and the fulfilment of victim-survivors justice needs. For this purpose, interviews with 11 women's organisations and feminist collectives in Valle del Cauca, Colombia were coded and thematically analysed to frame alternative justice mechanisms. Findings suggest that organisations use victim-centred hybrid justice approaches, network building and education to create comprehensive solutions for rights restitution, healing, and non-repetition.

El poder del mensaje: un estudio comparativo de las intervenciones feministas en los debates por la legalización del aborto en Argentina 2018-2020.

Melisa Slep

LSE, London, United Kingdom. UBA, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo analizar comparativamente la naturaleza discursiva de las intervenciones realizadas por representantes feministas de organizaciones de la sociedad civil durante los debates que se realizaron en la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso de la Nación Argentina por los proyectos de ley de IVE (Interrupción Voluntaria del Embarazo) en 2018 y 2020, respectivamente. Se busca a través de este análisis ahondar en las relaciones entre discurso y praxis política, en particular aplicado a los resultados del proceso legislativo de votación en ambas instancias.

Identity Politics and Community Engagement: The case of the Latin American Community in Southwark

Maria Soledad Montanez

University of London - University of Manchester, London, Manchester, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Abstract

In 2018, as part of the OWRI's Cross Language Dynamics: Reshaping Community project, the IMLR in partnership with Southwark Council secured funding to develop a project on community engagement and the Latin American community. As a result, my research led to a series of projects and activities, exploring how community engagement approaches could be used to further integration of migrant communities in the UK. This paper will explore the project's approach and strategy, and some of the most pressing challenges faced during the research in order to reconsider existing discussions of community engagement and critical perspectives on community.

Digital Memories and Trajectories in Southern Patagonia

Geraldine Lublin

Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper discusses an interdisciplinary project around co-designing a mobile platform with two Tehuelche communities in Argentine Southern Patagonia. The app allows selection of records from a dedicated repository to compile digital family albums on individuals' own devices, restoring a sense of ownership and making it easier for them to map their ancestry. Since lack of access to family memorabilia is only one aspect of their wider dispossession and dismemberment since the late 1870s, the reclaiming and (digital) repossession of images of their ancestors is seen as one step in the reassertion of the wider rights of these communities.

Women's Civil society and grassroots organizations as embodied infrastructures for ecological Transitional Justice

Yoana Fernanda Nieto Valdivieso

University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Abstract

Taking as starting point the concept of women as embodied infrastructures (Clisby & Holdsworth, 2016) the article argues that civil society and grassroots organizations, and their members, as embodied infrastructures for transitional justice and peace building. In the article I analyse the role played by women's and victims' organizations in Colombia in creating life sustaining supporting networks that allow women victims of conflict related sexual violence to begin to 'get on' with their lives alongside the ongoing violence in the country. These organizations provide safe listening and learning spaces where women victim-survivors of the armed conflict can regain self-love, a political understanding of their victimization, access peer support, and began to grow and heal. In some cases, these women became themselves embodied infrastructures supporting other victims within their own communities.

Development Distopia: Social and Political Origins of the Brazilian Crisis

Alexandre Freitas

UFRRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Abstract

Brazil is living its major crisis as a nation since its independence. A political tragedy that has become the greatest economic crisis in its history. This paper aims to focus on the political aspects of the development process by taking up Hirschman's considerations on the Latin American development process proposed in his 1959 book "The Strategy of Economic Development". He believed that the process of economic development which promotes a social transformation without changing the hierarchy of society could prove hostile to itself. Eventually, the conservatism of the status quo would become a barrier to the continuation of the process.

Art, political ecology and the reinvention of the commons

Paula Serafini¹, Gabriela Merlinsky^{2,3}

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Abstract

Resistances to the expropriation of territory and the commodification of nature in Latin America have facilitated important debates about the supposed benefits of development, and about our position in nature. One of the key notions emerging from such debates is that of the commons, as it opens up possibilities for structures and processes that allow better conditions for human and non-human life. Here we propose that in its capacity to transform collective subjectivities, artistic practice provides ways of rethinking and generating new ecological politics of the commons. We present our proposal by drawing on examples from artistic practices in Argentina.

