



International joint laboratories

Call for proposals 2015

Closing date: 27 July 2015

All proposals which are incomplete or received after the deadline will automatically be rejected.

Acronym SAGEMM

Full title Social activities, gender, markets and mobilities from below (Latin America)

Country of location Brazil

Key words (up to 10) Labour, Social policies, gender, markets, mobilities, forms of mobilization, development / Travail, politiques sociales, genre, marchés, mobilités, formes de mobilisation, développement

Main scientific field Sciences humaines et sociales

Other scientific field Ressources

Creation of the file

The IJL application file (document¹ to consist of 20 pages maximum, excluding annexes) will be presented jointly by the two project leaders and should include the following elements:

- **A personal details form:** title, names and addresses of the proposed project leaders, partners/teams involved, thematic priority(ies) and discipline(s).
- **A summary of the project** (2 pages¹ maximum) including the following details: context and scientific objectives for the long-term and for the duration of the IJL, partnership; research projects, training, innovation and exploitation of results; innovativeness and expected results.
- **A detailed description of the project:** context and general issues; scientific objectives, provisional operational schedule; research projects, details of training (particularly contributions intended for training at Master's and doctoral level), innovation and exploitation of results; coherence in the merging of teams, added-value in terms of structuring or consolidating of the North-South and South-South collaborations; innovativeness of the project, expected outcomes; aim and visibility at a regional and international level.
- **An overview of the teams:** a list of the staff involved (researchers, teacher-researchers, engineers, technicians, doctoral and post-doctoral students), with an indication of the FTE (full-time equivalent) rate dedicated to the project for each of them. Staff with an FTE of at least 30% in the project will be considered as IJL full members. Staff with an FTE of less than 30% will be considered as "associates".
- **A presentation of the organization** and the functioning of the project around its joint North-South management.
- **A five-years provisional schedule** of the geographical assignments of the IJL members.
- **A detailed description of the facilities and equipment** provided by the partner(s).
- **A five-years provisional budget**, specifying the contributions from the various stakeholders to the overall functioning of the project and estimates of specific needs (equipment, facilities, etc.), as well as additional sources of funding to be mobilized or anticipated.

The following information should be included in the appendix:

- The curricula vitae of the project leaders (3-4 pages) as well as the main publications of the project members over the last 5 years.
- The recommendation from the leaders of all the units or equivalent structures to which the staff involved in the IJL project are attached.
- The recommendation from the IRD representative(s) in the country(ies) involved regarding the scope of the partnership of the IJL project.
- An agreement in principle signed by the representatives of the institutions to which the project leaders are attached.

The project leaders will electronically submit a PDF version of the completed file, together with the signatures and necessary agreements, marked for the attention of the IRD Chief Executive Officer, to this email address: ouidir.benabderrahmane@ird.fr, the contact for any question relating to the compilation of the files and the IRD evaluation procedure.

¹ Font Times New Roman, size 11, single-spaced.

General framework

Proposed project leaders, partners/teams involved, thematic priority(ies) and discipline(s).

Proposed project leaders: surname and first name, structural assignment and address details

North GEORGES, Isabel, UMR 201 DEVSOC (IRD/Paris I, IEDES), 45, av. de la Belle Gabrielle, 94736 Nogent-s-Marne

South RIZEK, Cibele Saliba, Université de São Paulo (USP)-Institut d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (IAU)/Faculté de Philosophie, Lettres et Sciences humaines (FFLCH), Centre d'études des droits de la citoyenneté (Cenedic), av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 315, sala 23, 05508-900 São Paulo S.P./Brazil

Main partners

Institution(s) in the North IRD, UMR 201 DEVSOC (IRD/Paris I - IEDES)

Institution(s) in the South Université de São Paulo (USP) - FFLCH-Cenedic/Institut d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (IAU), Brazil

Teams/associated partners (if necessary)

North IRD, UMR 245 Centre d'études en sciences sociales sur les mondes africains, américains et asiatiques (CESSMA) - Paris VII ; Laboratoire interdisciplinaire pour la Sociologie économique (LISE) - CNAM-CNRS

South Université fédérale de São Carlos (UFSCar) - Département de Sociologie (DS) (Brésil) ; Université fédérale de Minas Gerais (UFMG) (Brésil) ; Université régionale du Cariri (URCA) (Brésil) ; FLACSO (Buenos Aires, Argentine) ; CIDES UMSA (La Paz, Bolivie) ; Universidad Andrés Bello (Viña del Mar, Chili) ; Universidad de los Andes (Bogota, Colombie) ; Universidad Nacional de Colombie/Escuela de Género (Bogota, Colombie)

Thematic priority(ies)

Globalization, Development, Poverty and Inequalities; Public Policies and Gender relations; Mobilities, Migrations, Circulation; South/South Dynamics, South/North Dynamics

Discipline(s)

Sociology, Political Science, Socio-Economy, Urbanism, Geography

Executive summary of the project

This summary **must not exceed 2 pages**: context and scientific objectives for the long-term and for the duration of the IJL, partnership; research projects, training, innovation and exploitation of results; innovativeness and expected results.

Please find complementary informations to the application form in the appendix (referenced in the form, attached).

Context and scientific objectives for the long term and for the duration of the IJL, partnership:

The IJL SAGEMM is the further development of an experienced and successful research network. The main objective of this research consortium is to create a sustainable, dynamic, and goal-oriented scientific network. It is organized around a pragmatic action plan that sets four mid- and long-term priorities. The various elements of the action plan are structured around concrete activities called Focused Shared Competencies. The priorities of the research program are: a) building an international integrated fully operational research structure, b) developing a network of knowledge mutualisation and innovation, c) building a place of excellence in the domain of postgraduate and doctoral training, d) creating knowledge transfer capacities to Southern universities and research centres.

The context of globalization is marked by an acceleration of social, economical and environmental interdependencies between regional social, production, political systems at a global scale. The proposed IJL in Social Sciences is located in the field of labour, social policies, gender and migration studies, being of central relevance in the contemporary context. This international integrated research consortium aims at hosting a focused, multisited and transdisciplinary research program. It will be based on mutually reinforcing actions of research and postgraduate education in the South. The IJL SAGEMM deals with the transformations of the work-family-welfare nexus in the South, in particular in Latin America, in focusing on similarities, relations, transnational influences, interdependencies but as well differences in between the different countries of the region. In a global context, the actual paradoxical but also homogenic dynamics in between the North and the South nourish the explication of the observed phenomenae. This pluri-annual research and educational program covers social, political, economical as well as policy-related factors. It will be conducted by UMR 201 DEVSOC (IRD/Paris I - IEDES) and our main partner in the South (Brazil), the University of São Paulo (USP-FFLCH-Cenedic/IAU). The system of governance will be decentralized, including representatives of the associated partners (cf Appendix 1&4 (tables which don't fit on the application form)).

Research projects, training, innovation and exploitation of results:

Isabel Georges (IRD/Paris I-IEDES-DEVSOC) and Cibele S. Rizek (USP-IAU-Cenedic/IAU), the two main coordinators of this IJL, have participated in, and conducted at about 10 bilateral Franco-Brazilian (CNPq-IRD, CNPq, FAPESP, ANR) research-projects during the last 15 years. Those were located in the state of São Paulo (São Paulo & São Carlos, Brazil) and included partnerships with Latin-American colleagues (eg. ANR Project "Latinassist"), and former students of the Paris I/IEDES holding permanent positions in their country of origin.

