



# LUCID

Lund University Centre of Excellence for Integration of  
Social and Natural Dimensions of Sustainability

## **Early Career Researchers Conference: Integrating the Social and Natural Dimensions of Sustainability**

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# Collection of Abstracts

### **CONTENT:**

**Session 1: Breaking out of Sustainability Impasses - page 2-8**

**Session 2: Across Levels and Scales + Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 1) - page 9-14**

**Session 3: From Research to Practice + Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 2) - page 15-20**

**Session 4: Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 3) - page 21-24**

**Address and map of venues: page 25**

# Session 1: Breaking out of Sustainability Impasses

Session: Breaking out of Sustainability Impasses		
Sub-session: Intersection of sustainability problems		
Wednesday 8 October 2014, 15:30 – 17:30, Room: Josephson bldg., 316 Maathai		
Time	Author	Title
15:30 – 16:00	Maryam Nastar	Urban livelihoods in informal settlements: challenges and opportunities
<p><b>Abstract:</b> Islamshahr, one of the largest informal settlements in the south of Tehran, Iran, has been a destination for immigrants of rural areas and small towns over the last three decades following the unprecedented trend of urbanization in Tehran. Soil contamination caused by industrial activities close to the residential areas as well as poor housing and intermittent water supply are some of the issues that residents of Islamshahr have to deal with on a daily basis. In addressing such social and environmental problems, this paper aims to study and conceptualize the barriers and opportunities to practices of citizenship around water access and sanitation wherein collective agency is argued to be an alternative for enhancing collective control over civic services, for equalizing political participation, and ultimately, for improving the living standards for the urban poor. The notion of collective agency is based on the theoretical understanding of contentious performances, in which participants in contention innovate new ways of claim-makings that are often drawn from learned and historically grounded experiences. The paper, thus, should be seen as an attempt in creating new ways of framing and reframing problems and potential resolutions to collectively steer humanity towards a more sustainable future by breaking out of sustainability impasses.</p>		
16:00 – 16:30	Lisa Moran & Henrike Rau	‘Ways of seeing, ways of knowing’: Knowledge Cultures, Sustainability Discourses and Expert-Local Participation in the West of Ireland
<p><b>Abstract:</b> This paper focuses upon lay public knowledge, concepts of sustainability and discourses of participation that prevail in Connemara, a predominantly rural community in the West of Ireland. Throughout this paper, it is argued that a deeper appreciation of ‘knowledge cultures’ (Tsouvaliset al. 2000) and local sustainability discourses is critical for understanding how environmental policies are ‘framed’ at local level, and how deliberative strategies affect processes of knowledge-exchange between rural dwellers, scientists and policy actors. Drawing on qualitative and ethnographic data collected by the lead author between 2004 and 2010 in EU, national and local government, scientific arenas and in rural Ireland, this paper argues that there are marked differences and similarities in how such actors conceptualise sustainability, affecting how arguments play out, and the (re)-emergence of discourses and knowledge claims in participatory settings.</p> <p>Drawing on in-depth qualitative evidence, the paper shows that in Connemara, sustainability is frequently defined as the preservation of local ways of life which are seen as place-specific to the region. Such sustainability ideals both shape and reflect citizen trust in local, national and EU policy-makers. Furthermore, cultural understandings about sustainability affect the social acceptability of</p>		

various types of participatory initiatives implemented in the region. Local citizenries express favourable attitudes towards experts who are seen to possess local knowledge and as promoting social and environmental practices, distinctive to the study region. Overall, this paper argues that enhancing sustainability goals in (inter)-national policy agendas requires moving beyond strictly anthropocentric notions of society and space and static knowledge dichotomies which promote ideals about an objectified, knowable and independent scientific reality that is essentially ‘removed’ from local knowledge. Qualitative and ethnographic research on rural lives, knowledge and community protests have much to offer political and scientific debates about how sustainable development might be achieved, yielding knowledge on alternative ways of knowing and strategies that both help and hinder conservation at local level.

16:30 – 17:00	Ellinor Isgren	
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**Abstract:** There has long been a dominant model of agricultural development equating progress and modernity with the substitution of human labor and agroecosystem complexity with various forms of inputs, and around the world this process has been encouraged by policy measures. In Uganda, sustainable development of the agricultural sector is seen by the government as key for economic development and poverty reduction, but agricultural policy emphasizes the modernization and commercialization of agriculture while largely ignoring the concerns raised regarding problems environmental sustainability and social equity rooted in the conventional productivist paradigm. Such concerns have resulted in calls for alternative models of agricultural development, often drawing on the scientific and political work done around the concept of agroecology and requesting the promotion and scaling-up of agroecological practices and principles. This qualitative study explores the experiences of Ugandan agricultural professionals trained in agroecology at university level, and aims to identify barriers to the promotion of agroecology across different levels and among different stakeholders. Findings suggest that the primary focus on practice and on farmer communities – while crucial – needs to be increasingly coupled with broader advocacy for changed policy incentives, including those shaping the agricultural research and extension system. Ugandan advocates of agricultural development committed to the principles of agroecology need to be prepared to grapple with fundamental ideas around development, modernity and sustainability in what some interviewees referred to as a war against powerful interests. The study discusses some potential routes forward for these actors, as well as key issues for future research.

**Keywords:** Agroecology, agricultural development, Uganda, change agents.

17:00 – 17:30	Molly MacGregor	A Label of Quality and Rebellion: Direct Trade coffee
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**Abstract:** Ecolabels are one possible tool for breaking out of sustainability impasses. I explore the case of Direct Trade coffee; a developing label that is gaining popularity in specialty coffee globally and is understudied. This research explores the justifying discourses used by those involved in Direct Trade coffee, then examines Direct Trade from different theoretical approaches, such as direct trade as social movement and direct trade as commodification. Text and visual images from all Direct Trade roaster websites in Scandinavia as well as three founding Direct Trade roasters in the United States were collected. Additionally semi-structured interviews will be conducted with Direct Trade roasters, retailers, consumers, growers, and non-Direct Trade specialty coffee experts. These

materials will then be analyzed using critical discourse analysis and content analysis. In this research I will identify themes within Direct Trade, comparing its development in Scandinavia and the United States. Through the analysis I work towards finding ways in which challenges facing Direct Trade are similar to challenges facing conventional commodities and identifying what is different within Direct Trade that could potentially contribute to meeting such challenges.

**Keywords:** Ecolabel, sustainability, Direct Trade, coffee.

**Session: Breaking out of Sustainability Impasses**

**Sub-session:** Knowledge Gaps

**Wednesday 8 October 2014, 15:30 – 17:30, Room : Josephson bldg., 314 Ostrom**

Time	Author	Title
15:30 – 16:00	Elena Ridolfi	Challenges and New Research Directions for the social and physical dimension of Water Governance in Tourist Coastal Areas.

**Abstract:** Many of the world's coastal cities are becoming increasingly urban and many of them are shifting towards tourism, one of the fastest growing global economic sectors. Water is a key element for development and sustaining urban functions and new tourism facilities. However, as new urban developments grow in complexity, dense networks of water flows intensify within the urban tissue and pose a major challenge for urban water governance.

