Towards a translocal resilience perspective?
Conceptual reflections and empirical insights

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1. Migration as **livelihood strategy / delocalization** of rural livelihoods (Rigg 2006, Rigg et al. 2012)

2. Translocal networks connect **places of origin and destination**... (Greiner & Sakdapolrak 2013, Brickel & Datta 2011)

3. ...and have the **potential to foster resilience** to climate related risks. (Sakdapolrak 2014, Scheffran et al. 2012)
1.1 Translocal networks & resilience

1. What is the composition and distribution of translocal networks?

2. What structure do translocal networks have and what „flows“ are channeled through them?

3. How do translocal networks evolve in a temporal perspective?
1.2 Research concept

**Capacity:**
- cope
- adapt

**Network:**
- Support Networks
- Innovation Networks
- Governance Networks

**Ties:**
- Labor, Advice, Finance
- Knowledge, Information
- Influence

**Nodes:**
- Household
- Farmer
- Stakeholder

**Translocal perspective**

(Keck & Sakdapolrak 2013) (Wasserman & Faust 1994)

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2.1 Support Networks: Participatory Mapping

Actor-groups:
- Household member
- Relatives
- Acquaintance
- Social groups & Institutions

Type of support:
- Labor
- Info
- Finance

Past risk
Future scenario
2.2 Support Networks: Composition & distribution

Buriram: Households N=11
- Local 40%  
- District 30%  
- National 20%  
- International 10%

Phitsanulok: Households N=11
- Local 40%  
- District 30%  
- National 20%  
- International 10%

Udon Thani: Households N=13
- Local 40%  
- District 30%  
- National 20%  
- International 10%
2.3 Support Networks: Temporal dynamics

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3.1 Innovation Networks: Questionnaire

Questionnaires: identifying network alters

Alters-List: keeping track on further interviewees
3.2 Innovation Networks: Advice Seeking

Seeking for advice (in-degree)
- Relatively equal distribution of information sources
- Core-periphery structure: actors in the center tend to have slightly more information sources
- Advice mostly stems from the local level (village)

Ban Gluai, Udon Thani Province
Interviews: N=61
Providing advice (out-degree)

- Core-periphery structure: Few central actors providing more information
- Actors distant to the center / with mostly external sources tend not to provide information to the core group
- Active advising actors have (mostly) external connections / experience

**Praguy:**
- Medium/big sugar cane + rice farming
- Head of Agricultural Bank Group in Mo3.
- Focal Point for agr. extension staff / institutions
- Receives many trainings (leadership)

**Boonpheng:**
- Well known sugar cane farmer
- Open minded, inspiration from his family in Loei

**Wongnarin:**
- Communication Designer, returned back from BKK
- Head of rice berry group
- Externally connected going to fairs, etc.

**Sungniam:**
- Example for rice sowing / cutting (learned form Khon Kaen)

**Agr. Bank / Agr. Office**
- Extension staff
- Loans / Trainings
4.2 Outlook

What does this mean in terms of “translocal resilience”?

Capacity to cope
- Translocal ties are relevant for coping (in particular financial support)
- ...but the local level was and will remains the main source of coping capacity (fallback option)

Capacity to adapt
- Information about new crops / technologies is transmitted by highly localized networks (observe & follow)
- Information is transmitted by few brokers positioned between internal and internal sources of information

Competing capacities?
- Coping (e.g. sending money) might help preserving the status quo and prevent adaptation (e.g. changing crops / techniques)
- Is agricultural change really driven by processes of adaptation or rather by coping (only if no other choice)?
Thank you for your attention!
Literature & Links

TransRe-Project:
- www.transre.org
- facebook.com/TransReProject
- @TransReProject

Literature:
- Rigg et al. (2012): Joining the Dots of Agrarian Change in Asia: A 25 Year View from Thailand.
- Scheffran et al. (2012): Migration as a contribution to resilience and innovation in climate adaptation: Social networks and co-development in Northwest Africa.
- Schönhuth et al. (2013): Visuelle Netzwerkforschung.