Our consortium has developed a productive, experienced and integrated research network. It integrates several international research projects : "Les politiques sociales brésiliennes : entre émergence et réinvention", CNPq-IRD, USP-FFLCH-Cenedic; "La construction d'alternatives socio-professionnelles de femmes entre l'État, le marché et la famille", CNPq, UFSCar-DS. Projects under evaluation: "Markets, Activities, Social policies and Politics", ANR-PRCI-FAPESP; "Labour, development and equity", Brazilian INCT-Instituto nacional de ciências e tecnologia; "Le care transnational. Approche comparée des migrations de femmes et travail de care en France et en Argentine", ECOS-Sud (UMR 201/FLACSO).

SAGEMM investigates the conjunction of several transformations within the gendered dimension of the work-family-welfare nexus. The aim of the program is to question the dynamics of this nexus in

relation with the challenges of economic globalization as well as of those related to the transformation of the life course and of family structures. The policy agenda both on labour market and family/gender issues is a key dimension of the research program as those policy domains have been subject to far reaching and interdependent transformations from the 1990's in a globalizing world. The relative convergence of policy reforms within this process, such as activation / conditionality and transformation of gender social roles, strengthens the relevance of a comparative analysis at global scale. More precisely, the research program starts from the paradoxical relation between converging deregulation and activation tendencies in the context of globalization on the one hand and dynamics of formalization in Latin America - considered a laboratory of social policies - as well as precarization in Europe, on the other. The added value of our research program is to analyse the significance and the logics of those intricate and entangled dynamics by looking at the way men, women, social and collective organization -social work, religious groupings, associations, unions, entrepreneurs, local networks, street level bureaucrats, etc.- internalize these policies. We will highlight new forms of social hierarchization, forms of governance and the transformation of politics. Poor women, in particular, have been working for decades, participating directly and indirectly to the household production activities. Historically, since the 1950's, and more intensely since the 1990's, women have been assigned with key social functions on the labour market, in the domestic sphere and in the implementation of the new instruments of social policies. These transformations happen simultaneously with a reformulation of the citizenship contract around a gendered dimension in between a tendency of universalisation and targeted conditionalities and activation policies. In spite of the priority given to work in policy discourses, the labour dimension of citizenship is affected by the instability and the naturalisation of precariousness, and the generalisation of a diversification of forms of "alternative" insertion and non-linear occupational trajectories. The SAGEMM research program investigates how similar policy rationales have been imposed and adapted to specific national configurations and trajectories, and vice versa, by a comparative multiscale and multisited research design.

The LMI will facilitate circulation of researchers and MA and PhD students throughout the consortium, at international scale. This includes substantial contribution to the training of students by their systematic integration in field-work and their interpretation in an inter- and transnational perspective, with researchers from both contexts, and proposing a regional, comparative dimension on various sites. The mobilisation of research results as well as the international circulation of fellows will enable a decisive enrichment of post-graduate teaching in all environments.

Innovativeness and expected results:

SAGEMM is a research consortium based on three complementary axis/workpackages, which will structure the integrated research and post-graduate training activities. The comparison between different geographical zones is organized around various modules, around thematic and empirical challenges, leading to solidified comparative results, and a new research agenda for the South.

SAGEMM is organized around three dialoguing modules headed and coordinated by a Franco-Brazilian "pair" of researchers: 1) "Activities" investigates the relations between labour conditions and employment norms organized in the conjunction of different welfare systems (Christian Azaïs -Lise UMR 3320/Cnam/Jacob Carlos Lima - UFSCar-DS, São Carlos, Brazil); 2) "Social politics and Markets" deals with the transformation of the relations between the state and the civil society mediated by different kinds of markets and moral economies (Isabel Georges - IRD/Paris I-IEDES-UMR 201/Cibebe S. Rizek (USP-IAU/Cenedic); 3) "Reconfiguration of politics" comes to terms with emerging forms of mobilization and their eventual institutionalization, such as social and solidary economy in different Latin American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil), forms of contestation and politics' territories and arenas, dialoguing with activities and markets (Isabelle Hillenkamp - IRD-Cessma/Fabio Sanchez (UFSCar-DS).

Project description

Context and general issues; scientific objectives, provisional operational schedule; research projects, details of training (particularly contributions intended for training at Master's and doctoral level), innovation and exploitation of results; coherence in the merging of teams, added-value in terms of structuring or consolidating the North-South and South-South collaboration; innovativeness of the project, expected results; overall aim and visibility at a regional and international level.

Context and general issues:

The IJL SAGEMM is based on three fundamental, related dimensions: research, teaching and scientific animation, articulated around a set of common research hypothesis.

The research horizon and central hypothesis, resulting from crossing empirical evidences with theoretical elements, pointed out by contemporary Social Sciences literature, showed a set of ongoing transformations. They can be articulated to the detection of phenomena that cross several layers and social realities of southern countries, although not exclusively in this region of the planet. These transformations can be seen as a reinvention of what could be identified as “the Social” acquiring a different design from the European social protection and welfare processes. Thus, according to this hypothesis, the nature of conflicts and boundaries between society and the state have been reconfigured, gaining distant shapes of class conflict that marked the twentieth century. This process has been reinforced by a managerial shift in the corporate world, which overflowed companies through developments and actions towards the creation of a complex of practices and social responsibility actions, further analyzed on axis 1 and 2. Consequently, even, hypothetically, it would be possible to detect an unprecedented confluence of these practices and the state apparatus and surrounding areas operating under the same management logic.

This project is anchored in the exploration of this hybrid dimension that mixes spheres previously seen as distinct and even antagonistic: the so-called “civil society” and its forms of organization and mobilization on the one hand and public or parapublic bodies on the other, further analyzed in axis 3. Going beyond a stable body of institutions, recreating its margins, (re)newed practices and operators emerge in different spheres relating to: the training programs and the stimulus to (economic and productive, religious, social and cultural) entrepreneurship of individualizing nature that undermine classical forms of solidarity and collective experiences; the “social work” linked to anti-poverty programs; the enterprises of the called solidarity economy. In addition to hybridize the public and private dimensions, these same processes reinforce and/or alter the relations of domination and gender composition within and outside the family. Furthermore, this key hypothesis also allows us to argue that these processes would change the daily lives of people named and identified as constituents of poverty in the global South. The programs and policies that mix the familiar and the collective, public and private spheres promote the identification and designation of populations who are at or below the “poverty line” and set operations and accounting, mapping and adequacy practices of these populations as “target groups” of fragmented programs by sectors: youth, gender, health, education, housing, etc. It should be noted that these processes turn out to focus on a detailed construction of the demands and conditions, monitoring and evaluating forms of assessment of each program - including culture or health programs, not rarely managed by privatized groups of social organizations. These groups constitute the new management and business margins of a supposedly universal scope of services (Destremau & Georges, 2015, forthcoming). These management technologies, as “technologies of the social” cross all areas of life, and reach even the managerial world in the South and in the Northern countries.

