

DV413: INSTITUTIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Michaelmas Term 2006

Dr. Tim Forsyth, Tower 2, Room V510, (020) 7955-6836, t.j.forsyth@lse.ac.uk
(Office hours and sign-up sheet are posted on my office door;
appointments can also be made by e-mail)

*Updated versions of this document – plus lecture notes and handouts – will appear in the
DV413 DESTIN Public Folder on Microsoft Outlook*

Aims: This course is for any MSc student who wishes to study social and political aspects of environmental change and its implications for development. The aim is to summarize the key current debates about 'environment and development' from perspectives of social and political theory. The main theoretical focus of the course is on understanding the social and political institutions regulating interactions between society and the natural environment at local and national levels in the developing world. This course will include attention to debates in 'political ecology', political approaches to sustainable development, the politics and social theory of environmental science and knowledge, gender and environment, and management approaches such as common-property regimes, community-based natural resource management, environmental policy and the state, and the role of social movements. The subject matter of the course will be issues such as population growth, resource scarcity, 'natural' hazards, deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, etc., and ways of managing these alongside local governance and poverty alleviation.

The aim of this course is to reflect mainstream debates in social science that show how environment itself is politicized. This does not mean there are no such things as environmental problems! But it does mean that we have to see the different views about environment in political ways, and understand that claims about environmental 'certainty' or 'uncertainty' need special forms of governance.

This course is often taken alongside DV415 (in the Spring Term), which looks at social and political approaches to international (or 'global') environmental problems such as climate change, global biodiversity, trade and investment.

By the end of the course, students should command comprehensive knowledge of the subject matter of the course and an understanding of the relevant theory and practice of management of natural resources at the local and national scales. Students should also be enabled to develop analytical skill and conceptual dexterity through written work and in oral presentations and discussion.

Teaching: The half-unit course will be taught in a **1-hour lecture** and a **1-hour class (seminar)** each week during Michaelmas Term. **The first lecture is in Week 1. Classes will begin in week 2** and will discuss the lecture in the preceding week. In order to benefit most, you must be willing to read and to prepare presentations for classes. Each student will be expected to prepare (at least) one paper during the course, and read it in class for discussion. Please distribute the essay to the teacher before the class so he can put it on the DESTIN Public Folder (on Outlook) for students to access.

Please note: classes are not lectures: apart from student presentations, they allow for clarification, an exchange of views and discussion of the course topics. Teachers should guide, rather than dominate the debate. Students are expected to contribute discussion to all classes, including those for which they have had no preparatory writing. It is essential that everyone read the student paper(s) for each class, plus the lecture reading(s) and additional items on the reading list: it also helps to bring these to class.

This **reading list** is also posted in the Public Folder, and may be updated during the term. Please bring this list to lectures and classes. The reading lists for each topic are divided into three sets of references. The first is *lecture readings*; the second is *class readings*. The third set is *other readings* (available in the Library and sometimes in the MSc Resource Room). The idea is that everyone should read the **lecture readings** as an absolute minimum - in order to be able to participate effectively in class. The **class readings** will be necessary - again, as a minimum - for those who are preparing class papers on the topic, and others should aim to read them as well - at the least one of the two per week. **Other readings** will help you to take a topic further. At the Masters level we expect you to explore the literature on your own initiative. *Please note: the purpose of this course is not to read everything, but to develop your own views and arguments about complex topics.* You will have to read more than the standard lecture and class readings, but the purpose is to gain your viewpoint. You may also discuss your personal or professional experience.

Availability and Assessment

DV413 is a course for all students who wish to learn about environmental politics and problems in the developing world. It is specially designed for students of the MSc Environment and Development, MSc in Development Studies and the MSc in Development Management. At present, students from all other MSc courses are also welcome if their programme directors approve.

Assessment

- Two hour Exam (80%) in Summer Term
- Essay of 1,500 words (absolute maximum 2,000 words) (20%) due Monday 11th January 2007 by 4.00pm to DESTIN office (on the fourth floor of V block – Tower 2). (This is the first day of the Spring Term). Essay questions will be given early on in the course and put on the Public Folder. Full bibliography, and evidence of further reading, is required. [word limit = text + footnotes, not including references]

Lecture themes

1. Controversies about environmentalism: North and South
2. Environmental knowledge and the politics of sustainable development
3. Population, Poverty and Environment
4. Deconstructing Narratives of Environmental Degradation
5. Gender and the Environment
6. Hazards and Vulnerability
7. Problems of Collective Action in Environmental Management
8. States and Conservation
9. Community-Based Environmental Management (Co-Management)
10. Civil society and Environmental Movements

Basic Readings

There is no single textbook for this course, but we recommend the following as a basic reading list:

Adams, W.M. 2001 Green Development: Environment and sustainability in the South. 2nd ed. London: Routledge.

main QH 541 A21

Bryant, R and Bailey, S. 1997 Third World Political Ecology. London: Routledge. **cc JA75.8 B91**

Diamond, J. 2005. Collapse: how societies choose to fail or succeed. New York: Viking. **HN13 D53** [READ CRITICALLY!]

Forsyth, T. 2003. Critical Political Ecology: the politics of environmental science, London, Routledge **cc HC79.E5 F73**

Jones, S. and Carswell, G. 2004. The Earthscan reader in environment, development and rural livelihoods.

London ; Sterling, VA : Earthscan. **HC59.72.E5 E11**

Ostrom, E., Stern P.C., Diet, T., Dulsak, N. and Stonich, S. (eds.) 2002 The Drama of the Commons: Understanding Common Pool Resource Management. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

HD1286 D76

Peet, R and Watts, M 2004 (2nd ed) Liberation Ecologies: Environment, development, social movements. London and New York: Routledge **main & ccGF900 L69**

Zimmerer, K. and Bassett, T. 2003. Political ecology : an integrative approach to geography and environment-development studies. New York : The Guilford Press. **JA75.8 P76**

(In the following reading lists 'RR' indicates material copied for the Resource Room)

Useful Internet Sources

http://www.library.lse.ac.uk/cgi-bin/easi?name=development_studies

http://www.sosig.ac.uk/environmental_sciences_and_issues/

<http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/view/subjects/cpr-ucom.html> (this is about common property theory)

General internet sources on environment:

<http://www.iisd.ca/> (recommended for up-to-date reports on political negotiations)

<http://www-wds.worldbank.org/> (this gives a search engine for reports on environment)

<http://www.eldis.org/> (another, independent, search engine for development news and research)

<http://www.cseindia.org/> (a robust pro-South site from India)

NB: If you are reading this list online, you will see yellow markings: these are comments. Put the cursor over these to read comments about different readings.

Some papers in the reading list will be posted on the Public Folder as PDF files!!

1. Controversies of environmentalism: North and South

This first lecture introduces the field of 'environment and development'. Why is this considered worthy of attention, why is it different from just 'environment' or 'development'? Is environmentalism equally relevant to North and South? What is 'green,' 'red,' and 'brown' environmentalism? What is the point of social science analysis of environment and development?

Please note, there will be no class (seminar) in week 1.

This week's reading list has some important material, but is rather introductory, so if you want to focus on the most important readings, read selectively from this week, and focus on other lectures first.

Recommended Reading AVAILABLE ON WEBCT [note: there is no class in week 1]

Adams, W.M. 2001 Ch. 6 'Countercurrents in Sustainable Development', pp. ???, *Green Development: Environment and sustainability in the South*. 2nd ed. London: Routledge. **QH 541 A21 [NORM] ISBN 0415147662 (pbk.), 0415147654 (hbk.)** *all of this book is pretty good for much of this course. Perhaps one to buy if you want to.*

Tisdell, C. 1988. 'Sustainable Development: Differing Perspectives of Ecologists and Economists, and Relevance to LDCs', *World Development* (Vol. 16, No. 3.), pp. 373-84. **[mc HC59.7]**

Lele, S. 1991 'Sustainable Development: a critical review', *World Development*, Vol 19, No 6, pp 607-621 [RR] **HC59.7 [offprint p6363]**

These two above are rather general: do read if you have time, but you may be better off reading more sophisticated material.

Comment [h1]: These are good starting points for how 'environment' relates to 'development' but it is wise to read some general 'environmentalism' stuff from first-world debates too, such as Pepper.

Comment [2]: Though a bit dated, still one of the best overviews on sustainable development.