Technocratising the Colombian State: The case of Economic Experts in the National Planning Department during the National Front

Andrés M Guiot-Isaac

University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Abstract

During the National Front (1958-1974), the National Planning Department (DNP) was key for the incorporation of economic experts in the Colombian state. Hoping to turn Colombia into a showcase of ordered development in Latin America, philanthropic foundations and multilateral institutions supported reformist governmental initiatives to upgrade the technical capacities of the DNP by recruiting the first generation of economists with postgraduate degrees in the country. Based on archival sources and semi-structured interviews, this article studies the development of the DNP during the National Front to explore the institutionalization of economic expertise in Colombia and its effects on democratic decision-making.

Nationalism and Continental Union, Two Colliding Projects? A Spanish American Union under Chilean Leadership, 1842-1868

Alfred Hinrichsen

University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Studies of nationalism usually overlook its international dimension. During the mid-nineteenth century Chilean intellectuals of the 1842 Generation, joined by members of the Argentine intellectual diaspora, advocated in favour of a Spanish American Union. According to them, Chile was in a favourable position to lead this initiative because of its exceptional political stability which positioned the country as the Champion of Spanish American Republics. In this process, Chilean nationalism showed its malleable nature by adapting to a presumed threat, arguing civic reasonings when facing European empires while adopting ethnocultural elements when addressing American expansionism.

A Revolution of the Mind in the Global Americas, 1837-1844

Pablo Soffia

University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper aims to contribute to deepening our understanding of the transnational circulation of ideas throughout the global Americas during the Age of Revolution. I will argue that the most influential intellectuals living in the Southern Cone and North America by the end of the 1830s shared a self-conscious commitment to intellectual independence from Europe. To make my case, I will draw on methods and approaches currently explored in global intellectual history to trace the circulation and uses of Johannes Gottfried von Herder's philosophy among the Argentine generation of 1837, the Chilean generation of 1842, and the American Transcendentalists.

Anarquía y rojismo: mid-nineteenth century Colombian radical reforms and its critics in Chile.

Jorge Andrés Varela Yepes

University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper intends to unravel a forgotten debate. Spanish American liberalisms are usually studied under a national frame in spite of their common intellectual roots, the transnational scope of the deliberations and the cosmopolitanism of their promoters. In contrast, I intend to search how a particular liberalism – Colombian radical liberalism- travelled to Chile under the lead of Manuel Ancízar, who defended the reformist agenda that inspired the presidency of José Hilario López (1849-1853) through a text called *Anarquía y rojismo en Nueva Granada*, published in Santiago in 1853, spurring the reactions of different sectors of the Chilean intellectual community.

Inequality and Voting: Preferences for Redistribution and Electoral Participation in Latin America

Federica Sanchez Staniak¹, Benjamín Muñoz Rojas²

¹Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Santiago, Chile. ²MIT, Boston, USA

Abstract

This paper focuses on the impact of economic inequality on abstention and voting in Latin America. What is the effect that individual preferences for redistribution have on the likelihood of voting or abstaining in elections? We explicitly address several gaps in research using the LAPOP comparative survey on public opinion to implement a multilevel model with cross level interactions, distinguishing between cross sectional and longitudinal effects of income inequality and focusing on distributive preferences of different income sectors. Our results show that income differences are closely translated into the institutional arena, generating an unequal political voice whereby governments are more responsive to voters than non-voters.

Why Do Courts Tweet? High Courts and Social Media in Latin America

Cordula Tibi Weber, Mariana Llanos

GIGA German Institute for Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, Germany

Abstract

In this article, we present the first comparative evaluation of the presence of 16 Latin American high courts in Twitter and explore the different motivations of courts for the engagement in that social media platform. We undertake a content analysis of the publications in the Twitter accounts of the courts and investigate the structure of the digital audience of each court to assess the motivations behind their engagement. As a result, we present a typology of courts according to the objectives they pursue with their use of social media.