This articulation of processes and programs and their everyday ways of implementing and monitoring imply some additional observations. The first one concerns the construction, operation and the capillarity of the programs located in what might be identified as a “grey zone” (Azaïs, 2014) and / or an indistinct area between state, civil society and the labour market; the related movement of

commodification can be even extended to social movements and religious organizations. It is still possible to identify an important process of management of everyday life marked by measurable performance criteria under each of the programs, as well as in the area of salaried and non-salaried labour, economic solidarity and social movements. This process leads to the transformation of the different categories of actors (operators, street-level bureaucrats, state and private workers) in objects transformed by the same evaluation criteria and efficiency. The dimensions, shapes and modulations of (social) work, its discursive insistence on evaluation processes and efficiency seem to operate a depoliticization under the cover of this new "policy". At least temporarily, this seems to stimulate forms of subjectivity marked by the ideals of entrepreneurship. This management and activation through these policies, as well as new forms of (public) management, allow the understanding of a set of new activities that transform the daily lives of the poor territories: the micro company that "formalizes" the work previously understood as informal (axis 1), social entrepreneurship in new and old associations as well as the cultural, religious and social entrepreneurship (axis 2 & 3). These activation policies (Hibou, 2013) take the subjective dimensions and the elements of relationships and forms of sociability as impulses to carry out activities assimilated to spheres developed by these entrepreneurial practices.

These questions led to an investigation, scientific animation and teaching design composed by three areas which will enclose the respective research teams, embedded in a dialoging structure (cf. Annexe 1 - organization of the IJL):

Axis 1 - Activities: The Blurring Frontiers of Wage-Earning Relationship - Coordinators: Jacob Carlos Lima (UFSCar-DS) & Christian Azaïs (Université de Picardie/Lise-Cnam-CNRS)

This thematic axis deals with the transformation of labour and work in current societies. The term « activities » involves not only wage-earning relationship but also all kinds of occupations and activities individuals develop to make their living. Therefore, what has been considered before as a specific situation of Southern countries, has spread to Northern countries as well. The proposal aims to investigate the relations between labor conditions and employment norms and welfare system. The methodological approach is based on the study of different social activities, levels of professionalization, formalization and legalization/illegalization, in a gender perspective. The analysis will focus on the reshaping of gender figures, by current markets and/or state intervention, transformations of the social and sexual division of labour as well as on the dynamics of citizenship. The gender dimension and the mobilization of an intersectionality approach (Crenshaw, 1993) will be the privileged perspectives for the analysis of the transformations of emerging labour markets.

The analysis will focus on the transformations of the social and sexual division of labour, in a comparative perspective in between the Southern countries, contrasting to the situation in the North (Argentina, Brazil; France; articulated to gender migration and labour dynamics in South-Africa, Morocco, China).

This axis is organized in three main complementary analytical strands: a) Socio-Historical and Comparative Analysis of the Gendered Division of Labour, b) Self-Entrepreneurship as a Transformative Policy Instrument: What New Type of Citizenship?, c) Organizing Care and Domestic Work in the 21st Century: a Second-Class Citizenship?.

a) Socio-historical analysis has long stated, that at least in the case of Northern societies the progressive relegation of middle-class women into the domestic sphere is a consequence of a double principle of social separation. First, the private household is progressively differentiated from the capitalist business. Second, women are assigned to the domestic sphere and men consolidate their general domination in monopolizing the sphere of the modern, mostly industrial labour (for instance: Hausen, 2000). However, this generic conception is nowadays challenged by new research showing that the cultural and social strength and influence of the bourgeois model of the breadwinner marriage –unequal form of stable union– explains with more accuracy the success of gendered division of labour and the gendered structure of the welfare state (Pfau-Effinger, 2004). Intersectionality will provide methodological tools to understand the way activities in terms of self-entrepreneurship, formal and informal occupations, but also migrations and all forms of occupations (care etc.) are conducted in different countries (Marchadour, 2015). Based on fieldwork, the advantages of a multisited method will give elements to understand how current capitalism is acting both in terms of activities and the

consequences on citizenship, in a globalized world. The individualization of the insertion in the labour market affects the subjectivities of men and women in different ways, even if they become entrepreneurs of their occupational trajectories. The last aspect highlights the way care work and other occupations, may be a way for migrant women to access the labour market: in order to cope with their situation of migrant, they can adopt strategies of collective organization, involving illegal workers on permanent contracts, "atypical" contracts, sometimes leading to recognition strategies of specific categories of workers. These policies and tactics of the working men and women can lead to reconfiguration of care work and other activities, crossing in a new way forms of state support, migration policies, family and work practices of both migrants and their potential employers. This variety of different new situations can lead to emerging citizenship regimes, in the perspective of a globalization from below (Tarrus, 2002; Burawoy, 2000).

Members: Ruy Braga (USP-FFLCH-Cenedic, Director, Associate Professor of Sociology), Gabriel de Santis Feltran (UFSCar-DS), Amanda Coelho Martins (UFSCar-DS, Master - Bolsa Capes), Tarcísio Perdigão (UFSCar-DS, Master, Bolsa Capes), Felipe Rangel Martins (UFSCar-DS, PhD Candidate), Daniela Ribeiro de Oliveira (UFSCar-DS, PhD Candidate, Bolsa Capes), Cleiton Ferreira Maciel (UFSCar-DS, PhD Candidate, Bolsa FAPESP), Marcos Roberto Mariano Pina (UFSCar-DS, PhD Candidate, Bolsa FAPESP), Aline Suelen Pires (UFSCar-DS, Post-doctoral fellow, FAPESP), Claudia Mora (Universidad Andres Bello), Tania Angeloff (Full Professor in Sociology, Paris I – UMR 201), Gaëlle Gillot (Associate Professor in Sociology, IEDES-Paris 1-Panthéon-Sorbonne), Giraud Olivier Giraud (LISE, Co-Director-Researcher CNRS, DR2), Léa Lima (LISE/CNAM - Co-director - 30%), Guénolé Marchadour, ATER LISE/CNAM, Charlotte Groppo, Doctorante, IEDES-Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Yijing Jiang (Doctorante, IEDES-Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), including: 1 post-doctoral fellow, 4 PhD Candidates, 1 Master student.

Related research-projects:

- « Blurring Boundaries: Labor, Employment and Activity: Brazil, France at stake », Christian Azaïs (Université de Picardie/Lise-Cnam)
- « Transnational care. Comparative approach of women migrations and care activities in France and Argentina », Tania Angeloff (Paris I-IEDES, UMR 201), Natacha Borgeau-Garciandia (FLACSO, Buenos Aires, Argentina)
- « Precariousness, Trade Unionism and Dynamics of Collective Action: a Comparative analysis between Brazil and Portugal », Ruy Braga (USP-FFLCH-Cenedic)
- « Moroccan Observatory of Gender », Gaëlle Gillot (Paris I, UMR 201)

Axis 2 – Social policies and markets - Coordinators: Isabel Georges (IRD-DEVSOC/Paris I-IEDES), Nogent-s-Marne/USP-FFLCH-Cenedic) & Cibele Rizek (USP-FFLCH-Cenedic/IAU, São Carlos/São Paulo)

This thematic axis deals with the transformation of the relations between the state and the civil society, mediated by different kinds of markets and moral economies, in particular in Southern countries (mainly Brazil, including different regions, as well as in some other Latin American Countries). The main objective will be to investigate the ways in which social policies create different kinds of internal labour markets, within these social policies (from social work to culture as a form of social prevention, passing by citizenship as a market), and in which ways these social policies markets are articulated to “alternative” emerging labour markets based on all kinds of exchanges (criminal market, political work in campaigns, religious market). The aim of this axis is to characterize the forms of exchange in these different markets, the ways they are articulated (complementary, competitive, overlapping) and how they produce new gendered, social subjectivities. This axis/work package deals centrally with the development of various forms of markets created or provoked by social policies (within and around them), which seems contradictory to the original prevailing function of social policies (Donzelot, 1984; Polanyi, 1944) as a key instrument of de-commodification of social relations, via the mutualization of social protection against the main social risks along the life course (Castel, 1995).