Other readings

Moseley, B. I. K. Logan. African environment and development : rhetoric, programs, realities. Aldershot ; Burlington, VT : Ashgate, 2004. **HC800.Z9 A25** *good into to some of the key themes of the course*

Luke, T.W. . Neither sustainable nor development: reconsidering sustainability in development. *Sustainable development*. 13(4) 2005 October, 228-238 **HC79.E5**

Redclift, M. Sustainable development (1987-2005): an oxymoron comes of age. *Sustainable development*. 13(4) 2005 October, 212-227. **HC79.E5**

Satterthwaite, D. (1997) "Environmental transformations in cities as they get large, wealthier and better managed," *The Geographical Journal* 163:2 216-224. **G7**

Sneddon, C.S. 2000 "Sustainability" in Ecological Economics, Ecology and Livelihoods: A Review, *Progress in Human Geography* (Vol. 24, no. 4), pp. 521-549. **GF1** [HERE](#)

General Readings on Types of Environmentalism

Dobson A: 'Environmental Sustainabilities: An Analysis and a Typology'. *Environmental Politics*, Vol 5 No 3, Autumn 1996, pp.401-428. **[HC 79. E5]**

Guha, R. and Martinez-Allier, J. (1997) *Varieties of Environmentalism*, London: Earthscan. **cc GE195 G94** *OK for a general view of environmentalism, and for lecture 10*

Martinez-Alier, J. (2002) *Environmentalism of the poor*, Edward Elgar **cc and main: HC79.E5 M38** *Much of the above is replicated here*

Pepper, D. 1996 Ch. 1, 'Defining Environmentalism', pp. 10-46, in *Modern Environmentalism: an introduction*. Routledge. **GE195 P42 [NORM] isbn 0415057442, 36 pages**

Sachs, W. (ed.) 1993 *Global Ecology: A new arena of political conflict*. London: Zed. **HC79.E5 G56**

Sachs, W. 1999 *Planet dialectics : explorations in environment and development*. London Zed. **HC79.E5 S12 [NORM]**

Journals

Environmental Politics, Environment, Local Environment, Capitalism Nature Socialism, Alternatives (Canada), Organisation & Environment, Environment and Urbanization HT101

2. Environmental knowledge and the politics of sustainable development

Much discussion about 'environment and development' uses the term 'sustainable development'. This lecture demonstrates how the term is used in social and political debates. Rather than trying to establish what 'is' and 'isn't' sustainable development, social science shows how different beliefs about sustainability reflect different social positions and values; or the ways that different knowledge claims are considered to be legitimate. Doing this helps us see the limitations in what people claim about sustainable development, and helps us avoid naïve approaches that pretend to know what is 'sustainable' or 'development' in advance.

After this lecture, you should have a clearer idea about what you consider to be sustainable development, and the beginnings of a critique of some of the 'louder' voices about sustainable development such as Lumborg or Lester Brown. You shall also have an introduction to the politics of environmental science (especially 'land-use-cover change') and the so-called non-equilibrium approach to ecology.

Questions: *What are the social and political influences on environmental knowledge?*
 Why do so many experts adopt radically different positions with equal confidence?
 What are the political problems with using land-cover change data as a basis for environmental discussion?

Lecture Readings

You should try to get some basic idea of common definitions of 'Sustainable development' and a quick idea of who Lester Brown and Bjorn Lomborg are. Look on Wikipedia or similar (*but do not cite this source in essays or the exam: it is only useful as a quick guide*). (nb: This course is not about the specifics of the Lomborg arguments, so no need to read his long book!)

Or have a quick look at their websites:

<http://www.lomborg.com/>
<http://www.earth-policy.org/> (including: [http://www.earth-policy.org/About/Lester bio.htm](http://www.earth-policy.org/About/Lester_bio.htm))
<http://www.earth-policy.org/> (L Brown set this up in the 70s)

(view these critically, and come back with questions)

Readings AVAILABLE ON WEBCT

Adams, W. (1997) "Rationalization and conservation: Ecology and the management of nature in the United Kingdom," *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* NS 22: 277-291. [G1] **great paper for the new ecology approach**

Class Readings

Forsyth, T. (2003) *Critical Political Ecology: The Politics of Environmental Science*, Routledge **cc HC79.E5 F73**
Without wanting to self promote myself, this book is the best place to start for lectures 2 and 4, especially chapter 2, and then maybe some of chapters 3,4 5,6

Peet, R and Watts, M 2004 2nd ed 'Liberation Ecology: development, sustainability, and environment in an age of market triumphalism', in Peet, R and Watts, M (eds) *Liberation Ecologies: environment, development, social movements*. London & New York: Routledge **main & ccGF900 L69 pp1-45**
The first chapter is an excellent introduction, and some of the following chapters have good case studies

Thompson, M 1993 'Good Science For Public Policy', *Journal of International Development*, 5, 6 **pp 669-678** [RR] **HC59.7** (*good intro to Cultural Theory*)

Other Readings (recommended)

Blaikie, P M 1995 'Understanding Environmental Issues', 1-30 in, Morse, S and Stocking, M (eds) *People and Environment*. London: UCL Press [for a recent outline of Blaikie's view] **GF41 P41** [RR] isbn 1857282833
30 pages

Botkin, D. (1990) *Discordant Harmonies: A New Ecology for the Twenty-First Century*, New York: Oxford University Press. **QH75 B74 [NORM]** *a fuller discussion of new ecologies, if you want*

Brockington, D. (2003) Myths of Skeptical Environmentalism (a Discussion), *Environmental Science and Policy* 6 543.

Hajer, M. 1995 *The politics of Environmental Discourse*. Oxford: Clarendon. **cc GE170 H15** *only if you want to get into discourse, which you may wish to do*

Jasanoff, S and Wynne, B 1998 'Science and decision-making', in Rayner, S and Malone, E *Human Choice and*

Climate Change Vol.1 The Societal Framework. Columbus, Ohio: The Battelle Press **QC981.8.C5 H91pp1-87**
(perhaps the most useful general overview of current approaches) this is a classic paper for anyone wanting to look at science policy issues in general. don't worry if you don't read ALL of this paper
 Lipietz, A. (2000) "Political ecology and the future of Marxism," *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism* 11:1 69-85. **HM206**
only if you want to look at the inner issues of political ecology
 Mukta, P. and Hardiman, D. (2000) "The political ecology of nostalgia," *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism* 11:1 113-133. **HM206** *(good critique) good critique of political ecology*
 Scoones, I. (1999) New ecology and the social sciences: what prospects for a fruitful engagement? *Annual review of anthropology*, 1999, No.28, pp.479-507

Other readings

Any of these are good for case studies or for a fuller reading about theory... see the titles to see where they are... don't spend long on these, just see what their main information is

Blaikie, P M and Brookfield, H 1987 *Land Degradation and Society*. London: Methuen [RR Chapters 1 and 2] **CC HD156 B63 pp1-48 isbn 0416401503 48 pages**

Blaikie, P M 1985 *The Political Economy of Soil Erosion*. London: Longman [widely considered to be a classic statement of the political ecology perspective] **cc HD1417 B63**

Bryant RL 1998 Power Knowledge and Political Ecology: a review, *Progress in Physical Geography* Vol 22 pp 79-94 **GF1 or download from Ingenta**

Fischer, F and Hajer, M.A. (eds.) 1999 *Living with nature : environmental politics as cultural discourse*. New York: Oxford University Press. **main & cc HC79.E5 L78**

Turner, B. L. II., Clark, W., Kates, R., Richards, J., Mathews, J. and Meyer, W. (eds) (1990) *The Earth transformed by human action: global and regional changes in the biosphere over the past 300 years*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. **(the classic LUCC text) classic North American positivist equilibrium approach to nature and crisis**

van der Ploeg, J D 1993 'Potatoes and knowledge', in, Hobart, M, ed., *An Anthropological Critique of Development*. London & New York: Routledge **cc GN345 A58**

Wallerstein, I. 1997 Ecology and Capitalist Costs of Production: No Exit. Keynote address at PEWS XXI, The Global Environment and the World-System," University of California, Santa Cruz, 3-5 April.

<http://faculty.plattsburgh.edu/richard.robbs/legacy/wallerstein.htm> **big time capitalism = environmental crisis paper**

Comment [3]: A Marxist viewpoint from the founder of world-system theory.

