WHY BECOME AN INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER?

Founded more than 30 years ago by a group of European and African researchers, the Association for the Anthropology of Social Change and Development (APAD) aims to stimulate scientific exchange around issues of social change and development in Africa and beyond. It promotes rigorous qualitative analysis of the practices and representations of the actors involved in these processes, and supports dialogue with development practitioners in the global North and South. The association’s main activities are the publication of the journal Anthropologie & développement, the publication of a book series, and the organisation of an international conference every two years.

For the past 30 years, APAD has been sustained mainly by the contributions of its individual members and occasional institutional support. In order to consolidate and develop its scientific activities, the association wishes to create a network of institutions in the North and South interested in supporting the association's goals. To this end, the association created an institutional member status in 2018. The following text presents the association in more detail and then explains the meaning and benefits of being an institutional member of APAD.

APAD, a Bilingual North/South Network

Founded in 1991, APAD is the main international association of social scientists doing research on social change and development in the global South. Since its inception, it has ensured a rare balance between European and African researchers, both among its members and on its board (see board composition in annex 3). As a bilingual association, it seeks to bridge the gap between the French- and English-speaking worlds. It has more than 350 members who have paid membership fees at least once since 2011, 45% of whom are based in Africa. In 2021, the association had 176 paying members.

Historically focused on sub-Saharan Africa, APAD’s field of inquiry now extends to all countries of the global South where development policies play an important role. The latest books published in the association’s book series (published by Karthala) centre on Indonesia, Mali and Afghanistan.\(^1\) The association’s journal, Anthropologie & développement, has published articles on Morocco, Vietnam, Cambodia, Peru and Bolivia, and its conferences, organized every second year, have included papers on a number of Asian and Latin American countries.

“Development" as an Object of Research

The central focus of APAD is on the relationship between social change and development interventions in the global South, particularly sub-Saharan Africa. Three main features characterise APAD’s scientific approach:

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- **Empirical rigour and disciplinary openness.** First of all, APAD promotes in-depth ethnographic research that is open to different social science disciplines: anthropology, sociology, geography, political science, etc. Hence, APAD is characterized by a certain way of doing anthropology, and an inclusive approach to the study of development.

- **A dialogue between researchers and practitioners.** APAD aims to engage in critical but constructive dialogue with development practitioners. Thus, while ensuring the scientific excellence of its publications and organized events, it reaches out to actors beyond academic boundaries. Based on the belief that social sciences have an important role to play in the future of our societies, APAD's mission is to stimulate debate and reflection on questions, practices, and knowledge-production related to social change and development.

- **Research reflexivity.** APAD seeks to stimulate research reflexivity among scholars on the ethical and political issues of research on social change and development. In this way, the association actively participates in debates that engage the social sciences on questions of power and representation in our increasingly globalised world.

Since its creation, the scope of research conducted within APAD has expanded considerably. Initially, studies focused mainly on the implementation of development projects and the contradictions, misunderstandings and reinterpretations this engendered. Since then, research questions have broadened—both 'horizontally', towards the recomposition of power relations linked to decentralisation policies, the daily functioning of administrations, and public policies, and 'vertically', towards the insides of international aid institutions. Focusing on issues of politicisation and power relations, APAD's social anthropology of development has thus become a political anthropology of public action and, more broadly, of global social engineering. In recent years, the field of research conducted within the association has grown further to cover a wider range of social processes in the global South, such as mining investments, informal economies, political mobilisations, environmental issues, etc. Over the past thirty years, APAD's research has made major contributions to the study of development projects, state administrations and public policies, and more broadly to the understanding of various social and political dynamics characterizing societies in the global South.

With its emphasis on the need to study development interventions in an ethnographic perspective, centred on local contexts while paying attention to broader scalar dynamics, APAD has come to be identified as an anthropological “school” in its own right, which is exceptional for a scientific association. By maintaining a dynamic definition of its analytical focus and continually discussing the boundaries of ‘development’ and social change, APAD has given rise to new original themes such as local arenas, everyday bureaucracy and development brokers. Its publications are widely used in higher education in Europe and Africa.