This axis is organized in three main analytical strands, such as a) emerging markets provoked by (within) social policies; b) Emerging markets and figures of self-employment ; c) Social Technologies, Forms of Subjectivation and Participation.

a) On the one hand, Brazil can be considered as the “epicenter” of formalization policies. Substantial economic redistribution and a wide range of social policies have been enacted and implemented by “left-wing” governments in several Latin American countries since the beginning of the new century. On the other hand, in this context, the limits of the “Lulism” can be observed in various occasions (Singer, 2009). Indeed, several critical studies of these recent social policies (Georges, Ceballos, 2014; Rizek et al., 2014a; Rizek, 2013) have shown the familist character of these policies, and the forms of instrumentalization of women in between the public and the private sphere, as agents as well as users of public programs and services (Georges, Santos, 2015, forthcoming). Several studies have shown how, under the cover of “participation”, these policies create their own demand, in order to justify their existence, and more particularly, those of the operators and implementers of these policies (Georges, Santos, 2013). Whereas in Brazil, for example social housing programs, such as “Minha casa minha vida”, are a paradigmatic example of the recent creation of a social housing market (Shimbo, 2012; Rizek et al., 2014a), and of different processes of financialization of social policies, in Chili, these market oriented policies already existed since the nineties. Social policies as visible as the “Bolsa familia” program in Brazil, have been configured themselves as a “political merchandise” (Misse, 1997; Georges, Ceballos, 2014). Another parallel is the systematic mobilization of different intermediaries (NGOs, Social Organizations, etc.) to operationalize these policies, as well as international multilateral agencies, such as, for example the World Bank. Also, in both countries, social technologies of activation and subjectivities in the sense of the “new spirit of capitalism” (Boltanski, Chiapello, 1999) and individual entrepreneurship contribute to the hybridization of the state, market and the “civil society” (Das, Poole, 2004). This analytical strand aims to point out the legitimation processes of such social market policies, confronting the paradox between the definition of social policies as decommodification of social relations, and their operationalization by market mechanisms.

b) In general, political labour, as well as religious labour, are understood by literature as a voluntary activity, related to self-improvement and participation (Rosas, 2014). In this theoretical perspective, these forms of, in general informal labour, are based on activism, or are “community-related”, and are seen as ways to improve the relations between the state and its citizens. In a more critical perspective, these community leaders are approached as proxies of the state, working to ensure social control. However, in Columbia as well as in Brazil, the hybridization of the relations between the state, market and civil society (private-public partnerships) create emerging markets of self-entrepreneurship, giving place to figures of what Rose (1999) has defined as “entrepreneurial political subjects”, or social innovators. On these political markets, there are also political laborers, such as poor men who work occasionally during political campaigns, are employed by political self-entrepreneurs. These markets, complementary and/or competitive to those markets created by, and existing within social policies, co-exist with other types of markets, such as those of “moral entrepreneurs” (Becker, 1963). Those are sometimes women civic leaders (Kaplan-Daniels, 1988) coming from lower social classes than in former times (Georges, Santos, 2013). Sometimes they are men, whose activities lead to the emergence of a “religious market”. On these religious market, it’s possible to observe a range of different types of actors, including cases of religious reconversion as a way to rehabilitate in society, after leaving a criminal organization (Côté, 2007); migration of religious labourers from different African countries to Brazil, to do social “community” work on an informal basis, doing the low-level, low-pay work of the church; production of textile garment by and for specific religious communities. By the generalization of the “horizon of self-entrepreneurship” (Machado, 2002), the work hypothesis is that these different activities contribute to the creation of markets, which are rivalising in order to assume forms of (moral) government over different social groups by the creation of competing normativities.

c) In Brazil, there is a new generation of reducing poverty policies. Those policies provide constraining incentives to work. This targeting of social policy associates in a paradoxical way the language of universalization of “rights” and the diversification of focal groups (Lautier, 2012). This generation of policies is based on a specific repertoire of mechanisms aiming at reducing poverty, partly implemented via the incentives of international organizations such as the World Bank. These social techniques articulate activation policies based on participation with emerging forms of

subjectivation. We propose to apply theoretical approaches, such as the instrumentation approach (Lascoumes, Le Galès, 2005) as well as the one in terms of technologies of subjectivation based on Nikolas Rose and Peter Miller's (2008) interpretation of Michel Foucault's work, to empirical research about public policies. The analytical focus is put on the construction of the (individual) subject, and of their intersubjectivity, given that these politics are based on the idea of a collective participation.

Members: Carlos Alberto Bello (USP-Cenedic), Lucia Zanin Shimbo (USP-IAU), Thais Troncon Rosa (USP-IAU), Camila Moreno de Camargo (USP-IAU), Joana Barros (USP-IAU/Cenedic), Tatiana de Amorim Maranhão (USP-IAU/Cenedic), José Cesar Magalhães (USP-IAU/Cenedic), Roselene Breda (UFSCar-DS), Natália Máximo e Melo (UFSCar-DS), Evelyn Louyse Godoy Pestigo (UFScar-DS), Luana Dias Motta (UFSCar-DS), Letícia Canonica de Souza (UFSCar-DS), Yumi Garcia dos Santos (UFMG), Eduardo Viana Vargas (UFMG), Rafael Cerqueira Pinheiro (UFMG), Iara Maria Araujo (URCA), Antônia Eudivânia de Oliveira Silva (URCA), Marco Ceballos (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chili), Pablo Jaramillo (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia) ; including: 5 PhD Stud.ents, 5 post-doctoral fellows

Articulated projects:

- « Les politiques sociales brésiliennes : entre émergence et réinvention », CNPq-IRD, 4500 € (per year), coordinated by Cibele Rizek (USP), Isabel Georges (IRD/Paris I-IEDES-DEVSO)
- « La construction d'alternatives socio-professionnelles de femmes entre l'État, le marché et la famille », CNPq, 2900 € (per year), Isabel Georges (IRD/Paris I-IEDES-DEVSO)
- Bolsa produtividade, CNPq, Cibele Rizek (USP), 6000,00 € (per year)
- « New policies for housing and real estate: Franco-Brazilian comparisons » (Cibele Saliba Rizek (USP-IAU, principal investigator), Lúcia Zanin Shimbo (USP-IAU), Camila Moreno de Camargo (PhD candidate, USP-IAU), Fabrice Bardet, Laboratoire de Recherches Interdisciplinaires Ville, Espace, Société (RIVES), Lyon, total funding amount : 9840 €
- « MASP – Markets, Activities, Social Policies and politics » (Christian Azaïs (Université de Picardie/Lise), Cibele Rizek (USP-IAU/Cenedic), Isabel Georges (IRD-UMR 201), ANR-PRSI-Fapesp, total funding amount : 257 389,64 € (under evaluation)
- « The exportation of Brazilian public policies in Mozambique and its implications to local social relations » (Yumi Garcia dos Santos, UFMG, Eduardo Vargas, UFMG), funding required