Recent evidence has called for new discourses and representations of water cycle in urban environments and its governance model. Geographers and political ecologists, in particular, have put forward the concept of the "hydrosocial cycle" which integrates both the physical and socio-political nature of water and the links among the social, political, cultural, and economic systems and how they govern different flows of water through societies, shaping the formation of urban environments.

This contribution argue that research in urban water management and governance has mostly been from a functional and physical perspective, and more recently from a social and critical perspective concerning who in society benefits from water resources and who controls and governs it. Moreover, the way by which water flows, circulates, interacts and interweaves in urban systems dominated by tourism models (for example, mass tourism), has been little investigated in conceptual and methodological terms and through the hydrosocial cycle concept.

It presents the main findings from a PhD research by showing how the integration of the social and physical dimension in the analysis of the hydro-social cycle and relations may allow a better manage and govern of water resources.

The research was applied on selected Mediterranean coastal city-cases. It concludes that additional research integrating the social and natural dimensions of water governance is needed if we are interested in the sustainability of water resources affected by mass tourism model, as a new

<p>dominant model of growth. It also provides with theoretical and methodological ideas for conducting future research.</p>		
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Water Governance; Sustainability, Tourism, Coastal Cities; Mediterranean region.</p>		
16:00 – 16:30	Kevin M. Adams & SandraMarquart-Pyatt	Biophilic Spaces and Sustainable Communities; lessons from two London case studies
<p><b>Abstract:</b> The noble goal of developing sustainability (moving society forward, with environmental, economic, and social necessities in mind) has been dramatically stifled in recent years. At the interface of the natural and built, urban areas in particular have struggled to operationalise these ‘sustainable’ ideals, as improvements of built spaces and infrastructures often seem to be at odds with local environmental needs. To overcome this impasse, a radical re-examination of the built environment is required. Biophilic space design captures this transformative tone on a theoretical level, but sizable gaps exist in terms of practical application. This paper will utilise two London case studies to explore contextualised connections between biophilic spaces and sustainable community development, drawing on expertise from environmental sociology, development studies, and political ecology. Contemporary gaps in knowledge will be highlighted, in addition to strengths of the biophilic space design framework.</p>		
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Biophilia, Space Design, Community Development, Urban Environment, Case Studies, Sustainability Impasses, London</p>		
16:30 – 17:00	<b>John Harlow</b> , Michael Bernstein, BastienGirod&ArnimWiek	Consumption and Sustainability
<p><b>Abstract:</b> Moving consumption toward sustainable patterns has been a key goal of sustainability science since the 1990s. However, a large knowledge gap remains between identified consumption problems that restrict social and ecological development, and progress toward solutions. There is a clear sustainability impasse where policy efforts to regulate production have failed to change consumption patterns, even in the face of increasing climate change, population growth, and resource scarcity.</p> <p>Unfortunately, “sustainable consumption” is generally discussed in a <i>rational</i> context, and does not address how culture, pleasure, identity, and communication drive consumption. This exclusively rational framing limits innovation in problem-solving research methodologies based on the other drivers of consumption. It’s not rational that a photo of a woman increases loan demand as much as lowering interest rates to 75% of their initial level, but it works.</p> <p>Marketing excels at capitalizing on all the drivers of consumption. Consumers are the targets of countless behavior change strategies, such as algorithms that determine supermarket product placement, based on what increases consumption. This presentation offers researchers perspective on how the non-rational drivers of consumption can be leveraged to instead pursue <i>sustainable</i> consumption.</p> <p>Bridging the behavior change knowledge gap can be relevant for many sustainability impasses, as</p>		

many of them stem from human behavior. Boundary work drawing on behavioral science can more effectively navigate norms and expectations at the interface of science and society. The better researchers understand the behaviors of relevant actors, the better their behavior change strategies will support sustainability transitions.

**Keywords:** Behavioral science; Consumption; Incentives; Nudge; Sustainability.

17:00 – 17:30	Lukáš Kala	Sustainable Lifestyles and Undesired Singlehood
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**Abstract:** This study examines profiles within specific online dating sites for environmentally aware singles identifying themselves with designation ‘green single’. This study is motivated by three research questions: What kind of people uses these sites to search for partners? What is their identification of green single based upon? How they impress a potential partner? At the base of findings from both quantitative and qualitative analyses of one thousand randomly selected profiles this specific group of singles is presented. This study also investigates self-presentation strategies and identity construction among green singles. The paper calls into question the stereotypical concept of singlehood that views all ‘singles’ as free individuals who have voluntarily chosen a hedonistic lifestyle without regard for the environment.

**Keywords:** Online dating, green singles, identity, online self-presentation, online dating sites for environmentalists.

<b>Session: Breaking out of Sustainability Impasses</b>		
<b>Sub-session: Methodologies and Methods</b>		
<b>Wednesday 8 October 2014, 15:30 – 17:30, Room: Josephson bldg., 315 Carson</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>
15:30 – 16:00	Lukas Hermwille & Jonas van der Straeten	Stories of Lock-in – Mapping Energy Narratives in Tanzania
<p><b>Abstract:</b> For LDCs like Tanzania, the political agenda for the energy sector is long: Delivering sufficient and reliable power for its growing economy, providing access to the 80% of the population who remain unelectrified, diversifying its energy portfolio and attracting private capital to finance investments. Despite Tanzania’s high potential for renewable energies, sustainable options remain largely blind out in this debate.</p> <p>The deployment of renewable energy technologies or a lack thereof is rarely determined in a purely technocratic process. Instead, incumbent structures and their interpretation of the circumstances play a key role as they often exclude or marginalise sustainability aspects in the energy policy discourse. These interpretations can be analysed through narratives that frame the political and social debate. Inspired by transition-research literature, we develop a theoretical framework on how narratives as the dominant patterns of argument legitimize the structure of the incumbent energy regime, its institutions as well as its implicit and explicit rules, and at the same time shape the regime actors’ everyday practice.</p>		

Using Q-method, we will map the dominant energy narratives in the Tanzanian energy sector. This map will allow us to demonstrate the incidence and relevance of narratives in regard to a renewable energy uptake. Our hypothesis is that a strong narrative of electric power for industrial development dominates the political discourse and leads to a model of top-down planning of a large-scale and centralized energy system which can lock Tanzania's energy sector onto an unsustainable development pathway.

**Keywords:** Narratives, Renewable Energy, Transition Research, Tanzania, Electricity, Energy Policy.

16:00 – 16:30	Cheryl Sjöström	Operationalizing the agricultural modernization discourse through the Millennium Villages Project (MVP) in Malawi
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**Abstract:** What I would like to share with you is my consideration of how a particular discourse of agricultural modernization has been operationalized through the Millennium Villages Project (MVP) in the country Malawi. The work is based on a discourse analytical approach and two field visits to the Millennium Village Mwandama, where the MVP represents a current dominant drive to tackle smallholder food insecurity through the application of a market-oriented discourse for development. My intention with this paper is to consider what social processes have emerged in response to this type of input in smallholder agriculture development, particularly processes by which certain power relations become enhanced, ignored, or shifted. A starting assumption of this research is that efforts to address smallholder food insecurity that fail to consider the relational and contextual causes of food insecurity only serve to deepen relations that are inhibiting to the development of vibrant, sovereign rural communities and people. By framing the problem of smallholder food insecurity as a primarily technical and managerial one, I find that solutions sought by the MVP have evoked or strengthened a number of both local and global processes that are not conducive to the long-term food security of the project communities.

