



## Editorial

### The Paradox of Competitive Funding in Science

Science faces many challenges today; not all of them are easily solved and some take forms and have impacts which have yet to be understood: the role of Science in promoting quality of life, human dignity and human rights; the definition of “Excellence” and the validity of results produced by science; the legitimacy of scientific knowledge in relation to other knowledge(s); the multidisciplinary perspective when faced with renewed attempts of hegemony from various fields; the relation of Science and the Market; and the generational renewal of the scientific community. There are many challenges, but there are no easy answers or solutions. Science is a big puzzle, and its pieces do not always fit together easily.

Science funding is an unavoidable element in all these challenges. In recent years, there has been a global decrease in the funding available, at both European and national levels, as well as from the private sector. This reduction has been attributed to the global economic and financial crisis. In this context, Science is expected to come up with “innovative” contributions that can help overcome the crisis. In other words, at the same time that the available resources are reduced, with devastating effects to institutions, human resources and funding instruments, paradoxically there is a demand for responses that can contribute to overcoming the crisis, with “miracle cures” designed to create added value in markets (i.e., new products).

The paradox of Science producing assets that promote economic growth has become a universal solution, with unpredictable results. Damage to the production of a Public Science is already evident in aspects such as the control and concentration of scientific production based on an alleged “excellence” that further increases inequality in accessing knowledge and available resources, and widens the gap between scientific fields, regions, countries and geographical areas. As with social inequality, the inequality of scientific production is reaching worrying proportions.

The Centre for Social Studies (CES) has developed a great capacity to obtain external funding, thus consolidating the different dimensions it develops: research; training and qualification of human resources; publication; dissemination; and extension activities. Common to all these dimensions is the strategy of scientific job-creation, which requires generating the necessary know-how for competitive funding (peer-reviewed) from, for example, the European Research Council (ERC), Marie Curie Fellowships, Horizon 2020, FCT Researcher, FCT Projects, PhD Scholarships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships programs.

This success of CES stems from several factors: definition of scientific priorities; quality of human resources; capability of the support services; exchange of experiences; and teamwork (scientific and technical). Individual success depends on our collective engagement.

*João Paulo Dias*  
Executive Director

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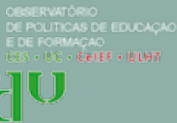
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**Observatory for Education Policies and Professional Development**

OPEDU ([www.op-edu.eu](http://www.op-edu.eu)) is an Observatory focused on education and training, developing a multi-layered work comprising: i) gathering and analysis of data and systematic legislation relating to education and training; ii) direct intervention with agents engaged in everyday reality practice and dealing with the effects of changes in these two fields; and iii) applied research projects.

The relationship between these three components implies interventions with institutions, formal and informal spaces of education and training institutions, groups and individuals. Op.Edu aims to collaborate with these agents when they request our involvement in public debates, field analysis, preparation of reports examining diverse types of situations affecting the realization of a democratic education for all – from basic education to higher education, through the (now absent) adult education and vocational training and also through the professional training of teachers and young adults in qualification, which has become increasingly utilitarian and selective. Research projects involving field and academic partners also comprise a dimension of the work of the Observatory.

Data on public policies is published in an annual report. The research is also released in articles in scientific journals and other writings for the scientific community, trade unions, schools and the regular press. Interventions are multidimensional and seek to give support to education/training partners and make data public available for a better understanding of the framework of opportunities, difficulties, challenges and contradictions experienced by actors in everyday life.

The governance of higher education institutions, based on the RJIES legal framework, is an example of what we observe. We have been monitoring the governance of public universities since 2011, developing questionnaires, conducting interviews and leading public debates. In 2014 we published (with Coimbra University Press) some results from these activities. In 2015 we are conducting three public debates (in Coimbra, Braga and Lisbon), seeking to broaden and enhance public discussion.