Journals and internet

Journal of Political Ecology <http://www.library.arizona.edu/ej/ipe/ipeweb.html>, *Cultural Ecology Newsletter* (<http://www.lse.ac.uk/depts/destin/simon/cesg.html>), *Journal of Human Ecology*, *Human Ecology Review*, *Environmental Politics, Development and Change*

Look at the these websites for examples of 'orthodox' land-use-cover change approaches to environmental degradation:

International Human Dimensions of Global Change Program: <http://www.ihdp.uni-bonn.de/>

World Resources Institute: www.wri.org/

3. POPULATION AND POVERTY

One of the fundamental debates in environment and development is the relationship between environmental degradation and poverty and population growth. The lecture will summarise Malthusian models of 'overpopulation' and environmental degradation, and more recent variants (e.g., Homer-Dixon, Kaplan) of scarce resources and conflict. The lecture will then summarise alternative perspectives such as Boserup's thesis of (agricultural) innovation, and adaptation. What does this say about whether then environment is in collapse or not, and how to avoid environmental problems?

After this lecture, you should know the differences between Malthusian and Boserupian approaches, and begin to see the importance of 'adaptation' in environment and development. You should also begin to see popular writers such as Jared Diamond and Lester Brown more critically.

Questions: *Are there really examples of Malthusian collapse?
Or are these just examples of a lack of adaptive capacity?*

Lecture Reading **AVAILABLE ON WEBCT**

These two are good for general overviews and examples

Forsyth, T. Leach, M. and Scoones, I. (1998) *Poverty and Environment* (for UNDP and EC) this is on the public folder

Tiffen, M 1995 'Population Density, Economic Growth and Societies in Transition: Boserup Reconsidered in a Kenyan Case-Study', *Development and Change*, 26, pp 31-65 [RR] HD82 issn 0012-155x 34 pages

Class Readings

Lester R. Brown, Gary Gardner, Brian Halweil (1998) *Worldwatch Paper #143: Beyond Malthus: Sixteen Dimensions of the Population Problem* DOWNLOAD FREE: <http://www.worldwatch.org/pubs/paper/143/>

Batterbury, SPJ & T.Forsyth. 1999. "Fighting Back: human adaptations in marginal environments" *Environment* 41(6) 6-11, 25-30. [this is a good summary of many of the debates and examples](#)

Further Reading recommended:

Boyd, C. and Slaymaker, T. 2000 Re-Examining the 'More People Less Erosion' Hypothesis: Special case or wider trend? *ODI Natural Resource Perspectives*, No. 63. www.odi.org.uk/nrp good critique of T+M

Brown, L., Gardner, G. and Halweil, B. 1999 *Beyond Malthus. The Nineteen Dimensions of the Population Problem*. London: Earthscan. **main HB849.4 B87 [REC] Lester Brown— an alternative version to above**

Cassen, R. 2000 Population, Development and Environment: India and beyond. *Asia-Pacific Review*, Vol. 7, No. 2 pp. 99-120. **Download from catch word.** OK but somewhat general.

Deudney, D 1990 'The Case Against Linking Environmental Degradation and National Security', *Millennium* 19, 3: 461-476 **JX1 good stuff, contrarian, compare with T HomerDixon**

Homer-Dixon, T et al 1993 'Environmental Change and Violent Conflict', *Scientific American* 268(2): [RR] **Q1.A3 pp16-23 this can also be used in the hazards bit, or in other aspects of the course**

Homer-Dixon, T 1991 'On the threshold: environmental changes as causes of acute conflict', *International Security* 16, 2 pp 76-116 **JX1 ditto**

Homer-Dixon, T 1994 'Environmental Scarcities and Violent Conflict', *International Security* 19, 1 pp 5-40 **JX1**

Homer-Dixon, T 1995 'The Ingenuity Gap: Can Poor Countries Adapt to Resource Scarcity?', *Population and Development Review* 21. 3 pp 587-612 **cc/high-use/main HB881 [NB Homer Dixon is a classic reference stressing the dangers of population growth] this is Boesupian**

Leach, M, Mearns, R and Scoones, I 1999, 'Environmental Entitlements: Dynamics and Institutions in Community Based Natural Resource Management', *World Development* Vol 27 No 2 **HC59.7 issn 0305-750x | HERE this is a good start for many of the institutional aspects of the course**

Tiffen, M, Mortimore, M and Gichuki, F 1994 *More People, Less Erosion: Environmental Recovery in Kenya*. London: John Wiley **cc S625.K4 T56 you don't have to read the whole book, you can also find another paper by them that summarizes their position, see above**

Other readings:

Again, see these as cases to get examples; look at the titles...

Agarwal, B 1997 'Gender, Environment and Poverty Interlinks: Regional Variations and Temporal Shifts in Rural India', *World Development* 25, 1 **HC59.7 download from DECOMATE good for gender component**

Bebbington, A. 1999 Capitals and Capabilities: A framework for analyzing peasant viability, rural livelihoods and poverty. *World Development*, Vol. 27, No. 12, pp. 2021-2044. **Download from Decomate. another general**

Comment [4]: Qualifies Tiffen's 'More People, Less Erosion'.

Comment [5]: Good overview on situation in India.

Comment [6]: Does not directly relate to the population-environment debate, but shows that nexus between the two is far from straightforward.

Comment [7]: A classic. Reversed common neo-Malthusian thinking.

Comment [8]: Pays particular attention to the importance of social capital for widening the access to resources. Latin America.

paper with concepts

Broad, R 1994 'The Poor and the Environment: Friends or Foes', *World Development* 22, 6 [RR] **HC59.7 pp811-822 OK but a bit old**

Duraiappah, A.K. 1998 Poverty and environmental degradation: A review and analysis of the nexus. *World Development*, Vol. 26, No. 12, pp. 2169-2179. **Download from** [Decomate](#)

Homer-Dixon, Thomas. 1999. *Environment, scarcity, and violence*. Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press **HN981.V5 H76 [NORM]**

Kaplan, Robert D 1997 *The ends of the earth : a journey at the dawn of the 21st century*. New York : Vintage Books **DS10 K11 [REC] a real rant**

Kaplan, R. 1994. *The Coming Anarchy. The Atlantic Monthly* **DOWNLOAD ditto**
<http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/foreign/anarchy.htm>

Landis MacKellar, F et al 1998 'Population and climate change', in, Rayner, S and Malone, E eds *Human Choice and Climate Change Vol.1 The Societal Framework*. Columbus, Ohio: The Battelle Press (pp 89-150 **MAIN & CC QC981.8.C5 H91 isbn 1574770403 61 pages good paper, very thorough, rather long**)

Pimentel, D, O. Bailey, P. Kim, E. Mullaney, J. Calabrese, L. Walman, F. Nelson, and X. Yao 1999 *Will Limits Of The Earth's Resources Control Human Numbers?* Download from <http://www.dieoff.org/page174.htm>

Reardon, T and Vosti, S 1995 'Links Between Rural Poverty and the Environment in Developing Countries: Asset Categories and Investment Poverty', *World Development* 23, 9 **HC59.7 download from DECOMATE**

William E. Rees 1996 Revisiting Carrying Capacity: Area-Based Indicators of Sustainability. *Population and Environment: A Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* Volume 17, Number 3, January **download**
<http://www.dieoff.org/page110.htm>

Scoones, I. 1998 Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A framework for analysis. *IDS Working Paper 72*.
<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/wp.html>

Suliman, M. (ed.) 1999 *Ecology, Politics and Violent Conflict*. London, etc.: Zed Books. GE320.D44 E11

UN Council Concise Report. 2001. Population, Environment and Development.
<http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/cn9/2001/ecn92001-2.pdf>

Internet

<http://www.dieoff.org/> A website by an individual, Jay Hanson, with numerous links to papers, mainly from neo-Malthusians. *View critically!*

Or Jared Diamond:

<http://www.mindfully.org/Heritage/2003/Civilization-Collapse-EndJun03.htm>

Comment [9]: Important contribution to poverty-environment debate. Qualifies simplistic explanations.

Comment [10]: "This articles sides solidly with Hardin."

Comment [11]: Not exactly about population, but an alternative to simplistic Malthusianism (like environmental entitlements) that has had great impact on development practice. DFID and IDS are informing about this approach on <http://www.livelihoods.org>, which includes a distance learning package.

Comment [12]: Good volume on environmental conflicts.