**Keywords:** Discourse analysis, power, agricultural modernization, Millennium Villages, Malawi.

16:30 – 17:00	Chad Boda	Power and Rationality in Coastal Planning: Effects on participation and possibility in the management of a barrier island beach, Florida, U.S.A
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**Abstract:** This article offers an empirical example of how power and rationality interact in coastal resource planning and management, and how the outcomes of these interactions can have significant implications for meaningful public participation, social justice and sustainability. Participation in natural resource management and planning has gained significant popularity over the last decades especially regarding the need to develop appropriate and democratic spaces for meaningful public involvement. However, planning processes involve interactions between different actors with different levels and types of power and thus pose problematic contexts for democratic decision making and meaningful public participation. Understanding planning processes as manifestations of the interactions between power and rationality provides a useful analytical lens to interrogate past and contemporary planning procedures, and how such dynamics may impede desirable participatory spaces. Drawing on on-going research in the coastal community of Flagler Beach, Florida, I demonstrate, through public documents, legislation, interviews and observations,

how this plays out in a real-world planning context, and draw conclusions from the empirical case area relevant to the praxis of action-oriented researchers concerned with facilitating social change for sustainability. Three important characteristics of power-laden resource management and planning processes are identified as central to future critical planning research: power relations have historical roots; power-rationalization relationships are context-dependent; participation in resource planning and management may be manipulated by more powerful actors. Taken together, this indicates that any research intending to critically investigate planning processes with the goal of enhancing the potential for social change towards sustainability should account for these characteristics, maintain a responsibility to identify others, and adjust theory and research praxis accordingly.

17:00 – 17:30	Ilia Farahani	Vanished in Gaps, Vanquished in Rifts; Social Ecology of Urban Spatial Change in a Working Class Residential Area: Peykan-Shahr, Tehran, Iran
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**Abstract:** The article aims to understand the forms and processes of socio-ecological changes following socio- geographical dislocation of workers in a working-class neighborhood (Peykan-Shahr) in Iran. The article integrates theories of gentrification and metabolic rift. Existing studies on urbanization in Iran refute the possibility of gentrification. This study, in contrast, by drawing attention to peculiarities of the capitalist economy in Iran, adapts the basic economic mechanisms of gentrification such as the rent/value gap and the concept of absolute rent, concluding that Peykan-Shahr is indeed in a process of gentrification. The theory of metabolic rift adds theoretical dimensions and complexity to the analysis and provides a richer understanding of the case. Grounded in Marx's labor theory of value, the analysis shows that by mediating the exploitation of labor/nature by capital through displacing workers from their houses, gentrification in Peykan-Shahr has caused a socio-ecological metabolic rift in terms of labor reproduction and deterioration of labor power.

**Keywords:** Socio-ecological metabolic rift, gentrification, absolute rent, Marxism, labor reproduction, political economy of Iran.



## Session 2: Across Levels and Scales + Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 1)

<b>Session:</b> Across scales and levels		
<b>Sub-session:</b> Intersection of sustainability problems		
Thursday 9 October 2014, 10:30 – 12:30, Room: Nya Fest, AF Borgen		
Time	Author	Title
10:30 – 11:00	Katharina Biely	The United Nations Environment Programme’s Green Economy initiative: shifting the concept with the financial crisis of 2008
<p><b>Abstract:</b> Green economy is the new keyword promising to finally balance economic prosperity with sustainability goals. There is no official definition of green economy and often it is not clear what is hidden behind it. In contrast to green economy green growth reveals at first sight that the aim is to pursue economic growth but at the same time diminish environmental impacts. This should be achieved shifting economic activities to green sectors, which in turn even generate economic growth. Green economy sometimes wants the same and sometimes it rather calls for the opposite. The United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Green Economy (GE) Initiative is one of the most influential in promoting some kind of economic shift to align with sustainability goals. What of the afore mentioned pathways does UNEP’s GE concept follow? The analysis of UNEP’s GE initiative shows that since its foundation it experienced some fundamental changes; from rather dismissing the economic growth paradigm to a pro-growth attitude. It is argued that this shift is related to the economic crisis of 2008. Thus UNEP’s GE initiative gives a good example on how sustainability goals are corrupted by the quest for economic growth and the fear from economic downturn.</p>		
11:00 – 11:30	Kelsey Williams	I am the Captain Now. An Investigation of Somali Piracy.
<p><b>Abstract:</b> The phenomenon of Somali piracy is one derived from the culmination of many actors and factors across time and space. This paper addresses the evolution of Somali piracy, with a focus on its emergence, since it is that transformational aspect that provides the most insightful perspectives. Beginning with a human ecology perspective and combined with the organizing structure of relational fields, I work from Thomas, Kiser, and Casebeer’s <i>Warlords Rising: Confronting Violent Non-State Actors</i> to understand how violent non-state actors (VNSA’s) can arise into power in various situations. With this, connections are made to actual events and circumstances that contributed to the rise of piracy in Somalia. Among the various sources, another inspiration for linking events, actions, and actors is <i>Violence at Sea: Piracy in the Age of Global Terrorism</i>, with its thorough information on how piracy is actually carried out and on how the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea created opportunities for piracy to flourish in incapacitated states. The main ambition of the paper is to integrate the different understandings of these various aspects of Somali piracy, as well as to illuminate the factors that led to this phenomenon. In addition, I explore what we can learn from these explanations and outcomes and discuss how various states have reacted, and whether, and how, or to what extent, those responses will have different impacts on the evolution of Somali piracy. This will be followed by proposals to address the factors contributing to</p>		

the phenomenon of Somali piracy.

**Keywords:** Human ecology, relational fields, Somali piracy, violent non-state actors, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, governmental corruption, illegal fishing, Somali clan system, Hawala, illegal arms trading.

11:30 – 12:00	David Harnesk & Sara Brogaard	Mandatory, Voluntary and Uncertain Sustainability: Governing Liquid Transport Biofuels in Hybrid Regulatory Systems
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**Abstract:** Biofuels are associated with many sustainability problems. To mitigate adverse environmental impacts, the European Union (EU) has introduced a mandatory safeguarding scheme for biofuels production operating through a hybrid system of state and non-state governance regimes. All retailers and producers eligible to seek tax exemptions must ultimately comply with the system but its flexibility allow them to choose means of verification based on market-oriented rationales. To explore the implications for the sustainability of the system, and based on a variety of sources including survey data, we take a sector oriented approach discussing ecological integrity and social justice across different levels and scales.

Informed by a global value chain analysis, we make three main findings about the Swedish LTB energy system: 1/ it uses a broad portfolio of feedstock originating mainly in Europe, 2/ it operates on the premises of international market dynamics and complies with the Swedish national legal framework without having to rely on Voluntary Schemes, and 3/ it offers varied perspectives on sustainability, seems self-confident in its sustainability performance and calls for long-term policy stability. Results indicate that retailers and producers in the LTB energy system operate according to market principles under the framework of EUs SC. This means that despite the critique against the unsustainability of biofuel production, the climate mitigation-centric EUs SC allows for practices in line with a weak sustainability.