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Four Activity Areas
Since its creation, APAD has been active in four areas:

1. International Conferences
Every two years or so, APAD organises an international conference, alternately in Europe and Africa, which brings together 100 to 150 people. Organised in partnership with research institutions and universities, the conferences are an opportunity to explore emerging research themes within the association. 15 conferences have been organised in the past 30 years. They have led to the publication of a number of edited volumes and/or issues of the journal Anthropologie & développement.

2. Books
Since the creation of the association, APAD has published 19 edited volumes and monographs, the majority of which are published by Editions Karthala. They are the result of conferences organised by the association, research projects carried out by its members, and, more recently, doctoral theses. In order to promote exchanges between different research traditions in the anthropology of development, APAD has also translated and published Tania Murray Li’s seminal book 'The Will to Improve' ('Agir pour les autres').

3. A journal
After 36 issues, the APAD Bulletin (recognised by French AERES in anthropology and ERIH+) was renamed Anthropologie & développement and transformed into a bilingual French/English journal with an international peer-review at the end of 2013. Since 2019, it is edited and published in paper format by Les Presses Universitaires de Louvain. But it also appears in digital format on the OpenEdition platform, with open access to articles after an embargo period of 6 months. Anthropologie & développement currently publishes one issue per year that contains both a special issue section (a series of research articles connected to a specific theme) and varia (miscellaneous research articles). Its articles are widely used in teaching in Europe and in Africa, and are also read by development practitioners. In 2019 and 2020, the two issues of the journal had between 200,000 and 220,000 unique visitors per year and 560,000 to 640,000 page views.

4. Seminars, Conferences, Writing Workshops
In addition to bi-annual international conferences, APAD also organises occasional scientific activities: the social science seminar at the National Institute of Social Sciences in Burkina Faso is labelled APAD, and APAD members regularly give talks during their research trips in Europe or Africa. A training workshop on scientific writing was organised in 2016 in Cotonou, following an initiative during the previous year's conference. A pedagogical note on scientific writing was produced as an output of this workshop.

When its books and journal issues come out, APAD organises a launching event open to a wide audience. On the occasion of major international conferences, such as the European Conference on African Studies (ECAS) in 2019, APAD organizes a panel on a theme central to current debates in the anthropology of social change and development. Finally, a project for a bi-monthly online seminar is currently being prepared.

Through various activities, APAD plays an important and dynamic role in social science research on development and social change. It constitutes a unique network of researchers from the global North and the South, while also supporting debate and reflection in wider scientific and practice-oriented communities.

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5 https://apad-association.org/colloques/
6 https://journals.openedition.org/anthropodev/
7 https://apad-association.org/ouvrages/?_sft_project_category=publication-de-lapad
8 https://apad-association.org/anthropologie-developpement/
9 https://www.openedition.org/statistiques
A Policy of Inclusion and Dialogue

APAD promotes open and balanced dialogue between researchers from different backgrounds on the one hand, and between researchers and practitioners, on the other. Since a significant share of its members are researchers from the Global South, APAD has a unique possibility to build research capacity in this part of the world. For example, and as mentioned above, we organise conferences, promote young researchers’ access to publications, and organise writing workshops in various countries in the Global South.

Since its inception, APAD has also sought to maintain a dialogue with practitioners. The association considers social science an instrument that can help practitioners better understand not only the dynamics of the social spaces in which they intervene and the issues their projects raise, but also the logics and the power relations behind the world of development in which they take part. To this end, APAD makes its scholarly work available (through open access to our journal and books), promotes a critically engaged anthropology, which involves an examination of the 'missing links' between social science research and professional practice. Its analyses of development interventions and public action in Africa are widely read and close enough to practice to be relevant for practitioners. APAD’s work on local arenas, development brokers, and the internal logic of development interventions constitute empirically grounded critiques that have enriched the understanding and approaches of development practitioners.