Comment [13]: Overview with data, good tables and graphs. Mention of HIV/AIDS, but only insofar that poor environmental quality (and occurrence of disease) affects AIDS patients.

4. DECONSTRUCTING NARRATIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

So, if environmental science and common conceptions of environmental problems are also social and political, how can we understand these more? Many social scientists use the term, 'environmental narratives' to show how complex relationships of environmental cause and effect are simplified by political actors to make simplistic explanations of how environmental degradation occurs. Environmental narratives are a common and popular poststructuralist approach to environmental politics because they show how the state, powerful NGOs etc., can get together to represent environmental change in certain ways when in fact the underlying causes are uncertain and politically contested.

This lecture looks at environmental narratives, with a focus upon some common notions of environmental problems such as desertification and deforestation, and then questioning how far these common conceptions help, or get in the way of effective environmental management or social development. The lecture also questions how far we can improve understandings of environmental change.

Questions: *How do environmental narratives emerge?*
 How can they be governed? (changed, managed for the better)
 Why do some actors still cling to them when there is evidence against them?

Lecture Reading AVAILABLE ON WEBCT

Roe, E. (1991) 'Development narratives, or making the best of blueprint development' *World Development* 19:4 287-300 good but somewhat old now, a good start...

Lambin, E.F., et al (2001) "The causes of land-use and land-cover change: moving beyond the myths," *Global Environmental Change*, 11: 4 261-269. **HC79.E5 this is a newer paper, very influenced by Cultural Theory but does not mention this**

Class Reading

Bassett, T & Zuéli, K.B. 2000. Environmental Discourses and the Ivorian Savanna. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 90(1) 67-95. **INGENTA download issn 0004-5608 good case study**

Roe, E M 1995 'Postscript' to Special Section on Development Narratives, in, *World Development*, 23, 6 [RR] **HC59.7 download from DECOMATE**

Other Reading recommended:

Angelsen, A. (1995) "Shifting cultivation and deforestation: A study from Indonesia," *World Development* 23: 1713-1729.

Leach, M and Mearns, R (eds) 1996 *The Lie of the Land: challenging received wisdom in African environmental change and policy*, Ch. 1. Oxford: James Currey [RR] **cc GF701 L71 pp1-33 isbn 0852554095 33 pages**

Barraclough, S and Ghimire, K 1995 *Forests and Livelihoods: the social dynamics of deforestation in developing countries*. Basingstoke: Macmillan in association with UNRISD **SD418.3.D44 B26** (see also 'The Social Dynamics of Deforestation in Developing Countries: Principal Issues and Research Priorities', Discussion Paper 16, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development [UN(1714/16)])

Barraclough, S. and Ghimire, K. (1996) "Deforestation in Tanzania: Beyond simplistic generalizations," *The Ecologist* 26:3 104-107. **[QH540]**

Fairhead, J and Leach, M 1996 *Misreading the African Landscape: society and ecology in a forest-savanna mosaic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press **main & cc GF746.2 F17**

Fairhead, J and Leach, M 1998 *Reframing deforestation : global analyses and local realities with studies in West Africa*. London: Routledge **main & cc SD418.3.A358 F17**

Forsyth, T (2003) *Critical Political Ecology*, **cc HC79.E5 F73** *again this is probably the best summary of the issues... check chapter 2 especially, and then, 3 4 5 in less detail*

Mehta, L. (2002) 'The manufacture of popular perceptions of scarcity: dams and water-related narratives in Gujarat, India,' *World Development* 29:12 2025-2041 **download from DECOMATE water example**

Stott, Philip 1999 *Tropical rain forest : a political ecology of hegemonic mythmaking* London: IEA, 1999 **COLL. P 10647 [SPEC] please do be critical of this if you wish!!**

Thompson, M et al 1986 *Uncertainty on a Himalayan Scale*. London: Milton Ash Editions [RR Chapters 1-3] **CC HC425 T47 a classic, if now a bit old**

Hamilton, L. (1988) "Forestry and watershed management," pp. 99-131, and Hamilton, L. and Pearce, A. (1988) "Soil and water impacts of deforestation," pp. 75-98 in Ives, J. and Pitt, D. (eds), *Deforestation: Social Dynamics in Watershed and Mountain Ecosystems*, Routledge, London, New York. **SD418 D31**

Stephen Leisz (2000) "Shifting cultivation: A new old paradigm for managing tropical forests," *BioScience* 50:6 521-528.

Comment [14]: A classic.

Other reading:

Again look at these as places to get the case studies..

Cline-Cole, R. and Madge, C. (eds.) 2000. *Contesting Forestry in West Africa*. Aldershot: Ashgate. cc SD242.A358 C76

Darier, E (ed) 1999 *Discourses of the Environment*. Oxford: Blackwell. cc GE105 D61

Keeley, J. and Scoones, I. 2000 Environmental Policymaking in Zimbabwe: Discourses, science and politics. *IDS Working paper* 116. <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/wp.html>

Comment [15]: Applies Foucault's work to environmental issues.

Mehta, L. et al 1999 Exploring Understandings of Institutions and Uncertainty: New directions in natural resource management. *IDS Working Paper* 373. **Download** <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/wp.html>

Comment [16]: A useful case study spanning over various topics in this course.

Fairhead J and Leach M: 'Reframing Forest History: A Radical Reappraisal of the Roles of People and Climate in West African Vegetation Change'. In: Chapman G & Driver, F. (eds) *Time-Scales and Environmental Change*, Routledge: London, 1996, pp.169-195. **main & cc QC981.8.C5 T58 anything by fairhead and leach will be good for narratives in Africa**

Fairhead J. 1996 'Demon Farmers and Other Myths'. *New Scientist*, April, pp.36-39.

Fairhead, J. and Leach, M. 2000 Desiccation and Domination: Science and struggles over environment and development in colonial Guinea. *Journal of African History*, Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 35-54. **Download**

Comment [17]: Another case (desiccation = drying effects of vegetation loss on climate and soils) to make their point.

Guthman, J. 1997 'Representing Crisis: the theory of Himalayan environmental degradation and the project of development in post-Rana Nepal', *Development and Change*, 28, 1 [RR] **HD82, DOWNLOAD**

Hoben, A. (1995) "Paradigms and politics: The cultural construction of environmental policy in Ethiopia," *World Development* 23:6 1007-1021. **Download from Decomate** this is a good example

Metz, J. (1991) "A reassessment of the causes and severity of Nepal's environmental crisis," *World Development* 19:7 805-20. **Download from Decomate** and this one

Morris, J. (1995) *The Political Economy of Land Degradation: Pressure Groups, Foreign Aid and the Myth of Man-Made Deserts*, London: Institute of Economic Affairs. **GB611 M87 [NORM] this has been widely criticized as simplistic but it does make some good points, and is about desertification;**

Rasmussen, K., Fog, B., Madsen, J.E. (2001) "Desertification in reverse? Observations from northern Burkina Faso," *Global Environmental Change*, 11: 4 271-282. **Download from Decomate** desertification example

Robbins, P. 1998 Paper Forests: Imagining and deploying exogenous ecologies in arid India. *Geoforum*, Vol 29, No. 1, pp. 69-89. **Download from Decomate**

Comment [18]: Contribution to 'post-structuralist political ecology'. Claims of the state showing expanding forest cover while forest ecosystems disappear. Rajasthan.

Robbins, P. 2001 Fixed Categories in a Portable Landscape: The causes and consequences of land cover categorization. *Environment and Planning A*, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 161-179 **Download**

Robbins, P. 2001 Schizophrenic Forestry: Producing the landscape of the highlands. *Antipode*, Forthcoming **Download**

Comment [19]: Questions objectivity of satellite imagery, etc. for assessing land use (change).

Sivaramakrishnan, K. 1999 Modern Forests: Statemaking and environmental change in colonial eastern India.

Soussan J, Shrestha BK, Uprety LP 1995 *The Social Dynamics of Deforestation: a case study from Nepal*. Parthenon London sd 418.3.n35 s72

Stott, Sian Sullivan. (eds) 2000. *Political Ecology: Science, Myth and Power*. Edward Arnold, London. [new collection with some useful chapters]

Thompson, M et al. 1986 *Uncertainty on a Himalayan Scale*. London: Milton Ash Editions [Ch. 1-3] cc HC425 T47 pp1-57 (also abbreviated version in: cc SD418 D31 [1_WK])

Internet:

The following website is an excellent source of recent articles about 'myths' of environmental degradation: read this for a critique of orthodox environmental beliefs in developing countries.