**Keywords:** Biofuel, Governance, Sustainability Standards, Global Value Chains, Certification.

12:00 – 12:30	Emma Li Johansson & David Harnesk	Socio-environmental effects of biofuel-related land acquisitions in Tanzania
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**Abstract:** Land acquisitions are a global phenomenon that mainly occurs in the least developed regions of the world with local, national and trans-national implications. Much land is contracted to foreign companies, but little is currently in production. The impacts from the production as well as non-production are both environmental and socio-economical, and differ vastly depending on the purpose of production, the location, and implementation status of a deal. The environmental effects mainly concern biodiversity loss from deforestation, and reduced water availability from a change in water use and extraction. Local people in targeted regions often directly depend on their surrounding ecosystems and the services these provide, therefore large-scale ecosystem changes directly impact on the socio-economic benefits traditionally provided from nature. Here we present a case in Tanzania where land has been acquired to grow sugarcane for bioethanol production. We analyse how actors and socio-environmental processes are interconnected across various scales. The fieldwork was done during in March to May 2013 outside the coastal town Bagamoyo where the Swedish company EcoEnergy has been contracted 23000 hectares of land. The company has yet only

planted 200 ha, but deforestation is an indirect effect of the company's presence since people have migrated to the area since their arrival and are producing charcoal. The aim of this study is to describe processes at various scales that have changed and created the current state of EcoEnergy in Tanzania.

**Keywords:** Sugarcane, land grabbing, biodiversity, virtual water,

**Session:** Across levels and scales

**Sub-session:** Methodologies and Methods

**Thursday 9 October 2014, 10:30 – 12:30, Room: Sångsalen, AF Borgen**

Time	Author	Title
10:30 – 11:00	Lucy Anderson	Material Recovery from Complex Systems: Understanding Zero Waste from a Governmentality Perspective

**Abstract:** Modern consumption practices have led to increasing levels of waste and resource scarcity in society. Zero waste is an idea that has developed in response to these problems. Academic understanding of zero waste is in its infancy and is largely limited to consideration of the application of the concept in government policy. Theories of governance would suggest that this offers a limited perspective of the multi-scalar complex systems of waste management, as it fails to consider that modern governance is a product of the reinforcement of societal norms on multiple levels, rather than the influence of one central power. This paper attempts to shed light on zero waste governance by adopting governmentality as critical theory to present a systemic picture of governmental rationality. Focusing on Scotland, the paper uses data from 30 expert interviews to investigate how zero waste is measured, monitored and promoted as a governance goal. It provides a framework for analysis which allows both a nuanced presentation of how zero waste is understood and insight into the development of this understanding within a Scottish context. It is found that in Scotland, zero waste is seen as a different way of thinking about waste management and that zero waste as policy goal necessitates new, more collaborative approaches for waste governance: encouraging multiple stakeholder interactions and broadening of expert knowledge across disciplines. It is also suggested that the framework for analysis offers a transferable tool to make sense of complex sustainable development governance issues.

**Keywords:** Zero Waste; Governmentality; Complex Systems; Waste Governance.

11:00 – 11:30	Till Hermanns & Katharina Helming	Sustainability Impact Assessment of land use scenarios in northeastern Germany in the area of tension between space production and reproduction
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**Abstract:** Sustainable development is characterized as a multi-sectoral and cross-policy issue. For a policy- and decision-relevant Sustainability Impact Assessment of land use scenarios consequently it is necessary, to identify trans-sectoral topics and indicators, which are compatible to societal discourses. For Sustainability Impact Assessment furthermore a framework is needed, that operationalize (1) partially contradicting target values of policy and actor strategies on (2) different scales, with (3) different spatial references and obligations, (4) for different sectors und societal groups. In our study related to land use scenarios in northeastern Germany the sustainability-

relevant topics and respective target values are developed from policy and stakeholder strategies and planning concepts and subdivided to land use functions. Via frame-analysis the manifold target values for future land use are operationalized and discussed against the background of Environmental Policy Integration. The paper therefore will address following methodological aspects and questions: (i) How the research process for linking endogenous potentials of a region with external use demands and driving forces can be operationalized? (ii) Which targets for the analyzed types of area lowland fens and irrigation fields exist and how sustainability targets can be regionalized? (iii) How to deal with partially contradicting development targets and which main and sub frames about future land use exist?

**Keywords:** Sustainability Impact Assessment, Landscape Change, Landscape Conflicts and Governance

11:30 – 12:00	Ahmed, M., Jamali, S., Eklundh, L., Lehsten, V., Seaquist, J.W.	Significance of Soil moisture on the vegetation dynamics in response to climate change across the African Sahel from 1982 to 2008
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**Abstract:** Over the last few decades, the African Sahel has become the focus of much study regarding vegetation dynamics and their relationships with climate and people. This is because rainfall limits the production of biomass in the region, a resource on which people are directly dependent for their livelihoods. In this study, we aim to answer the following question: how might a change in climate alter the relationships between soil moisture and plant growth at the continental scale? In order to answer this question, we study the relationship between monthly modelled soil moisture and the remotely sensed Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) as a proxy for vegetation growth between a ‘dry period’ (1982-1999) and a ‘wet period’ (2000-2008), at different time lags across the region. Using windowed cross correlation (WCC), non-parametric trend analysis, we find that a strong positive relationship between NDVI and soil moisture at concurrent time and at soil moisture preceding NDVI by one month during the wet and dry period. The spatial extent of one month time lag declined with more an increase in the extent of the concurrent time lag from the dry period to the wet period. This suggests a significant role of climate change and variability in the region. The results show the usefulness of the modelled soil moisture product to estimate the variations in vegetation dynamics at different temporal scales. Our research could be used to project the influence of climate change on vegetation dynamics and as a benchmark for coupled vegetation climate models.

**Keywords:** Soil moisture, NDVI, Sahel, remote sensing, climate change, vegetation.

**Session:** Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 1)

**Sub-session:** Intersection of Problems (Part 1)

**Thursday 9 October 2014, 10:30 – 12:30, Room: Kerstins rum, AF Borgen**

Time	Author	Title
10:30 – 11:00	Andreas Bjurström	Proper roles for sustainability scientists in science and society