Public debate on "Governance of Public Universities" – Coimbra, 2015

**Observatory of Risk**

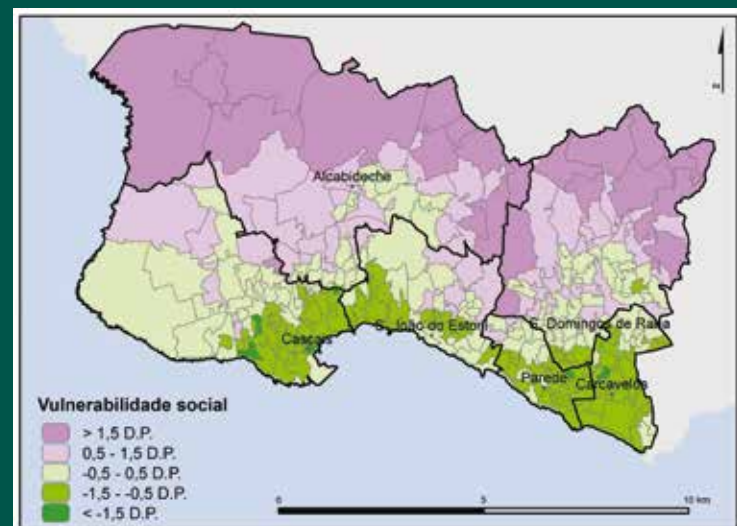
OSIRIS has focused its activities mainly on applying the CES social vulnerability index to Portuguese municipalities. The CES social vulnerability index permits us to go beyond the standard analysis of exposure or biophysical vulnerability, and to take into account social resilience and infrastructural support capabilities. This has been accomplished in full partnership with concerned municipalities in order to include social vulnerability mapping and results in local planning and municipal civil protection prevention plans. The issue of social vulnerability analysis and application at a municipal and local level has been underdeveloped in Portugal, and the CES Observatory of Risk has emphasized its importance under the recommendations of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction discussed in Sendai.

The objective of this work is to integrate social science research concerning social vulnerability into emergency and risk decision management. We argue that this integration has to take into account the role of scale and the dynamics of territories at different levels of analysis.

Studies of Cascais and Alvaiázere municipalities' social vulnerability to disasters have already been completed and one for Lagos municipality will be completed during 2015.

Another line of action for the CES Observatory of Risk is concerned with a broader reflection on the role of governments in disasters and catastrophes and the issues this raises related to citizenship and the right to have rights. In effect, events like the European heat wave in 2003, Hurricane Katrina in the United States in 2005, Fukushima in Japan in 2011, among others, have shown that, from the assertion of a supposedly universal citizenship, what has emerged is a citizenship that survives in the shadow of states ever determined to remain bigger than their citizens.

Western theories of citizenship emphasise the idea of active and competent citizens, ensuring that those who do not have the resources to take up proactive and affirmative citizenship remain invisible. Full, inclusive citizenship implies that people and groups situated in the interstices of sociotechnical alignments become visible and involved in the collective task of constructing a shared world beyond the politics of survival and fear revealed by public policies after big disasters or catastrophes.



## New Approved Projects

**Title:** Culture and Urban Development Initiative - Survey on Policy Framework in Portuguese Speaking Countries

**Principal Investigator:** Walter Rossa

**Funding Entity:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

**Title:** Analysis and Evaluation of Child and Youth Protection Committees in the City of Lisbon

**Principal Investigator:** João Pedroso

**Funding Entity:** Municipality of Lisbon

## Concluded Projects

**Title:** Scoping Study to Inform DFID Support to MIC Activities to Engage with and Support the Private Sector (e-BAU)

**Principal Investigator:** Maria Manuel Leitão Marques

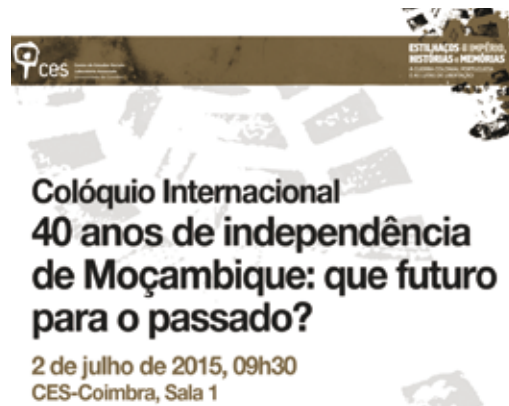
**Funding Entity:** Department for International Development (DFID), UK Government

CES offers a **sound and visual record** of academic and scientific events that can be accessed through Biblioteca Norte|Sul (<http://www.ces.uc.pt/biblioteca>), Canal CES (<http://saladeimprensa.ces.uc.pt>) and iTunesU (<http://www.itunes.pt>)

CES frequently offers scientific employment opportunities, available at **Opportunities** (<http://www.ces.uc.pt/opportunidades>).