Anti-elites or Popular Experts? An Exploration of Languages of Expertise through Cold War Reform Projects in Colombia

Julián Gómez-Delgado

New School for Social Research, New York, USA

Abstract

In this presentation I will explore some competing languages of expertise through the experiences of Cold War reform projects in Colombia. I will focus on economic planning during the 1950s and on emblematic projects, like the agrarian reform of the 1960s. The study of mid-century economic and social planning in Colombia has focused –quite inadvertently– on the authoritarian dimension of expertise, not considering the way in which economics or sociology became popular languages of legitimation. I will explore this through the role of anti-elite or popular experts such as Louis-Joseph Lebret, Orlando Fals Borda, among others.

All that is Solid Melts into Air: Borgesian Variations on Translation, Fidelity, Citation and Plagiarism

Lloyd Davies

Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

Abstract

This paper considers Borges's central role in the Argentine literary tradition of misattribution and false citations. It reassesses his subversion of normative perceptions of traditional literary values and practices such as originality and plagiarism and contextualizes his now familiar views on the relative merits of translation and 'creative' writing (reminiscent of his elevation of the reader above the writer) and investigates his preference for collaborative production over individual authorship. It concludes by considering the Borgesian traits displayed by two contemporary Argentine writers, Tomas Eloy Martinez (1934-2010) and Ricardo Piglia (1941-2017),

The delimitation of the *paramo* ecosystem and its narratives in Colombia. The case of Pisba

Diana Murillo-Martín

University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain

Abstract

The *páramos* are Andean high-mountain ecosystems with great social and ecological importance. Historically, they have been exploited for agricultural and mining activities, and recently they have been specially affected by mining. However, due to the environmental relevance that they have taken during the last years, the Colombian Government decided to delimit their area to establish new rules of protection. In this presentation I analyze the tensions and dialogues between different interest and narratives related to the delimitation of *páramos*. This reflections are part of my doctoral research about the delimitation of *páramos* policy in Colombia.

The Bureaucratization of Global Security Expertise: Intersectoral and Interagency Implementation of the Reintegration Component of the Peace Accord in Colombia (2014-2018)

Erin McFee

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Abstract

This work examines the interplay between bureaucracies, expertise, and the individuals who (re)produce the ideas and practices that constitute them. The intersectoral and interagency collaborations designed to implement the ex-combatant reintegration component of the Havana Peace Accord (2016) in Colombia provide the empirical backdrop. This analysis develops the argument that these forms of institutional arrangements represent the primary mechanism by which internationally sourced technologies of knowledge and claims to expertise about post-conflict security reform become institutionalized and, in the process, contested and remade in highly context-specific ways. These findings have significant implications for security and post-conflict reconstruction studies.

Following the hydropower potential: river, expertise, and state-making in the XX century upper Magdalena River, Colombia.

Jesus Alejandro Garcia

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Abstract

Carlos Boshell Manrique is credited as the modernizer of Colombia's XX century electric sector. Among other contributions of this civil engineer to the country's electrification and electricity generation, he is regarded as the first expert to have surveyed the upper Magdalena River basin in search of opportunities for hydropower development. His 1942 survey and the 1962 follow-up study grounded the construction of two dams (Betania and El Quimbo) in the Huila department and have been central to the planning of at least 13 more by subsequent experts, investors, and transnational companies. Based on the engineer's technical studies of the upper Magdalena River, his networks of collaboration, and the broader institutional arrangements that constitute his legacy, in this presentation, I seek to trace the emergence of the hydropower potential narrative in the upper river basin, the region's main developmental and governmental framework in the second half of the XX century. This paper engages in conversation with recent scholarship on hydropower experts' role in the production of techno-political assemblages and state-making practices.

Mapping community engagement with Latinx children and young people in London through a social reproduction lens

Jahan Foster

Birbeck University, University of London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

This presentation looks at the social reproductive worlds of Latinx children in London, drawing on research conducted since October 2019. Children are often portrayed as passive recipients of social reproductive labour, yet they play vital roles within migrant families and actively contribute to their households needs, such as acting as translators, or caring for younger siblings. This presentation discusses creative forms of community engagement with Latinx children, from the work of individual practitioners to community organisations, and explores the insights that children's expertise on their lived experience can offer into the needs of the Latinx community more broadly.