<p><b>Abstract:</b> What is the proper role of sustainability science in society? Is there a need for new modes of knowledge production in sustainability science? These two questions are discussed from a critical social science perspective, with concepts derived from science studies, substantiated with a variety of cases from the environmental sciences that I came across as PhD student in Human Ecology.</p> <p>The empirical material contain outline of results from my forthcoming dissertation, namely (inter)disciplinarity in the IPCC assessment of climate change and the interface of science and politics in recent Swedish climate policymaking, as well as personal experiences from the teaching and research environment of Human ecology and representation in various university boards at Göteborg university such as the centre for environment and sustainability and the School of Global studies.</p> <p>Notions of sustainability science as separate from society is dismissed on empirical grounds – likewise the separation of society and environment - yet neither stakeholder models of knowledge production (transdisciplinarity) nor advocacy by scientists are without flaws; methodological as well as social such as politicization of science and reconfiguration of influence of social interests on research.</p> <p>The author plea for methodological and normative pluralism within sustainability science and argues that scientists’ participation in public debate is important to attain a deliberative democracy.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Modes of knowledge production, deliberative democracy, power, ideology.</p>		
11:00 – 11:30	Muhammed, Fares; Anna, Hermanson; Lena, Weber	Countering Remoteness: Dominant cartographies and the social justice implications of climate change adaptation
<p><b>Abstract:</b> Given the reality of climate change and the increasing frequency of climate-related disasters, it is necessary to examine possible strategies for climate change adaptation (CCA). In this paper, we argue that many mainstream attempts to counter environmental degradation and dangerous climate change are steeped in the very same values that are at the heart of the ecological crisis: the perpetuation of remoteness and the maintenance of structural systems of oppression. We will examine the links between dominant cartography and mainstream CCA projects, and call for critical analyses of maps as decision-making tools. In the context of adaptation necessitated by dangerous climate change, there exists a possibility to rebuild our social systems in ways that fight to ensure dignity and well being, and avoid (re)producing crises stemming from remoteness. This paper draws on examples from Syria and is a call for intersectionality and a social justice perspective in CCA to avoid policies that exacerbate and reinforce structural oppression.</p>		
11:30 – 12:00	Bregje van Veelen	
<p><b>Abstract:</b> Community-led renewable energy initiatives have been receiving an increasing amount of attention from practitioners, policy makers and academics in recent years. Presented as an</p>		

alternative to large scale privately-owned energy installations, it is argued that smaller community-led initiatives do not only contribute to lowering carbon emissions, but also create a range of additional socio-economic benefits to those who participate in them. However, the prevalent assumption that small projects are inherently more just, has meant that questions of differences in power and capacity between individuals, groups and institutions have been largely ignored.

Work on community energy that addresses these issues is gaining momentum, but is still relatively underdeveloped. In my research I expand this agenda by drawing on the concept of energy justice, supported by a political ecology framework, to explore the justice dimensions of community-led renewable energy initiatives, as well as their underlying causes. Whereas previous community energy research has looked at justice dimensions within specific energy initiatives, by undertaking a comparative analysis of the - very different – policy frameworks around community energy in Scotland and the Netherlands the potential wider causes of energy (in)justice can be understood. In this session I will present some of the early findings of my PhD research: an assessment of the distributional impacts of different policies aimed at supporting community-led initiatives. This is a first step towards a more critical approach, aimed at examining if, and how, community-led initiatives can contribute to a more equitable low-carbon transition.

**Keywords:** Energy justice, renewable energy, equity, energy policy, localism, community development.

## Session 3: From Research to Practice + Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 2)

<b>Session:</b> From research to practise		
<b>Sub-session:</b> Intersection of sustainability problems		
Thursday 9 October 2014, 16:00 – 18:00, Room: Nya Fest, AF Borgen		
Time	Author	Title
16:00 – 16:30	Julija Naujekaite	Innovations in public transport in Lithuania’s cities and sustainability challenges
<p><b>Abstract:</b> The European Union puts much effort in greening the transport system nowadays. It states that transport sector is ‘the second biggest greenhouse gas emitting sector after energy’. In 2011 The White Paper set directions towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (COM (2011)144) putting a target for wider availability of public transport choices. Supporting this, research and innovation under Horizon 2020 addresses ‘Smart, Green and Integrated Transport’ as one of societal challenges.</p> <p>Current research aims to understand challengers of private initiative in public transport system in Lithuania’s cities elaborating on sustainability aspect, external factors and processes. The electric public transport system will be addressed from sustainable development perspective, i.e. treating economic, social and environmental dimensions in an integrating way. The research will be based on empirical data of the study – in-depth semi-structured interviews with the employees’ of the start-up company, interviews at state and municipal levels and also on internet survey for society. The startup company is developing new technological solutions for making public transport (trolleybuses and buses) more environmentally friendly. Aiming to cut transport emissions, new thinking as well as new low carbon technology solutions should be implemented.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> public transport, private initiative, innovations, sustainability challenges, governance, norms, interests.</p>		
16:30 – 17:00	Maria Juschten	De-naturalizing car usage in Vienna - a case study -
<p><b>Abstract:</b> This paper argues that the current urban transport in Vienna is ecologically unsustainable and un-urban from a social perspective. It therefore concludes that effective transport policy should strive for a new imaginary based on the aim of de-materializing and “re-urbanizing” mobility in Vienna. Reaching this goal requires substantial behavioural change from the part of consumers, hence transport users at the individual but even more at the cultural or collective level. Until today, most transport policies are guided by the Rational Choice Theory (RCT) assuming that humans act individually and rationally. Reality has shown however that these policies with a strong focus on infrastructural projects alone only show a limited success compared to the financial investments they require. This paper therefore focuses on the extended Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) as developed by Jillian Anable (2005) to analyse its usefulness for improved policy-making in contrast to the RCT. Quantitative surveys have been undertaken to test whether Anable’s group</p>		

segmentation model is applicable to the specific case of Vienna. The goal was to see whether similarly meaningful groups of travellers with distinct attitudes, motivations and worldviews can be derived. Thereby, five car-owning and two non-car-owning groups have been established. Out of these, one has been used to identify starting points for individualized policy-making towards the new imaginary. An exemplary policy measure, “diminish the convenience of car-usage”, has been analysed using a system-mapping approach in order to visualize the manifold impacts a policy can have on different societal actors and variables.

**Keywords:** Sustainable transport, Theory of Planned Behaviour, cluster analysis, system-mapping, policies, Vienna.

17:00 – 17:30	Jan Skalík	Environmental Law Creation Processes in Czech Parliament: Case-study of Act on National Park Šumava
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**Abstract:** Paper focuses on the content of the complete transcripts of parliamentary debates about National Park Šumava in the Chamber of Deputies between 1990 and 2013. The study shows that politicians have been using the situation in the ŠNP to support their political strategies. During the parliamentary debates they refer to the regional atmosphere while highlighting exclusion of the region and exclusion of local people from decision-making. Basic patterns and roles represented in the discussion are analyzed, as well as the way they are reflected in the conceptual framing of the topic and accents of legislative proposals. The study concludes that scientific approach, reducing political influence on the territory disappears from the content of parliamentary debates and from the mission statement of the bills on ŠNP. Value-based dispute about land use has been converted into a debate about which actor may decide on the use of the territory. However, an accusation of inappropriate intervention usually causes significant reaction of counterparties, leading to an escalation of conflict. In the parliamentary debate the main factual dispute about the manner of disposition of the territory of ŠNP is overtaken by emotional dispute over the division of competences. Parliament in these terms abandons its competence to debate thoroughly the local impacts of its policies. To obtain superiority in debate three strategies which follow up on each other and that allow parliamentarians to avoid binding and substantive response are identified: approach based on personal experience, position of representative of the general public and political competence dispute.

**Keywords:** Public participation, nature protection, environmental legislation, protected areas, discourse analysis, political debate.