<http://www.india-seminar.com/2000/486.htm>

Philip Stott's anti-ecologism site...

<http://greenspin.blogspot.com/>

(please note: these are for discussion and should be seen critically)

5. GENDER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Much environmental discussion makes general observations about society without acknowledging social differentiation. This lecture looks at debates that propose that men and women should be treated differently in environmental analysis. Do men and women experience and affect environment in different ways? Or is the whole approach to environment already dominated by gender?

The lecture will differentiate the approaches of: 'Woman in Development', 'Ecofeminism', 'Gender and Development', and then go on to discuss gendered access to resources and Gender implications of environmental change and environmental development projects. You should start to learn about some of the more obvious ecofeminists such as Carolyn Merchant and Vandana Shiva, and their critics such as Cecile Jackson. This lecture starts the consideration of participation and empowerment in the course.

Questions: *Do the differences between men and women for environment result from essential differences between genders? Or long-term social systems? Do we need to rethink 'environment' before we can address gender imbalances?*

Lecture Reading

Jackson, C. 1995. Environmental Reproduction and gender in the third world. In Morse, S & Stocking, M. (eds) *People & Environment*. UCL Press. 109-130. **GF41 P41 [RR] isbn 1857282833 21 pages (basic intro)**

or

Jackson, C 1993 'Doing what comes naturally? Women and Environment in Development', *World Development*, 23, 6, pp 1007-1022 **HC59.7 CANNOT download from DECOMATE**

Class Readings

Jewitt, S. (2000) 'Unequal knowledges in Jarkhand, India: deromanticising women's agroecological expertise' *Development and Change* 31 961-985 **good detailed case study**

Or

Locke, C. 1999 Constructing a Gender Policy for Joint Forest Management in India, *Development and Change*, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 265-285 **DOWNLOAD from Ingenta Journals good detailed case study**

Other Reading

Many good case studies here... **Good starting point is** Rocheleau, D., Thomas-Slayter, B. and Wangari, E. (eds.) 1995 *Feminist political ecology : global issues and local experience*. London: Routledge. **main & cc HQ1233 F32 [REC]**

Agarwal, B 1992 'The gender and environment debate: lessons from India', *Feminist Studies* 18, 1 pp 119-158 **HQ1101** Agarwal, B 1997 'Environmental Action, Gender Equity and Women's Participation', *Development and Change*, 28, 1 pp 1-44 **Download from Ingenta**

Agarwal, B. 1994. *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia* Cambridge: C.U.P. **MAIN HD 880.8.Z63 A26**

Altman I., and Churchman, A. (1994) . Women and the environment. New York : Plenum Press **BF353 W87**

Carney, J 1996 'Converting the Wetlands, Engendering the Environment', in Peet, R and Watts, M, eds., *Liberation Ecologies*, cited above **main & ccGF900 L69**

Gaard, G.C. 1998 Ecological politics : Ecofeminists and the Greens. Philadelphia : Temple University Press **Main GE197 G11 [NORM]**

Isla, Ana Conservation as enclosure: an ecofeminist perspective on sustainable development and biopiracy in Costa Rica. *Capitalism, nature, socialism*. 16(3) 2005 September, 49-61.

Joekes, S et al 1994 'Gender, environment and population', *Development and Change*, 25, 1, 137-65 **HD82**

Mackenzie, F. 1993. 'Exploring the Connections - Structural Adjustment, Gender and the Environment' *Geoforum* 24.1 **MAIN G7**

Moore H and M.Vaughan. 1994. *Cutting Down Trees* London:James Currey **DT3058.B46 M82 (MAIN&CC)**

Dianne Rocheleau & Thomas-Slayter, Barbara P. 1995. Gender, environment, and development in Kenya : a grassroots perspective. Boulder : L. Rienner, **HQ1240.5.K4 T45 [NORM]**

Regmi, S.C. and Fawcett, B. 1999 Integrating Gender Needs into Drinking-Water Projects in Nepal. *Gender and Development*, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 62-72 **Download**

Schroeder, R and Suryanata, K 1996 'Gender and Class Power in Agroforestry Systems', in Peet, R and Watts, M, eds., *Liberation Ecologies*, cited above **main & ccGF900 L69**

UNEP: Women and the environment. **UN (4319/1)**

Comment [20]: Makes the case against ecofeminism and for feminist ecology using evidence from Joint Forestry Management in India.

Comment [21]: Applied. How women's participation can be ensured in development projects without increasing their workload and with raising the status.

Journals

Gender & Development (download, electronic journals);

Gender and Society (download, electronic journals)

Gender, Place and Culture - A Journal of Feminist Geography (download, electronic journals)

Internet Sources

BRIDGE gender and development resources at IDS (<http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/>)

Various links at: <http://www.sosig.ac.uk/roads/subject-listing/World-cat/womendev.html>

6. HAZARDS AND VULNERABILITY

What are natural hazards? What makes some environments more risky than others for human settlement? What makes some settlements more vulnerable to hazards than others? What social and political factors may cause hazards and vulnerability?

This lecture will introduce the social and political approach to hazards based on social vulnerability. It will then apply these to the new debate about environmental refugees: do these really exist? Or has this term been invented to take attention away from the lack of adaptive capacity in many developing countries?

Questions: *Do hazards result from large physical events, or from social and political failure?
Are we encouraged to overlook the real causes of vulnerability?
Are environmental refugees migrants from environmental or social problems?*

Lecture reading

Please have a look at the RADIX website www.radixonline.org

And /Or see:

Chapter 1 of: Blaikie, P., Cannon, T., Davis, I. and Wisner, B. (2003, 2nd ed) *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters*, London: Routledge. **CcGB5014 A86**

Class readings

Cutter, S. (1995) "The forgotten casualties: Women, children and environmental change," *Global Environmental Change* 5:3 181-194. **[HC79.E5] OK but general**

Simms, A (2004) Environmental Refugees: the case for recognition. **Download from:**
http://www.neweconomics.org/gen/z_sys_publicationdetail.aspx?pid=159

Brown, L. 2004. Environmental refugees, <http://www.earth-policy.org/Updates/Update33.htm>

Further reading

Adger, W. N., Kelly, P. M. and Ninh, N. H. (eds) (2001) *Living with Environmental Change: Social Vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience in Vietnam*, London: Routledge. **HC444 L78 [NORM] case study...**

Anderson, J. (1968) "Cultural adaptation to threatened disaster," *Human Organization* 27: 298-307. **[GN1]**

Anderson, M. and Woodrow, P. (1998). *Rising from the Ashes: Development Strategies in Times of Disaster*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner. **UNESCO (600)**

Bankoff, G. (1999) "A history of poverty: The politics of natural disasters in the Philippines, 1985-95," *Pacific Review* 12:3 381-420. **[DU1]**

Bankoff, G. (2001) "Rendering the world unsafe: 'Vulnerability' as western discourse," *Disasters* 25:1 19-35. **[HV533] very discursive approach to disasters**

Bates, Diane C.. Environmental refugees? Classifying human migrations caused by environmental change. *Population and environment*. 23(5) 2002 May, 465-477. **HB849.44**

Hewitt, K. (1995). "Sustainable Disasters? Perspectives and powers in the discourse of calamity", in *Crush, J., ed., Power of Development*, pp. 115-128. London: Routledge. **cc HD82 C95 somewhat old fashioned, but it has some value in showing this approach**

Ingleton, J., ed., 1999. *Natural Disaster Management*. London: Tudor Rose. (not in library)

J.X. Kasperson, R.E. Kasperson, and B.L. Turner, II. "Regions at Risk: Exploring Environmental Criticality," *Environment* 39, No.10 (December, 1997): 4-15, 26-29. **[HC79.E5] same as Hewitt: classic example of positivistic reading of disasters, LUCC etc**

Kasperson, J. and Kasperson, R. (2001) *Global Environmental risk*, London: Earthscan. **UN (3867) [REC]**

Kasperson, J., Kasperson, R. and Turner, B.L. (1995) *Regions at risk: Comparisons of Threatened Environments*, Tokyo, New York and Paris: United Nations University Press. **UN (3471) [NORM]**

Kates, R. (2000b) "Cautionary tales: Adaptation and the global poor," pp. 5-17 in Kanes, S. and Yohe, G. (eds) *Societal Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change*, Dordrecht: Kluwer.; also in *Climatic Change* 45(1): 5-17. **Available on Public Folder**