Limited Resources, Due to Our Policy of Inclusion

Most of the association’s activities - organising conferences, running the journal, etc. - are based on the personal investment of the team of researchers who, for a few years, have taken on the responsibilities of the association. In recent years, they have devoted considerable effort to setting up and improving the website, developing an online conference management module, and acquiring computerised accounting and management tools. However, the financial means available to the association remain limited and, above all, precarious.

APAD’s funds are sourced from its members’ subscriptions, journal revenues, and small, occasional surpluses generated from conferences. To encourage broad participation and easy access to APAD’s work, membership fees are kept low (currently 50 €/year, or 25 € for persons with incomes below 800 €/month), registration fees for conferences are limited (70 € for the last conference, excluding APAD membership), and the journal is available free of charge 6 months after publication. The journal is sent free of charge to all members, in paper or pdf format. The number of paper copies sold is limited.

This inclusive policy of the association has direct financial implications. Membership and registration fees are not sufficient to cover the association’s annual expenses. During an average year when APAD is not organizing a conference, expenses amount to €10 - 12/year, and are mainly devoted to the journal. Without the conferences, which generate variable additional revenues, the association would run a deficit.

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Developing Support for APAD's Mission

Since 2013, APAD’s principal institutional support has consisted of an annual research networks grant from the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD). In 2021, APAD’s journal obtained a three years grant from the Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS) in Belgium (€3500 per year), which allowed the association to establish an editorial secretariat. In early 2022, when the APAD Secretariat transferred to Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium), a service agreement for secretarial support was signed with the Laboratoire d’anthropologie prospective at a cost of approx. 4000 €/year.

APAD is now seeking to obtain additional, more stable funding to support its mission and develop its activities, notably by way of: a) finding permanent funding for the secretariat’s core activities; b) reducing dependency on one-off external funding for its two flagship activities, i.e. the conferences and publications; c) supporting APAD’s new projects in order to expand the range of services offered to members; and d) facilitating global North–South exchanges by sponsoring mobility, joint events and training. Finally, to sustain the association’s dynamic character, APAD needs organise at least one annual physical meeting of its board members, for example by combining it with a scientific event in which several of them participate.

A collective discussion about these issues has been launched within APAD. A status of institutional member of APAD was created at the association’s 2018 General Assembly with the purpose to allow organizations within research, higher education or development to support APAD’s mission. The proposed membership fee is 500€/year for institutions based in the global North and 200€/year for institutions based in the global South, with a 4-year renewable commitment. The membership fee is €1,500/year for institutions wishing to provide greater support, and for Universities covering several interested laboratories.

This institutional membership fee covers the individual membership fees of its researchers (they must certify their affiliation with an institutional email address in their name or any other mean) and entitles the institution to two hard copies of books and journals published by the association for its library (individual members have digital access to the journal). Above all, it gives the institutional member the opportunity a) to be part of an international network involving dozens of institutions and hundreds of researchers across the world; b) to support research on development and social change in the countries of the global South; and c) to make a contribution to global North–South exchanges in the field of research training. This involvement of the institution in APAD’s activities will be made visible on the website and at APAD events.

Institutional members will receive APAD’s official report presented to the assembly every two years. They will be invited to attend APAD’s General Assemblies, currently held in hybrid form (i.e. both IRL and online). Moreover, they will be invited to participate in an annual online meeting on the strategic directions of the association.

More substantial support may take the form of multi-annual agreements. Please contact APAD secretary for more information.
Appendices

Appendix 1. Declaration to the Prefecture (26 March 1991)
ASSOCIATION POUR L’ANTHROPOLOGIE
DU CHANGEMENT SOCIAL ET DU DéVELOPPEMENT (APAD)

Statuts
(adoptés le 24 mai 2018)


Article 2 – Objet : L’Association définit ses missions selon trois finalités principales : connaissance, action, formation. En conséquence, elle se propose de :
- Favoriser et animer un débat intellectuel et scientifique entre anthropologues et tous ceux qui sont intéressés par la démarche anthropologique à propos du changement social et du développement ;
- Permettre une meilleure prise en compte des compétences anthropologiques dans les processus de développement ;
- Impulser des formations à l’anthropologie du développement et du changement social en direction de chercheurs et d’opérateurs de développement.