17:30 – 18:00	Tullia Jack	Exhibitions: a research to practice imperative
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**Abstract:** This presentation explores a social transition attempt where an exhibition was used to question the resources consumed in the name of cleanliness. Thirty-two pairs of unwashed jeans were installed at the National Gallery of Victoria (Australia) with the aim of making people more aware of the hyper-clean social standards reproduced in everyday life, that consume energy, water and chemicals. This provocation aims to contribute to the research to practice dialogue by conceptualising cultural interventions, like exhibitions, as a community engagement tool, and providing a case study of one cultural exhibition’s attempt to shift cleanliness practices away from resource intensity. This case study provides insights and impetus for the sustainability academy to



include cultural engagement strategies in research design.

**Keywords:** sustainability, transitions, community involvement, art, provocations

**Session:** From research to practise

**Sub-session:** Methodologies and methods

**Thursday 9 October 2014, 16:00 – 18:00, Room: Sångsalen, AF Borgen**

Time	Author	Title
16:00 – 16:30	Roman Serdar Mendle & Henner Busch	The Ball-Bearing Framework for trans-municipal learning

**Abstract:** As more than half of the Earth's population today lives in cities, "sustainable urban transformation" becomes an indispensable point on the agenda of global sustainable development. Simultaneously, with the magnitude of global environmental problems like climate change and with the ongoing processes of globalisation, the interconnectedness of local governance systems around the world increases and becomes more apparent. Focusing on municipal cooperation and co-learning for urban sustainability, e.g. through transnational municipal networks or bilateral city partnerships, this paper introduces an analytical framework that serves as a tool to systematically investigate transnational municipal learning processes. Drawing from a bilateral municipal partnership between Malmö, Sweden and Tangshan, China, as well as learning processes within transnational municipal networks, this analytical framework is developed to complement existing social and organizational learning theories. It introduces the concept of 'dynamic capacities', which serve as 'ball bearing' of organisational and social learning processes, translating co-learning activities into momentum for change. The key contribution of the 'ball bearing framework' to the field is that it provides a tool to analyze and explain why some transnational learning processes get stuck in the stage of simple transfer of know-how and why some hold the potential to spark paradigm shifts towards sustainability within municipalities. To practitioners, capacity developers and project managers it serves as a guide for successful design and execution of city dialogues and co-learning activities.

This framework has been developed in cooperation between ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and Lund University Centre for Sustainability Studies.

16:30 – 17:00	C. Seale, M. Gibson, T. Hyde, C. High, K. Heanue, A. Lane, A. Macken-Walsh and M. Reynolds	Participatory approaches in the development of Cross Compliance information
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**Abstract:** The commitment of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Ireland to enhancing the sustainability of farming is apparent in a number of initiatives and campaigns for example Food Harvest 2020, the marketing campaign "Origin Green" and more recently GLAS, a new agri-environmental scheme from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. However while

there is no doubting the intentions of the sector, questions remain over how the current and next generation of farmers will rise to the challenge.

This paper will explore the potential of participatory extension approaches in facilitating increased engagement with the sustainability vision amongst farmers. Previous research indicates that this type of extension approach creates opportunities for understanding and has also been credited with building consensus in relation to the implementation of environmental policy at the farm level.

The paper will illustrate an example of this approach using the case-study of a participatory action research project which is investigating the performance of a workbook developed by Teagasc (the Agricultural and Food Development Authority) as a support tool for farmers to self-assess their holding against EU Cross Compliance requirements. The project, characterized by high levels of engagement between research and practice, involves the collective assessment of the workbook from the perspectives of farmers, environmental specialists, academics and the wider agricultural community. The preliminary results of the project will be presented and will outline the effectiveness of this approach in bridging the gap between research and practice with particular reference to the end-user of the research, the farmer..

**Key words:** Sustainability; Farming; Participatory Extension Approaches; Cross Compliance Information.

17:00 – 17:30	Beth Tellman & Oscar Antonio Ruiz Cruz	Participatory Watershed Modeling: precision and people in urbanizing Salvadoran catchments
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**Abstract:** Hydrological modeling is useful for quantifying impacts of land use change on flooding. Models require calibration with data from past observations of discharge from stream gauges and flood extent from satellite imagery. In watersheds with no gauge, in countries where gauge data is not public, or in flash floods where satellites do not capture the flood area, models are not calibrated. Even if a model is calibrated under data poor conditions, are methods and results accessible enough to influence land use planning?

A participatory approach to watershed modeling addresses both the lack of data for model validation and accessibility of model results for watershed management. This approach takes advantage of the long-term experience of flooding retained by local residents and institutions in the watershed. The case study presented explores impacts of future flooding in two urbanizing catchments in El Salvador with a linked land use-hydrologic-hydraulic model calibrated on historic storms with observed watermarks and in community workshops with an NGO (CORCULL). The paper, co-written with CORCULL’s watershed planner, reports on the success of the participatory methodology to both increase model accuracy and link model results to local land use planning. CORCULL is currently replicating methodology used in this case study in additional watersheds. The use of free data and software and community calibration process prove this method useful to bridge the gap between research and practice. While participatory calibration may not achieve the accuracy of traditional hydrological methods, the participatory method is accessible to practitioners such as NGOs in developing countries.

<b>Session:</b> Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 2)		
<b>Sub-session:</b> Methodologies and Methods		
Thursday 9 October 2014, 16:00 – 18:00, Room: Kertins rum, AF Borgen		
Time	Author	Title
16:00 – 16:30	Heidrun Leonhardt	Efficiency Reconsidered: A Social Ecological Economics Approach
<p><b>Abstract:</b> Mainstream economics usually describes the ultimate goal of any economic activity as the efficient allocation of scarce resources. However, I argue that the mainstream definition of efficiency has resulted in an unreasonable focus on (GDP-) growth and has ultimately led to our current non-sustainable production framework. This paper seeks to investigate whether a redefinition of efficiency in line with Social Ecological Economics and the degrowth movement is possible, and what this would mean for the discipline, GDP-growth, and macroeconomic policy. I present such a redefinition based on previous work by Daly and Norgard, where overall efficiency is divided into several “sub-efficiencies” in the economy chain - the most notable one being “satisfaction efficiency”, describing the satisfaction consumers get from consuming goods. I further propose a notion of efficiency that is not reached through equating marginal benefits and costs, but through minimizing input while targeting a certain outcome. On the macro level this means minimizing resource extraction while targeting a certain level of wellbeing or satisfaction. This framework gives several new insights: 1) it illustrates clearly why GDP is a misleading measure, sometimes even leading to welfare-decreasing policies; 2) it shows that a redefinition of efficiency equates to a redefinition of the purpose of economic activity and could hence be a tool for fundamental change; and 3) it gives a definition of efficiency that is perfectly compatible with the worldview of Social Ecological Economics or even the degrowth movement, both groups that are highly critical of the concept in general.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Social Ecological Economics; Degrowth; Economic Efficiency; Satisfaction Efficiency; GDP-growth</p>		
16:30 – 17:00	Anne Edle von Gaessler & Thomas Ziesemer	Optimal Education in Times of Ageing: The Dependency Ratio in the Uzawa-Lucas growth model
<p><b>Abstract:</b> We introduce the dependency ratio - defined as the fraction between inactive and active individuals in regard to work or education - into a discrete-time Uzawa-Lucas model with capital movements, human capital externalities and decreasing returns to labor in education. We investigate the influence of a changing dependency ratio through ageing on the time individuals spend in education and production. A higher education will increase productivity in the future, but will lower production in the short run, whereas an increase in labor input at the cost of education will provide us with more production immediately. Calibrating the model, we find multiple steady states indicated by a u-shaped relation between education time shares and the growth rate of the activity ratio. We find empirical evidence for this relation for 16 OECD economies. The optimal response to higher growth of the dependency ratio is more education to enhance productivity.</p>		

