

## 論文審査の結果の要旨および担当者

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論 文 題 目

**Negotiating Technocracy in Peace Work: The Case of a Civil Society Network in the Philippines**

(平和構築活動におけるテクノクラシーについての交渉 – フィリピンの市民社会ネットワークの事例)

論文審査担当者

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# 論文審査の結果の要旨

## 1. 論文の概要と構成

This dissertation questions the assertion that peace work has become technocratic, a major claim in the literature on liberal peacebuilding. The author conducts an extensive review of the research surrounding the emergence of peacebuilding from international development efforts and how templates for international development projects have been grafted onto peace work, often with unsatisfactory results. However, using an inductive approach with a network of Filipino civil society organizations as the units of analysis, the author argues that the claims that technocratic concerns dominate peacebuilding efforts are exaggerated by breaking her analysis into two areas that she identifies as administrative and substantive technocracy. While in her analysis there is a case to be made that administrative aspects of peace work are apt to be controlled by technocratic concerns, she also illustrates that in the substantive work grassroots organizations working for peace often exercise high levels of agency and negotiate around technocratic hurdles with the assistance of Filipino chapters of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) that she argues help the smaller organizations cope with the technocratic burdens imposed by donors requiring accountability. The author's analysis further calls into question the tendency in the literature to paint a global/local divide between donors and receiving organizations in stark terms of dominance and compliance, showing that intermediary agencies like the Filipino chapters of INGOs serve to mediate between global and local actors, a level of analysis that is missing in comparable literature and constitutes one of several original contributions coming from this dissertation.

The dissertation is composed of eight chapters. Chapter One describes the background for the study, the definitions of terminology used, the conceptual framework, and other relevant elements of a dissertation, such as the research objectives and questions. Chapter Two is the literature review that encompasses the emergence of technocratic practices as an aspect of modern society, the use of technocracy in international development, and the adaptation of such practices for peace work. Chapter Three is a detailed examination of the organization of civil society organizations in peace work and the tensions that exist between activities and proving legitimacy to act. Chapter Four expands upon the themes of the previous chapter by examining the rules and regulations governing civil society organizations in the Philippines, the history of conflict in that country, and the multiple ways in which civil society organizations attempt to contribute to establishing and maintaining peace. Chapters Five and Six form the bulk of the original research of this dissertation and reflect the author's contribution to the body of literature by drawing clear distinctions between how the organizations in the CSO network she analyzed deal with the categories of administrative

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and substantive technocracy in peace work. These two chapters use qualitative evidence gathered from key informant interviews with representatives of peace-oriented CSOs as well as the documentary evidence that supports the author's arguments, such as organizational guidelines and funding requisites from donors. Using these pieces of evidence the author puts forth a strong argument that the dominance of technocracy argued in other research on peace building is likely exaggerated and too tied to a vision of global donor-local recipient that creates a power imbalance that fatally hinders peace work on the ground. Rather, she uncovers evidence that supporting organizations (in this case, the Filipino branches of INGOs) serve as useful mediators between international donors and local grassroots actors, helping the latter comply with or in some cases skirt around the technocratic requirements of the former. This in turn allows grassroots organizations to focus better on the things they do well on the ground rather than constantly have to be fulfilling administrative requirements to keep funds flowing. In addition, she shows that organizations that are self-supporting often can ignore technocratic requirements all together, with the exception of registering as legitimate organizations and following the basic rules of organizational propriety. Drawing from the conclusions reached in Chapters Five and Six, the author summarizes her main argument for the limits of technocratic takeover in peace building and how her findings challenge some of the main arguments in related literature. Finally, a short concluding chapter recaps the research objective and questions and how her study has answered them, and what it ultimately reveals about the role of technocracy in peace work.

The examination was conducted on January 25, 2021, using the Zoom platform.

### 2. 評価

This paper warrants consideration for the original approach it takes to examining a complex issue affecting peacebuilding. It used a well thought-out methodological approach to examine a CSO network and the analysis of the evidence gathered is sound. The researcher's division of technocracy into administrative and substantive categories adds nuance to a black-and-white portrayal of technocracy as an obstacle to peace work and constitutes an important original contribution to the literature. Similarly, the researcher's findings call into question the global/local dichotomy present in previous studies that posits a one-way power relationship with technocratic requirements used as a tool that controls local actors to conform to the wishes of global actors. Her introduction of the support organization category that links grassroots and international donor organizations demonstrates that the view in the literature is perhaps overly simplified, which represents another aspect of this research's originality and contribution to the field.

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However, the dissertation had the following areas where improvement is advised by committee members:

1. It is not clear where this research fits into a global discussion about peace work or if its findings are applicable to other countries.
2. Some of the key terms used need to be more clearly defined. For example, a more thorough explanation of the term technocracy needs to be provided with regard to its conceptual genealogy and how it has been implemented differently over time compared to this specific study.
3. The CSO network studied needs to be more thoroughly contextualized in the world of CSOs in the Philippines.
4. The potential policy implications of the findings were not addressed.

However, these points are issues that the author should address in order to deepen the research on peace building and civil society in the future, and do not detract from the value or originality of this paper. This dissertation is judged to have sufficient originality and academic value for a doctoral dissertation.

### 3. 判定 合格

Based on the results of the above examination, this paper is judged to be worthy of a Ph.D. (Philosophy in International Development) degree.