Kates, R. and Clark, W. (1996) "Environmental surprise: Expecting the unexpected," *Environment* 38: 6-11, 28-34. **[HC79.E5] ditto!**

Merriman, P. ed. 1993. *Natural disasters : protecting vulnerable communities : proceedings of the conference held in London, 13-15 October 1993*, US Civil Engineers, International decade for natural disaster reduction. **ccGB5001 N28 [1_WK]**

Moser, C. O. N. (1998) 'The asset vulnerability framework: reassessing urban poverty reduction strategies', *World Development* 26: 1-19. **Download from Decomate very good paper; more relevant to urban poverty and vulnerability**

Myers, Norman. Environmental refugees. *Population and environment*. 19(2) 1997 November, 167-182. **HB849.44 [scare]**

Norberg-Bohm, V., Clark, W., Bakshi, B., Berkenkamp, J., Bishko, S., Koehler, M., Marrs, J., Nielsen, C. and Sagar, A. (2001) "International comparisons of environmental hazards," pp. 55-147 in Kasperson, J. and

Comment [IS22]: Good case studies, and local detail, but also see 'Global Environmental Risk' by Kasperson et al.

Comment [IS23]: Good example of early IDNDR engineering approaches

Kasperson, R. (2001) *Global Environmental risk*, London: Earthscan. [and other chapters] **UN 3867**
Social Learning Group (2000a) *Learning to Manage Global Environmental Risks: vol. 1, A Comparative History of Social Responses to Climate Change, Ozone Depletion, and Acid Rain*, Cambridge MA: MIT Press. **GE300 L43**
Social Learning Group (2000b) *Learning to Manage Global Environmental Risks: vol. 2, A Functional Analysis of Social Responses to Climate Change, Ozone Depletion, and Acid Rain*, Cambridge MA: MIT Press. **GE300 L43** *these last three are all examples of positivistic approach to hazards, not like Wisner*
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) 2002. *Natural Disasters and Sustainable Development - understanding the links between development, environment and natural disasters*. Geneva: ISRD <http://www.unisdr.org/> .
Wijkman, A. 1984. *Natural disasters: Acts of God, or acts of Man?*, London, Washington: Earthscan. **ccGB5005 W66 [1_WK] classic old text, some good examples**

Comment [IS24]: An excellent early dismissal of apolitical approaches: but do read more up-to-date stuff!

Internet

**Anglia Polytechnic University RADIX: Radical Interpretations of Disaster {excellent site for political analysis of disasters and risk in a developmental context} www.radixonline.org

** International Strategy for Disaster Reduction <http://www.unisdr.org/> (excellent all-round site for disaster work, including good summary of Johannesburg)

Benfield Greig Hazard Research Centre web site (<http://www.benfieldhrc.org/> has a piece by Action Aid and Benfield Greig called "Development at Risk": read this (a good summary of UNISDR)

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (an example of a regional office) <http://www.adpc.net/>
See the tsunami lessons

Socialism and Storms: an article by Ben Wisner
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/comment/story/0,3604,592992,00.html>

People Power and Disasters: a commentary on WSSD by Ben Wisner
<http://www.alertnet.org/thefacts/reliefresources/508903?view=PrinterFriendly>

7. PROBLEMS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Now the course changes. We start looking at political solutions to the complex causes and experiences of environmental change discussed in the earlier lectures.

The first theme is the debate known as collective action, and the 'tragedy of the commons'. Collective action – or the establishment of common-property regimes (CPR) based on property rights – have been proposed by economists and quantitative political scientists as a response to the unregulated use of 'the commons'. The idea behind this 'new institutional approach' is to use rational choice theory to model how individuals can reach agreements (ie institutions) about how to manage scarce resources. But this approach has also been widely criticized as unrealistic concerning the complexity of resources and the diversity of political practices.

This lecture will summarize the approach and its criticisms. You will learn about Hardin and Ostrom. In the following weeks, lectures will consider alternative approaches. Which approach do you like the most?

Questions: *What is the tragedy of the commons? (And is it a narrative?)*
 What are common-pool resources, and can property rights manage them?
 What are the common criticisms of CPR theory?

Lecture Reading

Ostrom, E. 1990 *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 3 **cc HD1286 O81 pp58-102 & the notes on 223-230** (See also Chapter 6 : pp182-216 &242-244) **isbn 0521405998 56+8 pages** *the classic, you need to read some of this*

Class Readings

Baland, J and Platteau, J-P 1996 *Halting Degradation of Natural Resources*. Oxford: Clarendon Press and FAO [RR: Introduction; Chapter 13; General Conclusion] **main & cce HC59.15 B17 pp1-5 & 346-386 - download from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/x5316e/x5316e00.htm> this is another classic; very economic, though**
Mosse, D. 1997 The Symbolic Making of a Common Property Resource: History, ecology and locality in a tank-irrigation landscape in South India. *Development and Change*, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 467-504. **DOWNLOAD from Ingenta Journals one example of a paper that criticises the economic approach (another is Cleaver, below)**

Or

Cleaver F. 2000. 'Moral Ecological Rationality: Institutions and the Management of Common Property Resources, in *Development and Change*, 31:2 361-83. **DOWNLOAD from Ingenta Journals**

Other Readings

Recommended: Ostrom, E., Stern P.C., Diet, T., Dulsak, N. and Stonich, S. (eds.) 2002 *The Drama of the Commons: Understanding Common Pool Resource Management*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. **HD1286 D76** *this is a good summary of the debate over some years, try it if you can*

Gibson, C.C. . Williams, J.T. . Ostrom, E. . Local enforcement and better forests. *World development*. 33(2) 2005 February, 273-284.

Poteete, Amy R.. Ostrom, Elinor. Heterogeneity, group size and collective action: the role of institutions in forest management. *Development and change*. 35(3) 2004 June, 435-462.

Gibson, C. McKean, M. and Ostrom, E. 2000. *People and forests : communities, institutions, and governance*. MIT Press. **SD387.S55 P41**

The rest are basically case studies... pick and choose

Agrawal, Arun. Ostrom, Elinor. Collective action, property rights, and decentralization in resource use in India and Nepal. *Politics and society*. 29(4) 2001 December, 485-514

Aggarwal, R.M. 2000 Possibilities and Limitations to Cooperation in Small Groups: The case of group-owned wells in south India. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 8, pp. 1481-1497 **Download** [

Baland, J.-M. and Platteau, J.-P. 1999 The Ambiguous Impact of Inequality on Local Resource Management. *World Development*, Vol. 27, NO. 5, pp. 773-788. **Download** [

Beck, T. and Nesmith, C. 2001 Building on Poor People's Capacities: The Case of common property resources in India and Africa. *World Development*, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 119-133. **Electronic Journals** [

Berkes, F (ed) 1989 *Common Property Resources: ecology of community-based sustainable development*. London: Bellhaven **HD75.6 C73 [1_WK]**

Comment [25]: Applies institutional-economist theories, and claims to provide sharper insights into the workings of informal mechanisms of cooperation.

Comment [26]: A extension of their approach: Inequality positive in voluntary local resource management, negative (unacceptable) if regulated local resource management.

Comment [27]: Good overview of the value of CPRs. Ends on a critical note on community-based management.

Berkes, F. 1999. *Sacred Ecology: Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Resource Management*. Ann Arbor: Taylor and Francis.