<b>Keywords:</b> Demographic Change, Education, Endogenous Growth, Human Capital Development		
17:00 – 17:30	Hakim Abdi, Jonathan Seaquist, D E Tenenbaum, Lars Eklundh, Jonas Ardö	The supply of net primary production and demand for food, fuel and feed in the Sahel
<p><b>Abstract:</b> "Net primary production (NPP) is the principal source of energy for ecosystems and, by extension, human populations that depend on them. The relationship between the supply and demand of NPP is important for the assessment of socio-ecological vulnerability. We present an analysis of the supply and demand of NPP in the Sahel using NPP estimates from the MODIS sensor and agri-environmental data from FAOSTAT. This synergistic approach allows for a spatially explicit estimation of human impact on ecosystems. We estimated the annual amount of NPP required to derive food, fuel and feed between 2000 and 2010 for 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. When comparing annual estimates of supply and demand of NPP, we found that demand increased from 0.44 PgC to 1.13 PgC, representing 19% and 41%, respectively, of available supply due to a 31% increase in the human population between 2000 and 2010. The demand for NPP has been increasing at an annual rate of 2.2% but NPP supply was near constant with an inter-annual variability of approximately 1.7%. Overall, there were statistically significant (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) increases in the NPP of cropland (+6%), woodland (+6.1%) and grassland/savanna (+9.4%), and a decrease in the NPP of forests (-0.7%). On the demand side, the largest increase was for food (+20.4%) followed by feed (+16.7%) and fuel (+5.5%). The supply-demand balance of NPP is a potentially important tool from the standpoint of sustainable development, and as an indicator of stresses on the environment stemming from increased consumption of biomass."</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> NPP, Sahel, sustainability, drylands, vulnerability, climate change.</p>		
17:30 – 18:00	AlinKadfak	Re-conceptual SSF research through Assemblage approach – the vibrant of sandspit
<p><b>Abstract:</b>Waterfront transformations are common phenomenon that impact many small-scale fishing communities around the world. Rapid changes in small-scale fishery (SSF) livelihoods at waterfront trigger a new way of conducting research. I argue to apply assemblage approach to view SSF from different perspective, by introducing inseparable human and non-human factors in the understanding of changing processes. This paper demonstrates how assemblage approach guides empirical research to disclose waterfront transformations as 1) a physical space, where materials circulate and 2) a metaphorical space, where social relations are embedded and represented. Physical space captures circulations of physical, chemical and biological components around waterfront. Metaphorical space refers to social relations and narratives around waterfront, which can bring to view by the study of histories, everyday reality and future plans. The merging factors from both human and non-human influence the transformations of waterfront, in the way that shape the well being and sustainability of small scale fishers. I use Bengre fishing community in Mangalore, India, as my case study.</p>		

## Session 4: Addressing Sustainability Challenges (Part 3)

<b>Session:</b> Addressing sustainability challenges (Part 3)		
<b>Sub-session:</b> Intersection of sustainability problems (Part 2)		
<b>Friday 9 October 2014, 09:00 – 10:30, Room: Josephson bldg., 314 Ostrom</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>
09:00 – 09:30	Patrik Oskarsson	No strings attached? The Indian coal mining expansion and community rights at home and abroad
<p><b>Abstract:</b> This paper explores sustainability implications of increased coal mining by Indian companies at home and abroad in the light of the increasing use of best practices in social relations in the international mining industry as well as a significant expansion of community rights within India in the past few decades. The starting point is how despite significant coal deposits domestically, Indian coal mining has not been able to expand leading to serious power shortages and strong pressure on policymakers to support increased mining. The result has been that vast mines continue to be developed in central India, but also a move abroad where private and public sector firms have made a number of large-scale acquisitions including in Mozambique in southern Africa. The expansion of coal mining not only appears worrying from a climate sustainability perspective but, based on case studies in India and Mozambique, also appears to come with limited community rights. Improved rights for mining-affected groups within India largely remain not implemented in actual coal mining operations domestically apart from in a few cases. And internationally it remains unlikely that even these highly contested rights will be attempted to be followed, let alone international best practices, due to a lack of pressure from investors, governments or civil society. The increased coal mining is thus not likely to be informed to any greater extent by Indian or international community rights but instead depend on host country regulations, in the past frequently shown to be inadequate in providing safeguards.</p>		
<b>Keywords:</b> Coal mining, India, Mozambique, social regulations, sustainability.		
09:30 – 10:00	Sandra Valencia	Vulnerability at the Urban-rural Interface: What's particular about it?
<p><b>Abstract:</b> The urban-rural interface or peri-urban areas in the Global South are characterized by being areas of transition from rural-like characteristics to more urban ones. As areas of transition they present a multiplicity of interacting livelihoods, populations, landscapes, ecosystems and institutional arrangements. This paper aims to conceptualize the particularities of the urban-rural interface through the lens of a vulnerability framework. In the paper I examine the multiple environmental and socio-economic stressors that the interface population may face and the dynamics among these stressors. One salient aspect of these areas is the proliferation of informal settlements. I thus pay special attention to the link between vulnerability and informality by deconstructing the implications that informal housing have on the population and the local environment through the concept of vulnerability. The paper explores how to best conceptualize informality in the context of vulnerability and whether informality could be considered as a stressor</p>		

on itself or as a driver of additional factors that determine the exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the population.

**Keywords:** peri-urban, urban-rural interface, vulnerability, informal settlements

10:00 –	Malin Henriksson	Deconstructing environmental subjectivities
10:30	& Anna Kaijser	

**Abstract:** How environmental issues are defined and which strategies are seen as suitable for solving these is to a large extent a matter of power. In this research project we use an intersectional perspective to study how structures of power and patterns of inclusion and exclusion are reproduced and negotiated in relation to understandings of environmentalist lifestyles in Sweden.

We analyse how environmental-friendly subjectivities are constructed and reinforced through particular practices such as dumpster diving, hitch-hiking, gardening and re-use of clothes, furniture etc. Based on focus group discussions and deep interviews, we analyse how people who have adopted individual strategies for environmental sustainability define their own practices. We investigate how these practices are understood by individuals in order to understand how environmentalist subjectivity is constructed. Who has the capacity to be defined as an environmentalist subject? Do these definitions intersect with social structures such as class, race, age and gender? Can environmental subjectivity be understood in terms of social capital? What happens when norms about environmentalist identity formations are challenged?