Axis 3 – Reconfiguration of politics - Coordinators: Isabelle Hillenkamp (IRD-UMR 245 CESSMA) & Fábio Sánchez (UFSCar-DS)

The thematic axis “Reconfiguration of politics” deals with mobilizations in the field of labour, welfare regimes and gender. In this domain, it looks at relations between demands for recognition, emerging mobilizations, the construction of political agendas, alliances between social movements and the State, from national to local level and the conditions of practices' institutionalization. The analysis takes place within the broader context of the election of so-called progressive governments in several Latin American countries during the 2000s. Since then, the evolution of class relations and the extension of certain branches of formal employment coexist with new forms of precarious work and new governance systems of the "poor" based, in particular, on social policies targeting poor women (Destremau, Georges, 2015, forthcoming; Trenta, 2015). At the same time, new gender issues are appearing, triggered by movements like LGBT, concentrating the tensions between conservative visions of family on one hand and transnational dynamics that question social representations and structure at the same time inequalities related to gender and sexual orientation, on the other hand. Also, in some Latin American Countries, like in Bolivia, popular women's movements question existing emancipation models, and are entering the political arena which may lead to the reconfiguration of feminists alliances (Sánchez García et al. 2015). In this context, demands for “another economy” coming from the solidarity economy movement and by some feminist movements will be analyzed. In Latin America, the political agenda of solidarity economy (economía solidaria) is part of a broader paradigm shift around the notion of “popular economy”, which turns attention away from the formal/informal economy dichotomy to consider all forms of work, regulated by the State or not, from the point of view of their contribution to the reproduction of life (França Filho 2002; Sarria Icaza and Tiriba 2006; Hinkelammert and Mora 2009).

This agenda is rooted in several historical trajectories that reflect the complex position of solidarity economy facing the structures and moralistic norms of capitalism and patriarchy. Self-management trend focuses on democratizing the economy, providing an organization model different both from wage labor and from small-scale informal enterprises (Singer 1998; Sánchez 2012); the progressive Catholic Church ideas develop a moral critique of capitalist modes of being and living leading to political mobilization (Bertucci and Silva 2003; Souza 2013); the “Live well” paradigm of indigenous peoples resist capitalist and post-colonial domination based on the principles of complementarity and harmony, although it is not in practice disconnected of market logic (Hillenkamp and Wanderley, 2015); solidarity among women in productive and reproductive work represents a practical form of resistance to multiple exclusions based on gender, race and class and provides a space that can, under some specific conditions, combine protection with empowerment (Nobre 2003; Guérin al. 2011).

These trajectories of the solidarity economy approach feminist movements and studies which have long theorized on domestic and care labour (Meillassoux, 1975; Folbre, 1997; Salazar et al. 2009; Jubeto et al. 2014) and on the political economy of social reproduction (Razavi, 2007). Crossing these two perspectives brings out key issues on the conditions for recognition of all forms of work, the renegotiation of gender relations and of welfare regimes.

Members: Pascale Absi (IRD-CESSMA, France), Ivonne Farah (CIDES-UMSA, Bolivia), Isabelle Guérin (IRD-CESSMA, France), Gabriela Ruesgas (PhD student, CIDES-UMSA, Bolivia), Fernanda Sostres (CIDES-UMSA, Bolivia), André Ricardo de Souza (UFSCar, Brazil), Arnaud Trenta (post-doctoral student, IEDES, France / INCIHUSA, Argentine), Fernanda Wanderley (CIDES-UMSA, Bolivia), Marconi Tabosa de Andrade (PhD student UFSCar-DS), including 3 PhD Students and one post-doctoral fellow.

Articulated projects:

- « Feminist analysis of social and solidarity economy practices: views from Latin America and India », Isabelle Hillenkamp (IRD), Isabelle Guérin (IRD), Fernanda Wanderley (CIDES-UMSA), Swiss Network for International Studies

- « International Comparative Social Enterprise Models » (ICSEM), Isabelle Hillenkamp (IRD-CESSMA) and Fernanda Wanderley (CIDES-UMSA), coordinated by Jacques Defourny and Marthe Nyssens (IAP-SOCENT, Belgium)

- « The financialization of household economies: an interdisciplinary and comparative approach », Isabelle Hillenkamp (IRD-CESSMA), coordinated by Jeanne Lazarus (CNRS-CSO) and Isabelle Guérin (IRD-CESSMA), funded by Sorbonne Paris Cité, total amount: 292 208 €

- « Além da Informalidade, Aquém dos Direitos: a autogestão e o trabalho desprotegido nos espaços públicos do trabalho », coordinated by Fabio Sanchez (UFSCar-DS), CNPq, total amount: 4000 € (R\$ 12.000,00)

- « The economic and social welfare work features of Christianity in Brazil and their political derivations », coordinated by André Ricardo de Souza, FAPESP, total amount: 25.000 € (R\$ 80.425,25)

- « Nuevas Formas de Pensar en la Estratificación Social: La Intersección Clase/Género en el Mercado Laboral Chileno », coordinated by Claudia Mora del Valle (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chili), FONDECYT Regular

(Please find enclosed cited bibliography - Appendix 2)

Scientific objectives, previsional operational schedule:

All the activities scheduled within the three thematic axis aim at strengthening the ties between teachers, researchers and graduate students (Master and PhD level), as well as postdoctoral researchers of the different partner institutions in order to generate a joint dynamic of research projects and training activities (Focused Shared Competencies) that can be financially self-sustained on the long run. On the scientific level, this objective requires to develop a shared empirical basis and theoretical perspectives between the different partners of the IJL, starting from existing relationships and projects between some partners and expanding them.

Three main instruments are proposed for the scientific program for years 1 to 5:

- Cross fieldwork, allowing a group of professors, researchers and graduate students from different institutions to immerse themselves into the field research of one of the IJL partners. This instrument is

crucial in building a first common empirical basis and for the subsequent formulation of collaborative research projects, in particular of the comparative type. It allows visiting researchers an understanding of the research objects of the host researchers and confronts the latter to new questions. Cross fieldwork will be used as the initial instrument for the consolidation of the IJL, with two crossed fieldworks per year in different sites scheduled in years 1 and 2.