A cet effet, l’Association entend collaborer avec les associations professionnelles d’anthropologues, avec les institutions de recherche et d’enseignement, avec les organismes et agences de développement, avec les associations locales.

Les moyens d’action de l’Association sont la circulation d’informations, la diffusion de travaux de recherche, la production de travaux originaux, l’organisation de rencontres et de groupes de travail et de formation, ou tout autre moyen conforme aux objectifs de l’Association.

Article 3 : L’Association se compose de membres actifs et de membres institutionnels. Sont membres actifs les personnes physiques intéressées par les missions de l’association et à jour de leur cotisation annuelle. Sont membres institutionnels les organismes de recherche, d’aide au développement, d’expertise, d’enseignement, d’appui à la recherche qui soutiennent la mission de l’APAD et souhaitent contribuer au développement de ses activités et sont à jour de leur cotisation. Les candidatures au statut de membre institutionnel sont validées par le bureau.

Article 4 : La qualité de membre se perd par décès, démission notifiée au Bureau, par non-paiement des cotisations, et par radiation prononcée par le Bureau pour manquement avéré aux engagements pris vis-à-vis de l’Association ou pour motif grave, et après que l’intéressé ait été appelé à fournir des explications au Bureau.
Article 5 : L'Assemblée Générale est constituée des membres actifs de l'association, à jour de leur cotisation. Elle se réunit au moins chaque deux ans, au moment du colloque biennuel de l'Association. Elle est convoquée au moins un mois à l'avance par le Président sur demande du Bureau ou demande écrite d'au moins un tiers des membres. Elle décide de l'orientation des activités de l'association dans le cadre des présents statuts, se prononce sur le rapport moral présenté par le Président, le rapport financier présenté par le Trésorier et procède au renouvellement du bureau.

L'Assemblée Générale ne peut délibérer que si un quart au moins des membres sont présents ou représentés. Elle se prononce à la majorité des membres présents ou représentés. Si le quorum n'est pas atteint, une seconde Assemblée Générale sera convoquée dans les trois mois, qui pourra délibérer quelque soit le nombre de présents.

Les membres absents lors de l'A.G. pourront donner pouvoir à un autre membre à jour de sa cotisation, ou voter à distance, par correspondance ou vote électronique. La convocation de l'A.G. expédie au minimum un mois à l'avance, devra contenir tous les éléments nécessaires au vote à distance ou à la délégation de pouvoirs.

Les membres institutionnels sont membres de l'Assemblée générale.

Une Assemblée Générale extraordinaire pourra être convoquée par le Président sur demande du Bureau, ou à la demande écrite d'un tiers des membres actifs. Cette Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire pourra se tenir à la suite d'une Assemblée Générale ordinaire.


Le Bureau élit en son sein un Président, un Vice-Président, un Trésorier (et si besoin un Trésorier Adjoint) et un Secrétaire Général (et si besoin un Secrétaire adjoint). Le Président ne peut exercer plus de deux mandats consécutifs.

Le Bureau se réunit sur convocation du Président, aussi souvent que nécessaire à la vie de l'association. Il fixe le montant des cotisations.

Article 7 : Le Bureau se dote d'un Secrétariat exécutif qui constitue l'un des moyens communs d'action. Le Secrétariat, placé sous l'autorité du Président, peut comprendre des membres de l'Association n'appartenant pas au Bureau. Il peut s'appuyer sur du personnel salarié ou mis à disposition par une institution.

Article 8 : Le Bureau pourra faire adopter et modifier par l'Assemblée Générale un règlement intérieur pour définir les conditions de détail propres à assurer l'exécution des présents statuts et en particulier l'administration interne de l'Association.