CES will open applications for **Research Integration Internships** in November. This activity is intended for graduate students interested in establishing contact with the research centre and assisting with its research projects, observatories and research groups

The publication **CEScontexto** is permanently open to proposals on any theme. Proposals must follow the publication rules, available at <http://www.ces.uc.pt/publicacoes/cescontexto>, and should be sent to [cescontexto@ces.uc.pt](mailto:cescontexto@ces.uc.pt).



### International Colloquium

#### Mozambique, 40 Years of Independence: What Future for the Past?

July 2, 2015, Room 1, CES-Coimbra

This colloquium aimed to present and discuss the results of two research projects: "ALCORA - Secret alliances and imagined maps: Portuguese Colonial War on the Southern African chessboard" and "The *comprometidos*: questioning the future of the past in Mozambique". Throughout most of its short history, the Mozambican State has pursued a nation-building policy that includes the political adoption of an official history grounded on a set of public (and intensely publicized) memories of its colonial past, both recent and distant. The State sought to eliminate or make invisible the diversity of memories generated by the complex social interactions between the colonizers and colonized over the long period of Portuguese colonialism. This colloquium sought to analyse the contemporary debates on Mozambique, a post-colonial Nation-State, a study that leads to discussing the options and the underlying reasons that turn the delimitation of borders and the policies of belonging and citizenship into open conflict spaces.

### Exhibition and debate

#### Launch of EJ Atlas Portugal and Forum on Environmental Conflicts

July 7, 2015, Teatro da Cerca de São Bernardo (Coimbra)

This event included a small exhibition alluding to the environmental conflicts that exist in the Portuguese territories, a short presentation of the EJ (Environmental Justice) Atlas Portugal map and a forum with citizens, associations and movements involved in the past and present conflicts covered in the Atlas. The event also publically launched the Map of Environmental Conflicts and Mobilization in Portugal, collected by the EJ Atlas project: <http://ejatlas.org/featured/portugal>.



### 1st Conference

#### Non-Monogamies and Contemporary Intimacies

September 25-27, 2015, Lisbon

This year, 2015, marked the official launch of the Non-Monogamies and Contemporary Intimacies, a project intended to be continued and replicated in other places in upcoming years. More than a single conference, it aimed to create a platform to encourage European and worldwide research on (consensual) non-monogamies and other under-researched topics dealing with contemporary intimacies, like asexuality and a-romanticism.

The International Organizing Committee gathered a multitude of researchers from around the world, and the 2015 Conference was co-organized by two Portuguese research centres: CICS.NOVA and CES (through the research project INTIMATE). The conference was hosted by the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon.



### 6th CES International Seminar on the Foundations of Economics

#### Economic Expertise and the "Real World"

September 28, 2015, CIUL Auditorium – Lisbon

Economic issues are very often the most crucial ones in the political agenda, and economists are particularly well positioned to speak and give advice on these topics in a qualified manner. Through their advice and by inducing institutional change, economists put into practice their perspectives and propositions about the "real world" and about how it must conform to an idealized representation of the workings of the economy. What is the relationship between the economist as a scientist and the economist as an expert? What is the role played by the scientific community and experts in the justification and implementation of policies prescribed in the Memorandum? What role do journalists play in the public support of those policies? What are the main strategies of justification deployed by international organisations such as the IMF when facing the unexpected consequences of certain events/policies? And how do economists change (or not) their minds in reaction to real world events? Furthermore, due to the relevance of economics in the shaping of public policies, and the impact of economic policies in peoples' lives and wellbeing, the developments within this field are of public interest. To what extent, given the institutional configurations of the two domains of economic knowledge production (academia and the public sphere), can we talk about objectivity?

Thematic dossier

# ERC Consolidator Grants

Two European Research Council (ERC) Consolidator Grants, worth approximately 2 million euros each, were awarded to two research projects of the Centre for Social Studies (CES) at the University of Coimbra, coordinated, respectively, by Margarida Calafate Ribeiro and Helena Machado. The ERC grants, with the support of the EU, fund cutting-

edge research in Europe and have been granted to very few scientists in Portugal. Thus, this double award for studies conducted at the Centre for Social Studies is very significant, and representative of the quality and innovation of projects in the field of cultural studies and social studies of forensic genetics and criminology.