- An itinerant research seminar, designed as the main space of regular exchanges between professors, researchers and graduate students. In addition to the cross fieldwork, the role of the seminar is to enable the presentation of research results, particularly those derived from projects involving several members of the IJL, and generate a common theoretical building supporting the formulation of new research projects. As an 'itinerant' seminar, it is to be hosted in turn by the different partner institutions during the first five years of scientific program. The expected frequency is two seminars per year, which should coincide with the travels related with cross fieldwork during the first two years.
- Individual mobility for teachers, researchers and graduate students, as part of articulated training and / or research activities. This instrument aims at enabling members of the IJL to stay in a host institution among the IJL partner institutions. Stays may be related to training projects of graduate students (participating in a Master/PhD course in a partner institution), to faculty exchanges of professors or researchers (offering a course in a partner institution), as well as to research projects, in particular for PhD students. Individual mobility projects will be submitted to arbitration with the IJL Committee.

Research projects and details of training (cf. Appendix 3):

The integrated research consortium SAGEMM will develop a series of Focused Shared Competencies (thereafter FSC). This generic label designates concrete activities of knowledge mutualization such as workshops, training sessions, sharing of experiments with various research activities (fieldwork, writing, dissemination, methods, etc.). FSC activities embody the key intention of the research consortium, which is to integrate and share scientific knowledge in the form of know-how, research results and theoretical corpus in order to advance in the formulation of research questions, in the implementation of research methods and the provision of research results.

All FSC activities should achieve following goals:

- foster the advancement of the research program;
- mutualisation of competencies and professional knowledge (methodologies, techniques);
- mutual learning from both nationally and in the academic disciplines anchored research traditions;
- prioritize post-graduate and doctoral students training and integration;
- build mid- and long-term mutualisation activities (from one to four academic semesters);
- favour the integration of all participants (via sessions of e-learning, video-conferences, websites and servers).

Coherence in the merging of teams, added value in terms of structuring or consolidation of teams in the cooperation North-South or South-South:

In Brazil, the research development proposal has as its institutional core in the Citizenship Rights Studies Center (CENEDIC) - FFLCH - USP/IAU. From this core the proposal establishes a set of research connections by themes and between the axes of the project. Thus, the project proposal intends to cross interpretive research findings conducted from different axes (eg market and work - axis 1 and market and social policies - axis 2 and reconfiguration of politics axis 3), which allow the comparison, contrast and juxtaposition of methodologies and theoretical contributions from the search hypotheses and from empirical dimensions. Thus, the proposal does itinerant workshops by and among the themes in order to enrich the analysis overcoming the limited approaches defined by circumscribed objects (family, gender, market, mobility, development, cities and metropolis).

Consequently, the development of the collective work involves meetings between the research teams, allowing mapping and understanding a set of transformations and reconfigurations of social and political relations, beyond the "classic" thematic fields of the social sciences, such as classes for instance, to deal with intersectionality issues (gender and race, mainly).

From this perspective the project work plan proposes theoretical, methodological and empirical dialogues (more than comparative procedures) between researchers from different institutions and thematic areas in order to detect transversal elements across countries and situations. These mappings

should enable the development of diagnostics on forms of productive integration, sociability, associative dimensions and its political and cultural implications.

Concretely, the establishment of an inter-institutional « accord-cadre » in between IRD-UFSCar (São Carlos, Brazil) is under signature ; the realization of an inter-institutional « acoord-cadre » with the USP (São Paulo, Brazil) is ongoing ; a convention in between the PPGS (Programa de Pos-Graduação - Master and Doctoral studies) of the UFSCar-DS - Department of Sociology and the IEDES - Institut d'étude du développement économique et social (Paris I) is sheduled ; UMR 201 (IRD/IEDES (Paris I) and Cnam-Lise are part of the Comue HeSam, looking forward to consolidate their mutual relations in between this consortium.

Horizon of comparative and transnational perspective (constitution of research agenda):

- Innovative comparison "in context" between Northern and Southern contrasted cases.
- Infranational dynamics and heterogeneity; historical and spatial inscription of globalization; dialoging perspective from internal dynamics, seen from below.

Innovativeness of the project and expected results:

The IJL SAGEMM innovates through its integrated, multidimensional and comparative approach of the study of social activities, gender, markets and mobilities; its innovative research and teaching methods, such as "crossed" field research, led by an international (North/South) pair of researchers within three thematic strangs; the systematic confrontation of theoretical and empirical research, produced by a multi-level, comparative contextualized research design, privileging the embeddedness of data - tools developed along the whole proposition.

Overall aim and visibility at regional and international level:

This proposal aims to create an innovative institutional instrument, capable do respond to public calls for research funding, in order to become economically and institutionnaly autonomous ; to create an innovative platform of mutualization of knowledge in its theoretical and empirical dimensions ; consequently, the final objective of this proposal is the creation of a center of excellence for Social Sciences research and teaching.

- First 5 year period: Starting from a solid, allready existing research network, based on the historic cooperation of researchers of the IRD and Brazilian social Scientists in the state of São Paulo, fortifying its instituional and academic independency within a regional implementation (Brazil, state of São Paulo), the aim of the consortium is both to develop regional integration within Brazil (with the State of Minas Gerais, and the Cariri region in the State of Ceara), as well as in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Chili, Colombia), institutionalizing therefore an existing cooperation with Latin American Social scientists, who have originally been educated in France (IEDES-Paris I/UMR 201).

- Second 5 year period: Creation of a South-South research agenda, around the question of circulation of social policies and markets, from South America to Africa (Portuguese speaking countries; Morocco; South Africa) and Asia (Bolivian, Chinese and Colombian migrants to Brazil and Argentina, for instance; Brazilian migrants to Japan).

Overview of the teams and provisional schedule of assignments

A list of the staff involved (researchers, teacher-researchers, engineers, technicians, doctoral and post-doctoral students), with an indication of the FTE (full-time equivalent) rate dedicated to the project for each of them. Staff with an FTE of at least 30% in the project will be considered as IJL full members. Staff with an FTE of less than 30% will be considered as "associates".

A five-years provisional schedule of the geographical assignments of the IJL members.

Involved Staff, by employment position (complete lists of partners/staff cf. Appendix 1):
researchers:

Isabel Georges (IRD/Paris I-IEDES-DEVSOC), 50% ETP
 Isabelle Hillenkamp (IRD-Cessma), 35%
 Isabelle Guérin (IRD-Cessma), 30%
 Pascale Absi (IRD, Cessma), 30%
 Olivier Giraud (Lise, CNRS, Director), 30%
 Lea Lima (Lise, Cnam), 30%
 Natacha Borgeaud-Garciandia (CLACSO), Argentine, 30%

teacher-researchers:

Cibele S. Rizek (USP-IAU/FFLCH-Cenedic), 50%
 Ruy Braga (USP-FFLCH-Cenedic, Director), 35%
 Carlos Alberto Bello (UNIFESP/USP-FFLCH-Cenedic), 20%
 Christian Azaïs (Université de Picardie/chercheur au Lise-Cnam-CNRS), 35% ETP
 Guénolé Marchadour (Cnam-Lise, ATER), 20%
 Lucia Z. Shimbo (USP-IAU), 30%
 Jacob Carlos Lima (UFSCar-DS), 35%
 Gabriel de Santis Feltran (UFSCar), 30%
 André Ricardo de Souza (UFSCar), 30%
 Fábio Sanchez (UFSCar), 35%
 Yumi Garcia dos Santos (UFMG), 30%
 Eduardo Viana Vargas (UFMG), 30%
 Iara Maria Araújo (Universidade regional do Cariri), 30%
 Marco Ceballos (Universidad Andrés Bello), Chili, 30%
 Claudia Mora del Valle (Universidad Andrés Bello), Chili, 20%
 Luz Gabriela Arango (Universidad Nacional de Colombia), 10%
 Pablo Jaramillo (UniAndes), Colombie, 30%
 Fernanda Wanderley (CIEDES-UMSA), La Paz, Bolivie, 30%
 Ivonne Farah (CIEDES-UMSA), La Paz, Bolivie, 30%
 Fernanda Sostres CIEDES-UMSA), La Paz, Bolivie, 30%
 Tania Angeloff (Paris I-UMR 201), 10%
 Gaëlle Gillot (Paris I-UMR 201), 10%

students (Master):