Article 9 : Les ressources de l'Association comprennent les cotisations des membres, le produit de ses activités et publications, les subventions de l'État, des collectivités locales et des établissements publics, les dons et legs ainsi que les autres ressources autorisées par la loi.
ASSOCIATION FOR THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT (APAD)
Rules and regulations
(adopted on 24 May 2018; translated from official version in French)

Article 1: On 6 March 1991, in accordance with the French law of 1 July 1901 on non-profit associations, an international association under French law was created with the title Association euro-africaine pour l’anthropologie du changement social et du développement » ("Euro-African Association for the Anthropology of Social Change and Development") (A.P.A.D). Its title was changed by the General Assembly of 19 November 2015 to "Association pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement” (A.P.A.D). Its head office is in Marseille, 2 rue de la Charité, F-13002, and its duration is unlimited. The head office may be transferred by decision of the General Assembly.

Article 2: Purpose: The Association defines its missions in terms of three main objectives: knowledge, action and training. Accordingly, it aims to:
- Promote and lead intellectual and scientific debate between anthropologists and all those interested in the anthropological approach to social change and development;
- To enable anthropological skills to be taken more fully into account in development processes;
- To promote training in the anthropology of development and social change for researchers and development operators.

To this end, the Association intends to collaborate with the professional associations of anthropologists, with research and teaching institutions, with development organisations and agencies, and with local organisations.

The Association's means of action are the circulation of information, the dissemination of research work, the production of original research, the organisation of meetings and working and training groups, or any other means consistent with the Association's objectives.

Article 3: The Association is made up of active members and institutional members. Active members are persons who are interested in the Association's aims and are up to date with their annual fees. Institutional members are organisations working on research, development aid, expertise, teaching and research support that support APAD's mission and wish to contribute to the development of its activities and are up to date with their membership fees. Applications for institutional membership shall be approved by the Board.

Article 4: Membership is lost by death, by resignation notified to the Board, by non-payment of fees, and by expulsion pronounced by the Board for proven failure to commitments made to the Association or for serious reasons, and after the person concerned has been asked to provide explanations to the Board.
Article 5: The General Assembly is made up of active members of the association who are up to date with their fees. It meets at least once every two years, at the time of the Association's biannual colloquium. It is convened at least one month in advance by the Chairman at the request of the Board or at the written request of at least one third of the members of the Association. It decides on the orientations of the Association's activities in coherence with its regulations, approves the annual report presented by the Chairman and the financial report presented by the Treasurer, and renews the Board.

The General Assembly may only deliberate if at least a quarter of the association's members are present or represented. Decisions are taken by a majority of members present or represented. If the quorum is not reached, a second General Assembly will be convened within three months, which may deliberate regardless of the number of members present.

Members who are absent from the General Assembly may appoint another paid-up member as their proxy, or vote by mail or electronic means. The notice convening the General Assembly, sent out at least one month in advance, must contain all the information required for distance voting or the delegation of powers.

Institutional members are members of the General Assembly.

An Extraordinary General Assembly may be called by the Chairman at the request of the Board, or at the written request of one third of the active members. This Extraordinary General Assembly may be held after an Ordinary General Assembly.

Article 6: The Association is run by a Board of no more than seventeen people, elected for four years by the General Assembly and renewed by half at each General Assembly. For the first two years, outgoing members are chosen by lot. Board members may be re-elected.

The Board elects from among its members a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Treasurer (and if necessary a Deputy Treasurer) and a General Secretary (and if necessary a Deputy Secretary). The Chairman may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

The Board meets when convened by the Chairman, as often as necessary for the life of the Association. It sets the membership fees.

Article 7: The Bureau shall set up an Executive Committee as one of its common means of action. The Secretariat, placed under the authority of the Chairman, may include members of the Association who are not members of the Bureau. It may be supported by salaried staff or staff made available by an institution.

Article 8: The Board may propose the General Assembly to adopt or amend internal rules that define the detailed conditions for the implementation of these Rules and regulations, and, in particular, organise the internal working of the Association.

Article 9: The Association's resources comprise membership fees, income from its activities and publications, subsidies from the State, local authorities and public establishments, donations and legacies and other resources authorised by law.

Article 10: These Rules and regulations may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the members present or represented at the General Assembly.

Article 11: Dissolution is decided by the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of members present or represented. The General Assembly then appoints one or more liquidators. The Association's assets may only be transferred to an association with similar objectives.