## MEMOIRS - Children of Empires and European Postmemories



Margarida Calafate Ribeiro, Principal Investigator

MEMOIRS will offer a radical, alternative and innovative vision of contemporary European history, drawing on its colonial legacies. The project's primary aim is to show how the decolonization process affected and continues to affect Europe as a conglomerate of former colonial powers through memories transferred to subsequent generations by both the colonized and the colonizer. The project is based on the position that colonial experience is the defining feature of several European national identities and aims to interrogate its incorporation into different national narratives through the processes of inherited memory.

MEMOIRS will break new ground by focusing on the inherited memories of children and grandchildren of the generation that lived through the dying days of colonialism, the struggles for independence and the decolonization process. Through this focus, the project aims to demonstrate that colonialism never ends with those who enforced or suffered it. Traces of a colonial mindset impregnate generations to come and understanding those traces is what motivates this project. It points to a relation to the past mediated by both historical knowledge and a strong subjective investment manifest in family narratives in which the imagination of a non-experienced past

becomes the privileged ground for identity construction and intercultural role-playing both within Europe and on the North-South axis.

By conducting interviews with the children of both those who came from the colonies and those who fought to retain them in three European countries, and by studying public displays of inter-generational memory, the project aims to offer new insights into the European postcolonial collective memory. Research into the patterns of representation of the violence of past encounters will produce a suitable framework for understanding the web of intercultural relationships undergirding European identity today.

The project will study the French, Portuguese and Belgian cases, offering a comparative analysis. It will address an important topic related to current European post-imperial self-

awareness and the continent's historical position in the world, and will interrogate the concepts of transgenerational memory and postmemory, adapting them to postcolonial studies and contexts. This is a comparative project that

will illuminate how inter-generational memories still structure the identities of the three nations under analysis and it is expected that it will provide a framework for further studies in other national contexts.

The project results will demonstrate the importance of the social sciences and humanities in the study of human relationships and in the search for solutions to the impediments on political success and social cohesion in European societies marked by both respect for difference as well as individual liberty—core values at the heart of the European ideal.



## EXCHANGE - Forensic Geneticists and the Transnational Exchange of DNA data in the EU: Engaging Science with Social Control, Citizenship and Democracy



Helena Machado, Principal Investigator

Large computerized DNA databases are assuming a prominent role in security agendas in the European Union (EU). EU Law obliges Member States to create the conditions for reciprocal automated searching for the purpose of combating cross-border crime, terrorism and illegal immigration. The *Exchange* project will approach the cultural, social and political dimensions of this securitization process.

Forensic geneticists play a crucial role in this scenario of surveillance of criminality. In fact, they are the main drivers in the creation of technical-scientific harmonisation enabling DNA data exchange. One foundation of this phenomenon is the belief in the capacity of science to overcome social, cultural and political differences in the EU. The *Exchange* project aims to critically examine this neutralisation of the political and the economic dimensions. To achieve this purpose, the project will explore the views held by forensic geneticists in relation to the transnational DNA data exchange. In particular, it will examine how these key stakeholders attribute meanings to controversial domains of control of “suspect populations” and the respective implications on citizenship and democracy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The *Exchange* project is lead by Helena Machado and involves a team composed by two post-doctoral researchers, four PhD students and one research manager. Over five years, the team will attain two main goals: 1) to provide a general picture of transnational



DNA data exchange in the EU; and 2) to develop an in-depth comparative approach involving the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and the U.K. The study will produce novel critical theoretical tools on the basis of empirically grounded research comprising interviews, ethnographic observation and analysis of criminal cases.

*Exchange* aims to stimulate interdisciplinary dialogue between the social sciences and the forensic genetics, and to create new dynamics of cooperation between different academic disciplines. The team will benefit from the support of a scientific advisory board composed by internationally renowned forensic experts and social scientists. External consultants from diverse professional areas related to transnational criminal justice cooperation in the EU will also be involved.

Questions of public importance will be discussed; for example, the research team intends to stimulate public debate on the role of science and technology in surveillance apparatuses. The results obtained will impact governance and policy-making related to transnational cooperation in criminal investigation and broader security issues.

We expect *Exchange* will also be of value in the development of the next generations of scientists. Through this project it will be possible to promote intensive training and long-term engagement of early career researchers in the still emerging – but already vibrant – field of social studies of forensic genetics.



Horizon 2020  
European Union funding  
for Research & Innovation





## Doctoral programmes and advanced training

### Doctoral Programmes and advanced training



[www.ces.uc.pt/doutoramentos](http://www.ces.uc.pt/doutoramentos)

The Centre for Social Studies hosts a wide range of Doctoral Programmes from the University of Coimbra, in partnership with its faculties and other universities, thus boosting the synergies created by the advanced research developed here.