Berkes F and Folke C eds. 1998. *Linking social and ecological systems : management practices and social mechanisms* Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press **GF21 L75 [NORM]**

Cardenas, J.C. and Stranlund, J. 2000 Local Environmental Control and Institutional Crowding-Out. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 10, pp. 1719-1733. **Download from Decomate**

Hardin, G. 1968 'The Tragedy of the Commons', *Science* (Vol. 162, 13 December), pp. 1243-. <http://www.dieoff.org/page95.htm>. **Read this if you can, it is good to see how a general concept was based on such a narrow paper... (or was it vice versa)**

Hardin's, G. 1998 'Extensions of "The Tragedy of the Commons"' *Science* 280, Number 5364, pp. 682 – 683. http://www.physics.ohio-state.edu/~wilkins/sciandsoc/commons_extension.html

Hulme D and Murphree M. 2001? (eds) *African Wildlife & Livelihoods; the promise and performance of community conservation*. James Currey **first chapter; not yet published.**

deJanvry, A, Gardillo, G., Platteau, J.-P. and Sadoulet, E. (eds.) 2001 *Access to Land, Rural Poverty, and Public Action*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. **main HD 1131 A16**

Kabeer, N., and R. Subrahmanian, 1996, 'Institutions, relations and outcomes: frameworks and tools for gender-aware planning', **IDS Discussion Paper** No 357: Brighton: IDS anti ostrom stuff, but not v environmental

Klooster, D. 2000 Institutional Choice, Community, and Struggle: A case study of forest co-management in Mexico. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 1-20. **Download from Decomate**

Klooster, D. 1999. Community Based Forestry in Mexico: Can it Reverse Processes of Forest Degradation? *Land Degradation & Development* 10(4) 365-382

Lane CR (ed) 1997. *Custodians of the Commons Pastoral Land Tenure in East and West Africa*. Earthscan

Li, T. M., 1996, 'Images of community: discourse and strategy in property relations', **Development and Change**, 27: 501-527 this is good for a poststructural approach to institutions

Mehta, L. *et al* 1999 Exploring Understandings of Institutions and Uncertainty: New directions in natural resource management. *IDS Working Paper* 373. **Download** <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/wp.html>

Morrow, C and Watts Hull, R 1996 'Donor-Initiated Common Pool Resource Institutions: The Case of the Yanasha Forestry Cooperative', *World Development*, 24, 10 pp 1641-1657 **HC59.7 download from DECOMATE**

Ostrom, E. 1999 Coping with Tragedies of the Commons forthcoming *Annual Review of Political Science* or **download from** http://www.cipep.org/research/institutional_analysis/w98-24.pdf

Ostrom E, Burger J, Field C, Norgaard R, Policansky D. 1999. Revisiting the Commons; local lessons, global challenges. *Science* 284 (Apr 9) p278-282.

Robbins P, 1998 'Authority and Environment: Institutional Landscapes in Rajasthan, India' *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* Vol 88 (3) 410-435 **G3 DOWNLOAD from INGENTA**

Uphoff, N. and Wijayaratra, C.M. 2000 Demonstrated Benefits from Social Capital: The productivity of farmer organizations in Gal Oya, Sri Lanka. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 11, pp. 1875-1890. **Download from Decomate**

Wade, R 1988 *Village Republics: economic conditions for collective action in south India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press **cc HD1491.I42.K8 W12**

Comment [28]: Interesting. Uses experiments to show that well-intentioned external regulation (based on assumption of self-interest) can have negative consequences because people replace group-interest behaviour with self-interested behaviour.

Comment [29]: The classic – and much criticised – article for private control over natural resources.

Comment [30]: Hardin's follow-up essay on science and society.

Comment [31]: Another critique of the institutional approach that views individual choice and action as embedded in communities and cultures.

Comment [32]: In this article, Robbins compares local and central-state institutions in environmental management (desert grass and shrub in Rajasthan), and concludes that the location of enforcement (local or state) is less significant than the breadth of authority forms controlling the resource

Comment [33]: Social capital as an alternative explanation of collective action? Case study on irrigation management in Sri Lanka.

Comment [34]: A classic. Important.

Internet:

<http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/view/subjects/cpr-ucum.html> (this is about common property theory)

8. STATES AND CONSERVATION

Last week we looked at CPR and the possibility for collective action at the local level. This week we consider how far the state can become involved.

This lecture considers two main extremes. At one level, the state can be a facilitator of CPR and direct decentralization of resource management according to the norms established under common-property regimes. At the other extreme, however, various social scientists argue that these approaches overlook how states act in creating environmental discourses (or narratives), which then organize citizens and localities into action. States also reflect historic influences from colonial times, or international alliances with NGOs or other states. Some call this kind of "governance behind the scenes" governmentality (or environmentality).

This lecture will introduce some of the main writers on these themes today such as James Scott, Nancy Peluso, Jesse Ribot and Arun Agrawal.

Questions: *What are the social and political factors that influence how states and localities relate?
What is 'environmentality' and is this a good word?
How do states make people and environment 'legible' for government?*

Lecture Readings

Agrawal, A. (2005) 'Environmentality: community, intimate government, and the making of environmental subjects in Kumaon, India.' *Current Anthropology* 46: 2 161-190. **GN1**

Bryant, R and Bailey, S. 1997 'The State'. in Bryant, R and Bailey, S. *Third World Political Ecology*, pp. 48-72. London: Routledge. **cc JA75.8 B91 ISBN 0415127440** [a basic intro](#)

Class Readings

Ribot, J 1995 'From Exclusion to Participation: Turning Senegal's Forestry Policy Around?' *World Development*, 23, 9 pp 1587-1599 [RR] **HC59.7** [download from DECOMATE](#)

or

Ribot, J. 1998 Theorizing Access: Forest profits along Senegal's charcoal commodity chain. *Development and Change*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 307-341. **Download**

Robbins, P. 2000 The Rotten Institution: Corruption in natural resource management. *Political Geography*, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 423-443. **DOWNLOAD from Decomate** [good example](#)

And if possible have a look at:

Scott, J. 1998. Seeing like a state : how certain schemes to improve the human condition have failed. Yale University Press. Climate change **HD87.5 S42**

Other recommended readings:

Arun Agrawal (2005) *Environmentality: Technologies of Government and the Making of Subjects*, MIT Press. See introductory chapter [this is the book: good discussion of governmentality and environment](#)

K. Sivaramakrishnan 1999. *Modern forests : statemaking and environmental change in colonial Eastern India*, Stanford University Press. **SD646.B43 S62** [see chapter 1: a theoretical intro!](#)

Ribot, J. and Larson, A. 2005. eds. *Democratic decentralisation through a natural resource lens*. Routledge. **HC85 D38**

Or something by Richard Grove

Grove, R. 1995. *Green Imperialism; colonial expansion, tropical island Edens and the origins of environmentalism*, Cambridge University Press, **GE195 G88**

Grove., R. 2006. *Islands, forests and gardens in the Caribbean; conservation and conflict in environmental history*, Macmillan.

Other Readings

Again, pick and choose some examples... Absolutely no need to read all of these!

Agrawal, A. and Sivaramakrishnan, K. (eds.) 2000 *Agrarian environments : resources, representations, and rule in India*. Durham, NC : Duke University Press. **HD876 A27 [NORM]**

Cardenas, J.C. and Stranlund, J. 2000 Local Environmental Control and Institutional Crowding-Out. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 10, pp. 1719-1733. **Download from Decomate**

Ghimire, K and Pimbert, M (eds) 1997 *Social Change and Conservation: environmental politics and impacts of national parks and protected areas*. London: Earthscan **main & cc HC79.E5 G41**

Johnson, C. and Forsyth, T. (2002) 'In the eyes of the state: negotiating a 'rights-based approach' to forest conservation in Thailand,' *World Development* 30:9 1591-1605

Lyon, F. 2000 Trust, Networks and Norms: The creation of social capital in agricultural economies in Ghana. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 663-681. **Download from Decomate**

Mayers J & Bass, S. 1999. *Policy that Works for Forests and People*. London: IIED. summary at <http://www.iied.org/bookshop/index.html>

Munro, W.A. 1998 Moral Economy of the State: Conservation, community and state making in Zimbabwe. Ohio: Ohio University Press. **main HN802.Z9.C649 M96**

Neumann, R. (1996) 'Dukes, earls and ersatz Edens: Aristocratic nature preservationists in colonial Africa,' *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 14: 79-98. **HM 206 bit of a rant against empire, but it is a good case study**

Neumann, R. (1998) *Imposing Wilderness: Struggles over Livelihood and Nature Preservation in Africa*, Los Angeles and Berkeley: University of California Press. **SB484.T3 N49 [NORM]**

Peluso, N 1993 'Coercing Conservation: The Politics of State Resource Control', in, Lifschultz, R and Conca, K, eds., *The State and Social Power in Global Environmental Politics*. New York: Columbia University Press **cc HC79.E5 S79 pp47-69 this is a good case study of Indonesia, look out for her more recent stuff**

Peluso, N 1992 *Rich Forests, Poor People: resource control and resistance in Java*. Berkeley: University of California Press **main & cc SD657.I5 P39**

Peluso, Nancy Lee. Vandergeest, Peter. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. *Journal of Asian studies*. 60(3) 2001 August, 761-816.