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## Appendix 3. Board Members 2021-2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Second Name</th>
<th>Institution/Location</th>
<th>Function on the Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sylvie Ayimpam</td>
<td>CEMAF-AMU, Aix-en-Provence, France</td>
<td>APAD/Karthala series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Deridder</td>
<td>LAAP/UCL, Louvain la neuve, Belgium</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seydou Drabo</td>
<td>Univ. Oslo, Oslo, Norway</td>
<td>Animation and membership development, West Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elieth Eyebiyi</td>
<td>LASDEL, Parakou, Bénin</td>
<td>Deputy Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Hahonou</td>
<td>Univ Roskilde, Roskilde, Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melina C. Kalfelis</td>
<td>Univ. Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludovic Kibora</td>
<td>INSS/CNRST, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Vice president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippe Lavigne Delville</td>
<td>IRD, Montpellier, France</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacinthe Mazzocchetti</td>
<td>LAAP/UCL, Louvain, Belgium</td>
<td>Institutional Relations with UCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anneke Newman</td>
<td>ULB (LAMC), Bruxelles, Belgium</td>
<td>Relations with practitioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramatou Ouedraogo</td>
<td>African Population and Health Research Center, Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>Animation and membership development, East Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexis Roy</td>
<td>IMAF/CNRs, Aubervilliers, France</td>
<td>Chief Editor of Anthropologie &amp; développement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Rubbers</td>
<td>Université de Liège, Belgium</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molly Sundberg</td>
<td>Université de Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden</td>
<td>Finance Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almamy Sylla</td>
<td>Université des Lettres e des Sciences Humaines de Bamako, Mali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngna Traore</td>
<td>Institut des Sciences Humaines (ISH), Bamako, Mali</td>
<td>Animation and membership development, West Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Vampo</td>
<td>IRD/LPED, Marseille, France</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary General</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4. Conferences

Les circulations dans le Sud global : ethnographies des échanges mondialisés / Circulations in the global South: Ethnographic explorations of globalized exchanges (Lomé, Togo | 2021)

Migrations, développement et citoyennetés / Migration, development, citizenship (Roskilde, Denmark | 2018)

La fabrique de l’action publique dans les pays « sous régime d’aide ». Acteurs, processus, négociations / The making of public action in countries « under an aid regime ». Stakeholders, processes, negotiations (Cotonou, Benin | 2015)

Les relations d’enquête en contexte de développement ou d’urgence: Accès, risques, savoirs, restitutions / Fieldwork Relations in the context of Development or Emergency: Access, risks, knowledge, restitutions (Montpellier, France | 2013)

Engager l’anthropologie pour le développement et le changement social : pratiques, discours et éthique / Engaging Anthropology for Development and Social Change (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso | 2010)


Entreprises et entrepreneurs en quête de normes (Yaoundé, Cameroon | 2005)

La gouvernance au quotidien : les relations entre services publics et collectifs et leurs usagers (Leyden, The Netherlands | 2002)

Les interactions rural-urbain : circulation et mobilisation des ressources (Saint-Louis, Senegal | 2000)

Décentralisation, pouvoirs locaux, réseaux sociaux (Cotonou, Bénin | 1998)

Décentralisation et pouvoirs locaux (Louvain la neuve, Belgique | 1997)

Le développement négocié : courtiers, savoirs, technologies (Stuttgart, Allemagne | 1996)

Les sciences sociales et l’expertise en développement (Bamako, Mali | 1994)

Socio-Anthropologie des organisations et associations paysannes (Montpellier, France | 1992)

L’anthropologie du développement comme ambition théorique. Réunion fondaterice (Paris, France | 1991)
Appendix 5. From the APAD Bulletin to the journal Anthropology & Development
Appendix 6. Latest publications

Tania Murray Li
Agir pour les autres
Gouvernementalité, développement et pratique du politique

Marion Fresia et Philippe Lavigne Delville (dir.)
Au cœur des mondes de l’aide internationale
 Regards et postures ethnographiques

Philippe Lavigne Delville
Aide internationale et sociétés civiles au Niger