**Keywords:** intersectionality, power, sustainable lifestyles, identity, subjectivity.

**Session:** Addressing sustainability challenges (Part 3)

**Sub-session:** Intersection of sustainability problems (Part 3)

**Friday 9 October 2014, 09:00 – 10:30, Room: Josephson bldg., 315 Carson**

Time	Author	Title
09:00 – 09:30	Mine Islar	Rivers of Commons: A study on the sustainability of community-run hydropower development in Nepal

**Abstract:** The main scope of this paper concerns with the access to renewable energy and the ways in which community-run renewable energy production work. As argued in the LUCID PhD work 'Private Rivers', if hydropower is owned and managed by private investors in ill-regulated property rights system, it may create negative impacts on water and land rights, environment and rural livelihoods. This paper 'Rivers of Commons', aims to provide alternatives and counter narratives to business-as-usual energy governance by comparing it with the case of Nepalese community-run hydropower development. Analyzing the central role of communities in micro-hydro development in Nepal and its impacts on participation, environment, as well as rural livelihoods, project's objective is to show whether or not decentralized resource management in renewable energy can be one of the pathways towards a more participatory sustainable energy development. Decentralized control over resources is almost a necessity in places like Nepal where rural communities are highly differentiated and stratified in terms of power, income and wealth as well as social status. Due to the inequalities derived from the stratified character of rural, Nepalese communities, the Ostrom's collective action approach will be supplemented by the theory of access. Using this framing, we aim

to identify the differentiated processes that enable/disable community members' opportunities to have access and to derive benefits from energy production. The pilot case will be RumaKhola run-of-river-hydro facilities that are built and run by the communities.

**Keywords:** renewable energy, micro-hydro, access, Nepal, community management..

09:30 – 10:00	Jevgeniy Bluwstein	Beyond politics: managerialism, expertise and no alternatives in Tanzanian WMAs
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**Abstract:** In this paper I employ a (critical) political ecology approach (Bryant and Bailey, 1997; Forsyth, 2003) to study the politics of expertise and managerialism in the context of northern Tanzanian Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). With the introduction of WMAs on village land, communities are expected to modernize and develop by titling village land through a village land use plan (VLUP) and by accepting a supra-village land use plan that establishes a regime of spatially based rules and restrictions for livelihood activities, that challenges 'traditional' pastoralist land use practices pertaining to livestock herding. This process of modernization is done in a largely managerial fashion, relying on technocratic, expert-driven and expert-reliant processes of decision making, effectively foreclosing public debate and deliberation. I aim to explore such processes by looking at how managerialism instrumentalizes certain forms of knowledge over others and in doing so legitimizes interventions into rural lives and livelihoods in the name of wildlife conservation and development. I also aim to explore the reasons for epistemological and institutional 'stickiness' of universal knowledge claims and environmental explanations (Forsyth, 2003) in the context pastoralism in east African rangelands. This will enable an analysis of the political function of knowledge and expertise for WMAs.

10:00 – 10:30	Stephanie Loveless	Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas: Looking to Local Communities as the Key for Sustainable, Green and Smart Development
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**Abstract:** Tanzania is dependent on revenue from tourism, a sector that can only thrive if conservation efforts to protect its prized ecosystems and species rich biodiversity are taken on. Efforts have resulted in securing a variety of protected areas from game reserves, to game controlled areas, national parks and more recently, the participatory conservation scheme called Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).

Yet, because, Tanzania lacks the financial resources and manpower to fully protect their wilderness areas and esteemed wildlife, the WMA scheme includes mobilization of communities in assisting with conservation by giving up a parcel of land for protection. In exchange communities receive education on how to manage land sustainably, receive revenues from tourism and aid in community development goals.

This participatory WMA model, oft referred to as a win-win situation, is explored in this study, shedding light on the process of including communities in conservation and the impact on local livelihoods. The results of this study point to a lack of inclusion of communities, resulting in resistance, little education on conservation and a scheme that is in large part rejected by residents. Findings suggest effective conservation and sustainable development in Tanzanian WMAs requires

community mobilization and a dire need for improving policies and processes that emphasize and empower local communities, to encourage their participation and willingness in protecting conservation areas.

**Keywords:** Conservation, Wildlife Management Areas, participation.



## Venues

### Josephson building:

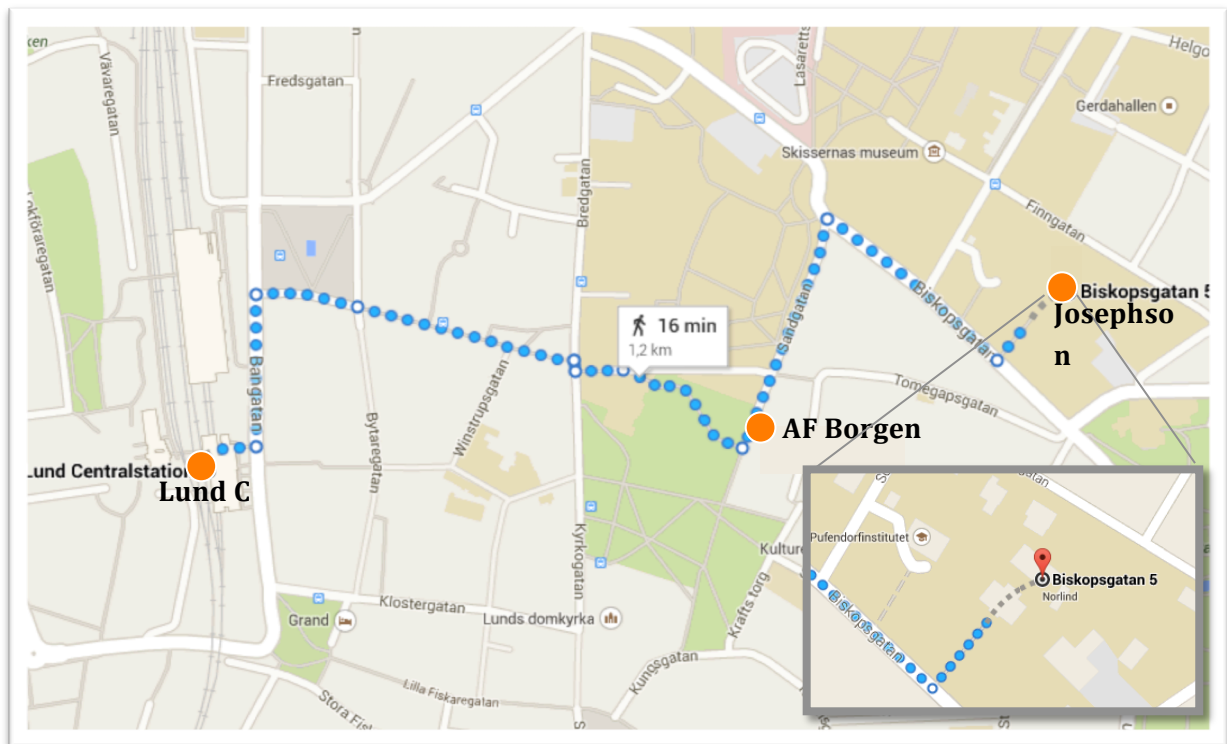
Biskopsgatan 5

Lund 223 62

### AF Borgen:

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Lund 223 50



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