Students have access to a research environment of excellence, which is validated by successive evaluations carried out by international panels. In this intense academic environment, numerous projects are developed, as well as international conferences and seminars.

All programmes include an intensive first curricular year, which provides structured supervision of the student's scientific evolution through curricular research seminars as well as privileged access to internationally renowned guests in various areas of study. All the programmes' curricular plans are adapted to the Bologna model.

Students from the CES Doctoral Programmes also benefit from a range of specific resources, such as Library Norte|Sul, an electronic publication entitled *Cabo dos Trabalhos*, CES Summer Schools and a conference of the doctoral students at CES, which saw its 5th edition take place in 2015.

Doctoral students can access the doctoral regime cooperatively within existing or future agreements with other universities.

#### Cities and Urban Cultures

**Cultural Heritages of Portuguese Influence**

**Democracy in the Twenty-first Century**

**Discourses: Culture, History and Society**

**Feminist Studies**

**Governance, Knowledge, and Innovation**

**Human Rights in Contemporary Societies**

**International Politics and Conflict Resolution**

**Law, Justice, and Citizenship in the Twenty-first Century**

**Labour Relations, Social Inequalities and Trade Unionism**

**Postcolonialisms and Global Citizenship**

**Territory, Risk and Public Policies**

**For more information, please contact**  
[doutoramentos@ces.uc.pt](mailto:doutoramentos@ces.uc.pt)

### Post-Doctoral Researchers



#### Antonio Jesús Aguiló Bonet

PhD in Social Sciences and Humanities, University of the Balearic Islands, Spain

Project: Democracy Beyond the Polls: New Political Languages and Practices in Southern European Countries (Portugal, Spain and Italy)



#### Andréa da Rosa Sampaio

PhD in Urbanism, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Project: Salvaguarda do Patrimônio Urbanístico: investigação sobre experiências de Reabilitação Urbana em Portugal e Itália



#### Filipe Santos

PhD in Sociology, University of Minho, Portugal

Project: EXCHANGE – Forensic Geneticists and the Transnational Exchange of DNA Data in the EU: Engaging Science with Social Control, Citizenship and Democracy



#### Gabriela Maia Rebouças

PhD in Law, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Project: As metodologias de observação de políticas públicas de acesso a direitos e à justiça: um fluxo de experiências entre Brasil e Portugal



#### Luciane Ribeiro Dias Gonçalves

PhD in Education, State University of Campinas, Brazil

Project: Imagens de África e de sua diáspora nos livros didáticos, dos anos iniciais do ensino fundamental – um estudo comparativo entre Brasil e Portugal



#### Marta Pimenta Velloso

PhD in Public Health, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Brazil

Project: Metodologia Qualitativa e Abordagens Participativas na Construção do Conhecimento Interdisciplinar em Saúde nas Escolas Públicas do Território de Manguinhos



#### Rafaela Granja

PhD in Sociology, University of Minho, Portugal

Project: EXCHANGE – Forensic Geneticists and the Transnational Exchange of DNA Data in the EU: Engaging Science with Social Control, Citizenship and Democracy

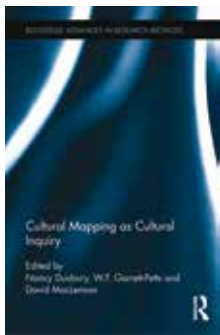


#### Roberta Holanda Maschietto

PhD in Peace Studies, Bradford University, UK

Project: Peace Internalisation: Subjectivities of Peace and Power in Post-War Mozambique and Timor-Leste

Publications



Revista Crítica de Ciências Sociais

www.ces.uc.pt/rccs

Issue No. 106

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Ed.: Maria Paula Meneses

**Memórias de violências: Que futuro para o passado?**

Maria Paula Meneses

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Maria Paula Meneses

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Benedito Machava

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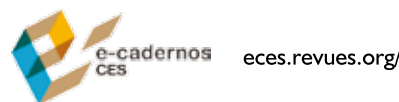
Teresa Cruz e Silva

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**Visões de Justiça a partir das Teologias Feministas**

“... que não haja indigentes entre vós.” –

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Ana Maria Castro Sánchez

Credits

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Coordination | Alexandra Pereira, Nancy Duxbury and Pedro Araújo

Support |