Fan Consciousness and 4th Wave Feminism: Consolidating Chile's *Hinchada* at the FIFA Women's World Cup 2019

Penny Miles

University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

Abstract

When Chile's women's national team qualified for its first World Cup in 2019, an earnest core of fans travelled to support these history-breaking women. In the context of emergent fan bases in the women's game, this article explores the motivations that inspired fans to travel. It also examines the feminising potential of fan action and interaction and its relationship to

fan consciousness. In the context of fourth wave Latin American feminism, this article examines the social and political components of Chilean fan action, resulting from rising feminist consciousness in the domain of Chilean women's football.

Celebrating 50 Years Since the 1971 Women's World Cup, Mexico

Jean Williams

Independent scholar, Leicester, United Kingdom

Abstract

Harry Batt was a visionary coach driver from Luton who spoke five languages. Harry led a women's team, based on club side, Chiltern Valley, to the Women's World Championship in 1971 in Mexico, which proved the commercial market for women-only football tournaments.

Using oral histories of three of the youngest players, this paper will illustrate this experience. Harry's ambitions for women's football did not end well. Harry and his wife June were banned for life. Many of the players were also banned from playing women's football. Some quit the sport altogether, while others continued.

Local Expertise and Hydraulic Infrastructures in Buenaventura, Colombia

Felipe Fernandez

Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Abstract

This presentation addresses the role of the Engineers Association of Buenaventura (ASIB) as intermediary, negotiator and critic of recent developmental projects for the improvement of hydraulic infrastructures in that port-city. In collaboration with social leaders and the local government, the ASIB has emerged as a key actor in the transformation and local adaptation of global discourses and practices of development, mainly led by supranational organizations such as the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank. I explore ethnographically the way these local experts negotiate these politics of development regarding planning, design, documentation and data collection.

Beyond disobedience: non-human actions in Latin-America

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Abstract

In recent years, Latin-America has been a zone for claiming equal recognition to non-human living entities (NHLE) within representative political systems. Disobedience has been a common thread in human actions to demand environmental justice, the one that allows for permissions to act and think differently. But, can NHLE enact disobedience? What are the tools and language to recognise disobedient actions in NHLE? This roundtable would enable a dialogue to map art practices addressing species, strategies and territories to think of the world as an affective ecology, by observing how NHLE disobedient actions have challenged current political and economic systems.

Not embarrassed anymore: the Brazilian right and the politicization of moral issues

Asbel Bohigues

IUNIT, Madrid, Spain. University of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain

Abstract

This article addresses the redefinition of the left-right axis in a context of elite polarization in Brazil since 2014. With data from elite surveys to MPs in three different years (2014, 2018, 2020), the paper focuses on the role of ideology predicting moral issues, namely same-sex civil unions, abortion, drug use, modifications in the criminal age, sale of firearms, and death penalty. Results show that ideology correctly predicts in 2020, as compared to 2014, support for moral issues, meaning the contents of the labels 'left' and 'right' in Brazilian politics has expanded in recent years to include moral issues.

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Peruvians make theory. Everybody makes theory.

Andrea Francke

Independent, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

In this presentation, Andrea Francke, a Peruvian artist based in London, explores how we can re-think/construct institutions that challenge received ideas of who 'makes knowledge' and who 'has knowledge made upon them', and what can these new ways of being-together produce knowledge. Andrea is currently developing the evaluation framework for Gasworks' Participatory Residency as FOTL, with Ross Jardine. Previous projects include Invisible Spaces of Parenthood and The Piracy Project.

Tales of the Fall and Rise of (In)Egalitarian Democracy: The Case of Argentina (1913-1999)

Armando Martins

IE/UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Abstract

This work analyzes the egalitarian aspect of democracy in the context of Argentinian history, given the political and institutional peculiarities of the region (clientelism, caudillo, slavery, and others). The methodology to be adopted by the study follows a multi-method approach through mixed-method analysis. The results of the regressions indicate a long-term relationship between the democratization in Argentina and the increase in income inequality; however, there is also a labor share increase. Qualitative historical work suggests that this relationship is due to the wage dispersion by economic shocks and redistribution of income to the middle income regions for electoral purposes.