Tarcisio Perdigão (UFSCar-DS)
 Amanda Coelho Martins (UFSCar-DS)
 Rafael Cerqueira Pinheiro (UFMG)
 Barbara Magalhães (UFMG)

doctoral students (PhD students):

Charlotte Groppo (IEDES, Paris I)

Jiang Yijing (IEDES, Paris I)

Huana A.O. de Carvalho (USP-IAU/ENS Lyon)

Roselene Breda (UFSCar-DS)

Natália Máximo e Melo (UFSCar-DS),

Gabriela Ruesgas CIEDES-UMSA), La Paz, Bolivie

Evelyn Louyse Godoy Postigo (UFSCar-DS)

Letícia Conônico de Souza (UFSCar-DS)

Felipe Rangel Martins (UFSCar-DS)

Daniela Ribeiro de Oliveira (UFSCar-DS)

Cleiton Ferreira Maciel (UFSCar-DS)

Marcos Roberto Mariano Pina (UFSCar-DS)

Marconi Tabosa da Andrade (UFSCar-DS)

Antônia Eudivânia de Oliveira Silva, UF Rio Grande do Norte/ (URCA)

Post-doctoral fellows:

Arnaud Trenta (DEVSOCC), post-doc IRD (under evaluation)

Tatiana De Amorim Maranhão (USP-IAU/Cenedic)

Joana Barros (USP-IAU)

José Cesar Magalhães (USP-IAU)

Camila Moreno de Camargo (USP-IAU)

Thaís Troncon Rosa (USP-IAU)

Aline Suelen Pires (UFSCar-DS)

Agenda prévisionnel des affectations sur 5 ans

Isabel Georges (IRD-DEVSOCC), en affectation à l'Université de São Paulo de 01/2015 jusqu'en juillet 2017 (prolongation de juillet 2016 à juillet 2017, en évaluation);

Isabelle Hillenkamp (IRD-Cessma), affectation à l'Université fédérale de São Carlos de novembre 2016-Octobre 2018 (en évaluation) ;

Isabelle Guérin (IRD-Cessma), MLD de 3 mois à l'Université fédérale de Bahia, 2016 ;

Christian Azaïs (Université de Picardie/chercheur au Lise-Cnam-CNRS, détachement à l'IRD, à l'Université de São Paulo de septembre 2017 - août 2019).

Organization and governance

Functioning of the future structure around its joint North-South management.

General Organisation (cf. Appendix 1):

The activities of the IJL include research activities, education and scientific animation. These three dimensions will be desolved in an integrated way. This form of organisation presupposes a decentralized organisation and governance articulated around three basic thematic axis (1) Activities, 2) Social policies and markets, 3) Reconfiguration of politics), and on different levels of governance (comité de direction, comité de pilotage, directions d'axes).

General Governance:

Researchers teams, organized by themes (axis/workpackages) and institutions (cf general presentation of the project, liste complete des institutions en annexe) should choose one or two members who can take responsibility for the homogeneity and uniformity of process management of resources, deadlines, reports to enable monitoring of the methodological and theoretical discussions as well as its developments in dialogue with the empirical findings.

These members chosen by the institution and axes (workpackages) shall meet every three months with the coordination of IJL (Comité de direction) to allow the monitoring and enhancement of the work of each axis, and the dialogue between the axes.

Every six months this team should promote workshops by country and once a year, traveling workshops that allow connections, discussions, awareness of transverse dimensions resulting from empirical and methodological advances and theoretical dialogues.

On the occasion of biannual workshops, should be evaluated resource expenditure monitoring procedures, as well as the planning of the later stages of projects.

Every eighteen months, an international seminar will bring together the largest possible number of researchers from different institutions and different countries who will compose the International Joint Laboratory.

Cf. Appendix 4 Government instances of the IJL and respective functions (table)

Time scedule and general objectives of governance:

During the first phase of the IJL, the general objective is to capitalize and to secure the historic cooperations between the USP-FFLCH and researchers of social sciences of the IRD-UMR « Développement et Sociétés » realized during the last 15 years, as well as more recently with the UFSCar-DS.

In this perspective, the IJL is one institutional tool we would like to mobilize, articulated to others, such as general cooperation conventions (Accord-cadre UFSCar-IRD (en cours de signature) ; Accord-cadre USP-IRD (en cours d'élaboration)), common orientation and teaching of students (3 Master, 14 Doctoral Students and 7 Postdoctoral researchers) included in the IJL) and invited Professors, circulating in between the different partners and associated institutions of the IJL ; the realization of different bilateral and international research projects (cf. extensive listing at the end of each axis in the precedent section) in order to concretize parts of field research. We have different ungoing projects, as well as undergoing evaluation actually (for example ANR-MASP-PRCI). The rythm of the field research will depend on the result of the evaluation, and in case of refusal, we will submit other proposals.

During the second phase of the IJJL, if during the first phase we will center the research on Internal Southern dynamics, internal heterogeneity, historical and spacial inscription and its forms of globalization, in between the dynamics in the “global South” in a post-colonial context, in different Latin American Countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chilli, Colombia);

During the second phase, our horizon will be in particular the creation of a South-South research agenda, around the question of circulation of social policies and markets, from South America to Africa (Portuguese speaking countries; Morocco; South Africa) and the progressive autonomization of the IJJL, based on the principle of effect of leverage.

The organization of IJJL presumes the realization of a colloquium every two years, but also thematic workshops (here the so-called research groups) built around scientific problematics. All of them will result in high level scientific productions, published in the main two countries of the research, Brazil and France, but also in anglo-saxonic countries (USA, United-Kingdom); articles in international peer reviews.

The social valorization of the researches constitutes as well a key objective of this project and can help policy decision makers from Brazil and France, but also of the other involved countries in their task. This will be possible thanks to the mapping, the identification and analysis of new forms of engagement in labor markets through programs and social policies as well as through the growth and reconfiguration of the associated frames presupposed in them.

Provisional budget

Facilities and equipment

A five-years provisional budget, specifying the contributions from the various parties to the overall functioning of the project and estimates of specific requirements (equipment, facilities, etc.), as well as additional sources of funding to be mobilized or anticipated.

Detailed description of the facilities and equipment provided by the partner(s).