No Somos Todos Iguales - A Study on the Tarjeta Uruguay Social (TUS) cash transfer programme and its implications on the beneficiaries' conceptions of citizenship and state

Gonzalo Paolillo¹, Flávio Eiró²

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Abstract

This study analyses the experiences of the TUS programme beneficiaries and the implications this Cash Transfer programme has on their conceptions about citizenship and their relations with the state. Utilizing a qualitative approach, this study is based on interviews with TUS beneficiaries and direct observations made in low-income neighbourhoods located in Montevideo, Uruguay. Our main argument is that the programme not only approaches vulnerable populations and improves their appraisals and rapport with the state; but also reduces the uncertainty with which the future is perceived, strengthening the perception of their citizenship's status in the process.

Universal Basic Income: the best option to address the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 crisis?

Mauro Cristeche

CONICET, Argentina. Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina

Abstract

The COVID-19 crisis has impacted all economies around the world, especially the most unequal ones, and their vulnerable groups, worsening their structural socio-economic problems, poverty, and inequality.

In many countries, Universal Basic Income (UBI) has appeared as key in kickstarting the economy in the post-pandemic period, and as a comprehensive response to long-standing socio-economic problems.

In this paper, I aim to explore ongoing UBI proposals in Latin America and OECD countries since the COVID-19. I will analyze economic criteria, political feasibility, and human rights challenges for the implementation of the UBI policy, within the framework of Agenda 2030.

Reproductive Labour and Debt at Land's End: An Intimate Account of Care and Palm Oil Expansion in Montes de María

JOSEPH MARTINEZ

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, Colombia

Abstract

Oil palm in Montes de María, Colombia has become one defining element of campesino struggles in the region. Usual accounts of these contested political ecologies focus on dispossession produced by palm oil and resistance of campesinos. With a different perspective, this paper focuses on the existing synergies between palm oil production and campesino economies, and explores how similar forms of reproductive labour underpin both of them. Based on experiences of women leaders and palm producers, I show how forms of community and family care regarded as campesinas have allowed for the expansion of palm oil through collective debt accrual.

The contours of hybrid governance in Latin America and the Caribbean

Matthew Richmond¹, Alexandra Abello-Colak¹, Adam Baird², Viviana García Pinzón³, Nicholas Pope⁴

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Abstract

Latin American cartels and gangs were once believed to operate in marginalised spaces where the state was “absent”. However, recent research has highlighted the various ways in which state and criminal actors interact to produce “hybrid” forms of governance. This emerging literature indicates that there is huge empirical diversity in hybrid governance, varying across different countries, cities, and types of both criminal and state organisation. This roundtable will explore what we know and what remains to be explored about hybrid governance in Latin America and the Caribbean and how it relates to dynamics of violence and insecurity in the region.

Reconceptualizing Perpetration as an Ideological Practice: A Case Study of Sexual Violence Committed by the FARC

Katherine Mann

Abstract

This project investigates the relationship between armed group ideology and conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) perpetrated by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The author introduces a new typology of SGBV and presents a theory to understand how ideological beliefs shape such crimes, suggesting that a group's ideological content and ideological strength influence its pattern of SGBV perpetration. Through a case study examining patterns of sexual violence perpetrated by the FARC, the author demonstrates that SGBV crimes committed by the group cannot be adequately explained without recourse to the armed group's unique ideological content and high ideological strength. This study draws the conclusion that research on SGBV should reconceptualize these crimes as performative of ideological identity, not simply strategic objectives.

The FARC enter Urban Politics

Henry Staples

University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Abstract

The transition of the FARC from *guerrilla* to political party was central to Colombia's 2016 peace agreement. The 'territorial peace' model also gave preference to conflict-affected rural communities, with limited regard to urban experiences of conflict, nor the FARC's potential emergence as a legitimated political actor in cities. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork (2018-2019), this paper explores the post-agreement political practices of FARC members in Cali, Colombia's third-largest city. In doing so, the paper shows how the FARC's ideological underpinnings intersected with city politics, contemporary dynamics of violence and ongoing territorial struggles in peripheral *barrios*.