Cf. Detailed five-years provisional budget, cf. Appendix 5 (table doesn't fit on the formulary)

Description of the facilities and equipment:

USP-FFLCH-Cenedic: The Citizenship Rights Study Center is one of the Faculty's of Philosophy and Human Sciences research centers of the University of São Paulo. This center officially founded in the nineties has a core of 10 researchers among professors of this unit and other units of USP and other universities. The Center works inside the building of the Faculty of Philosophy and Human Sciences of USP, with their room and their own computers and printers, access to wifi networks, secretarial support and access to Florestan Fernandes Library, one of the most important libraries in the country Humanities.

The Center conducts fortnightly seminars with its researchers as well as researchers and invited experts, as well as events and discussions on major political and social issues of the country. Their completed research projects have also generated events of national and international discussion and widely published books. These seminars are also activities dedicated to intellectual and research improvement of post graduate students of sociology and political science programs, and other students linked to specific themes of discussion. Currently, the center develops some research projects, including a CNPq-IRD cooperation agreement.

USP-IAU: The Institute of Architecture and Urbanism of The University of São Paulo (Instituto de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo) has 6 research groups, 3 research laboratories, each one with their own computers, printers and materials for the development of research projects and its results. The Institute also has a computer lab for all students and professors, as well as a team of specialized staff in charge of its operation. The professors have their own work offices with their computers and access to wifi networks. The Institute has rooms for research groups, as well as meeting rooms, classes rooms, video rooms, equipments for video conferences. The Institute also has a research archive for Documentation Center reports, undergraduate papers, dissertations and theses produced by postgraduate students, as well as access to the central library of the School of Engineering of São Carlos, University of São Paulo. Like all units of the University of São Paulo, the Institute has a research committee in charge of approving and forwarding Post PhD, Scientific Initiations, registration and monitoring of the activities of the research groups, seminars promoted by the unit and / or by research groups and professors. The IAU also hosts an important set of research funding from national agencies as well as state of São Paulo agency of research support (FAPESP), in addition to funding coming of the University of Sao Paulo. Among these projects it is necessary to mention - ENELAC and Urbanization and Globalization, the last one associated with Geography Course Professors from FFLCH – USP Faculty of Philosophy and Human Sciences of the University of São Paulo.

UFSCar-DS: The program includes 13 research groups, and 8 of them being installed in the building of DS (Department of Sociology) - PPGS, averaging 3 computers per Laboratory, one notebook and one printer. The furniture was renewed recently. All laboratories are connected to UFSCarNet through fiber optics, which allows easy access for professors, researchers and students to carry out bibliographic and download articles, search for information on the network, communication with other researchers, and among members of research groups.

The students of PPGS have access to research laboratories linked to the program (LEST, CPCD, NEPED, NEAB and LEFIC, Methods Laboratory), the LIG, which are the computer labs maintained by the Department of Informatics of UFSCar (SIN), and classrooms equipped with computers. In total, the SIN has 250 computers in classrooms, 185 in LIGS for the exclusive use of students, and 45 data-show projectors in classrooms. One LIG operates 24 hours. The PPGS have at their disposal computer equipment installed in laboratories, in the offices of professors and researchers, and in the study room and in the auditorium of Department of Sociology.

The UFSCar, campus of São Carlos, has the Community Library (BCO) with 6,000 m² of built area spread over five floors. The Library system, possess a collection of 254,645 items (books, dissertations, reference books and others. The SiBi - UFSCar, which includes the libraries of the campuses of San Carlos, Sorocaba and Araras, had a total of 155,009 book titles of which 41% were from the areas of Human Sciences (n = 45 138) and Social Sciences (N = 17 848). The BCO counted also with 4183 titles of national and foreign periodicals of which 1,539 were from areas of Humanities (n = 956) and Social Sciences (n = 583).

In 2014 it was delivered by UFSCar a building for research laboratories attached to the Center for Education and Human Sciences. The rooms of the laboratories are equipped with furniture and computers, data network, leaving its use reserved for researchers, professors and students, linked to PPGS.

UMR 201 DEVSOC:

The joint research unit Development and Societies, founded in 2008, brings together researchers from the Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) - Institute for Development Studies and the faculty of the Institute for the Study of Economic and Social Development (IEDES) of Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. Research by the multidisciplinary team focus on the issues and the development process in predominantly African societies, Latin American, Asian and Middle East. The development is a field in permanent reconfiguration. North / Suds dichotomy, having structured a worldview and cooperative relations development for half a century is increasingly questioned and challenged by recent geopolitical and economic changes. In order to meet the current challenges of research for development, approaches focused on the complexity of these transformation processes are preferred. Research at UMR and Development Companies, both qualitative and quantitative, are deployed from local to global (glocal), in different time scales. They can also cover geographical areas disjointed for comparative purposes. More fundamentally, they are intended to replace the specific situation in a more comprehensive framework of analysis of observed changes and implementation process, the only way to reconstitute their meaning. The diversity of economic trajectories, and social policies of the countries and societies can be analyzed as both a historical legacy and as the result of interactions between internal and external factors, structural and cyclical. We can thus highlight the quality of institutions and governance, policy coherence implemented and the efficiency of regulation, weight inequalities and vulnerabilities or the terms and the level of integration in the globalizing economy. In parallel, it may also invoke certain economic or political shocks, some natural hazards that can resonate with contextual weaknesses. Finally, it is necessary to take into account the changing relationships between actors working in the development field, including the growing role of private companies and networks and the affirmation or the weakening of the role of the state in some countries. Particular attention is paid to the ambivalent effects, as structuring as destabilizing, imported interventions performed by different actors (international solidarity organizations, States, local authorities, international institutions, networks) on societies and territories. The laboratory is organized into two areas: a) "Reconfigurations of politics, social mobilization and access to resources." This axis is a set of research addressing the "political" in the sense of policy, polity and

policies at three levels: the modes of transformation of what is apprehended and perceived as "political" in different contexts; that of the emergence of new forms and modes of expression of the policy and its corollary, the need to mobilize and forge new analytical tools; that, finally, of an epistemological reflection on what we call the state and "modernity" policy. b) "Work, employment, mobility, territories". Research in this axis focus on issues related to labor and employment, mobility and migration, and to the territories and urbanization. Most work seek to articulate these key themes. The integration issues in the labor market are, in fact, inseparable from issues related to mobility of people in their international dimension or even within the country. These in turn shape mobility territories, both urban and rural, social and geographical, that turn out in the light of changes in scale and socio-historical contexts.

LISE-CNAM-CNRS

The Lise CNRS-Cnam is a joint unit of the CNRS and of the CNAM. Founded in 2004, the center has now 35 affiliate senior researchers mostly working in the field of the sociology of labour, industrial relations, employment, social policies, local development as well as in the analysis of gender and other forms of social discriminations. Comparative analysis, empirical and grounded approaches as well as the active contribution to the theoretical elaboration are key elements of the research tradition of the unit. Far from being exclusively centred on sociological approaches, historians, political scientists, management scientists, and jurists are as well affiliate to the Lise. With about 15 doctoral students benefiting from grants, the Lise is very concerned with the task of training for research and very engaged in the advancement of junior scientists.

The center and its members are decisively engaged in research-fund raising and in the achievement of various forms of research projects. The center was repeatedly successful in national and international prestigious public research grant competitions (ANR, ANR-DFG, German or American programs, etc.) as well as in gaining research financing from regional, private, associative, etc. actors.