Rangan, R 1997 'Property vs Control: The State and Forest Management in the Indian Himalaya', *Development and Change*, 28, 1 pp 71-94 [RR] **HD82 download from INGENTA**

Rangan, H. (2000) *Of Myths and Movements: Rewriting Chipko into Himalayan History*. London: Verso **SD414.I5 R19 [NORM]**

Robbins, P. 1998 Paper Forests: Imagining and deploying exogenous ecologies in arid India. *Geoforum*, Vol 29, No. 1, pp. 69-89. **Download from Decomate**

Robbins P, 1998 'Authority and Environment: Institutional Landscapes in Rajasthan, India' *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* Vol 88 (3) 410-435 **G3 DOWNLOAD from INGENTA**

Thorburn, C.C. 2000 Changing Customary Marine Resource Management Practice and Institutions: The case of Sasi Lola in the Kei Islands, Indonesia. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 8, pp. 1461-1479. **Electronic Journals**

Toulmin, C. and Quan, J. (eds) 2000 *Evolving land rights, policy and tenure in Africa*. DFID/IIED/NRI, London

Woodhouse, P, Hulme, D & Bernstein, H. (eds) 2001. *African Enclosures? The social dynamics of land and water use*. Oxford: James Currey. **on order**

Comment [35]: Interesting. Uses experiments to show that well-intentioned external regulation (based on assumption of self-interest) can have negative consequences because people replace group-interest behaviour with self-interested behaviour.

Comment [36]: More on markets than the state – or rather the role of trust for market exchange.

Comment [37]: Fairly good overview that gives emphasis on the state's negative role in resource management. Regards state as separate from civil society. Draws on case studies from Indonesia (timber) and Kenya (wildlife).

Comment [38]: Questions current practice to transfer ownership of natural resources (eg, forests) to either the private sector or community organisation on the basis that ownership status does not determine the ways in which resources are managed.

Comment [39]: Contribution to 'post-structuralist political ecology'. Claims of the state showing expanding forest cover while forest ecosystems disappear. Rajasthan.

Comment [40]: In this article, Robbins compares local and central-state institutions in environmental management (desert grass and shrub in Rajasthan), and concludes that the location of enforcement (local or state) is less significant than the breadth of authority forms controlling the resource

Comment [41]: Interesting case study. Centralised, state-led protection of fish species (combined with collusion and self-interest of involved parties) threatens both the resource and customary institutions that managed it.

9. COMMUNITY-BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (including CO-MANAGEMENT)

So, what are more realistic ways for local environmental governance in developing countries? How do people really come together to manage resources? What are the institutional lessons for building more successful environmental governance at the local level?

This lecture summarizes the concept of CBNRM (community-based natural resource management), and the associated term of 'co-management' (i.e. shared between state and community). CBNRM is a popular phrase and is still widely used, but critics suggest the word 'community' hides social divisions, and denies the important role of the state or international norms in local environmental management.

After this lecture, you should have an introduction to some of the more common real-world examples of pro-poor environmental governance such as the Sustainable Livelihoods approach or Environmental Entitlements.

Questions: How is CBNRM different from CPR (week 7)?
 How can 'communities' overcome problems of social differentiation and diverse environmental perceptions?
 What is a 'sustainable livelihood'?

Lecture Readings

Agrawal, A. and Gibson, C.C. 1999 Enchantment and Disenchantment: The role of community in natural resource conservation. *World Development*, Vol. 27, NO. 4, pp. 629-649. **Download from Decomate** [very good paper, worth reading, conceptual](#)

or

Ribot, J 1995 'From Exclusion to Participation: Turning Senegal's Forestry Policy Around?' *World Development*, 23, 9 pp 1587-1599 [RR] **HC59.7** **DOWNLOAD from Decomate**

Class Readings

Sundar, N. 2000 Unpacking the 'Joint' in Joint Forestry Management. *Development and Change*, Vol. 31, No.2, pp. 255-279. **DOWNLOAD from Ingenta Journals** [this is probably a good paper to start on, as it does address the co-management issue in general rather than simply describe a case study](#)

Véron, R. 2001 The 'New' Kerala Model: Lessons for sustainable development. *World Development*, Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 601- 617 **DOWNLOAD from Decomate** [read the introduction to this paper in particular](#)

Or

Leach, M., Mearns, R. and Scoones, I. 1997 Institutions, Consensus and Conflict: Implications for policy and practice. In Leach, M., Mearns, R. and Scoones, I. (eds.) *Community-Based Sustainable Development: Consensus or Conflict?* (IDS Bulletin Volume 28, No 4) [RR] **pp. 90-95 HD82** [not bad intro, if a bit slim](#)

Or

Leach, M, Mearns, R and Scoones, I 1999, 'Environmental Entitlements: Dynamics and Institutions in Community Based Natural Resource Management, *World Development* Vol 27 No 2 **HC59.7** or **download from DECOMATE issn 0305-750x** [this is pretty good for much of this course, including poverty and environment](#)

Recommended

Have a look at something related to sustainable livelihoods:

Jones, S. and Carswell, G. 2004. The Earthscan reader in environment, development and rural livelihoods. London ; Sterling, VA : Earthscan. **HC59.72.E5 E11**

Parnwell, Michael J.G. [Authorship]. Crowding out and clawing back: local institutions and sustainable livelihoods in North-East Thailand. [Article] *International development planning review*. 27(2) 2005, 143-168. **HC59.7**

Bouahom, B. [Authorship]. Douangsavanh, L. [Authorship]. Rigg, J. [Authorship]. Building sustainable livelihoods in Laos: untangling farm from non-farm, progress from distress. [Article] *Geoforum*. 35(5) 2004 September, 607-620.

Or just search online.

Other Readings

Again, pick and choose... but please note, the concepts discussed in this week are pretty much the state-of-art social and political approaches to environment and development, and so illustrate many of the themes already discussed, and may be of use for your own work in the future.

Agarwal, B 1997 'Environmental Action, Gender Equity and Women's Participation', *Development and Change*, 28, 1 pp 1-44 **Download from Ingenta**

Agarwal, B. 1997 Resounding the Alert: Gender, Resources and Community Action. *World Development*, Vol. 25, No. 9, pp. 1373-1380. **Download from Decomate**

Alexander J.; McGregor J. Wildlife and Politics: CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe *Development and Change*, June 2000,

Comment [42]: Questions whether new (formal) institutional forms of joint management are not gender neutral, as they are based on 'membership' as opposed to 'citizenship' (automatic membership due to location of residence).

Comment [43]: Short article pleading for paying attention to gender in collective resource management.

vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 605-627(23) **Download from Ingenta** [African example, wildlife,,](#)

Barrow, E, Gichohi H, Infield M. 2000 *Rhetoric or Reality? A review of Community conservation policy and practice in E Africa*. Evaluating Eden series 5. London: IIED. **S934 B27 [NORM]**

Borrini-Feyerabend, G., Farvar, M.T., Nguingui, J.C. and Ndangang, V.A. 2001 Co-management of Natural Resources: Organising, Negotiating and Learning-by-doing. GTZ and IUCN. Heidelberg: Kasperek Verlag <http://nrm.massey.ac.nz/changelinks/cmnr.html>

Cramb, R.A., Gracia, J.N.M. and Gerrits, R.V. 2000 Conservation Farming Projects in the Philippine Uplands: Rhetoric and reality. *World Development*, Vo. 28, No. 5, pp. 911-927. **Electronic Journals**

Doornbos, M., Saith, A. and White, B. 2000 Forest Lives and Struggles: An introduction. *Development and Change*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 1-10. **Electronic Journals**

Duffy, R. 2000. *Killing for Conservation: Wildlife policy in Zimbabwe*. Oxford: James Currey.

Edmunds, D. and Wollenberg, E. 2001 A Strategic Approach to Multistakeholder Negotiations. *Development and Change*, Vol. 32, No. 2., pp. 231-253. **Electronic Journals**

Evans, P. 1996 Government Action, Social Capital, and Development: Reviewing the evidence on synergy. *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 1119-1132. **Download**

Hasler, R. 1999. An Overview of the Social, Ecological and Economic Achievements and Challenges of Zimbabwe's CAMPFIRE programme. *Evaluating Eden Series Discussion Paper 3*. London: IIED [RR]

Jayal, N.G. 2001 Democracy and Social Capital in Central Himalaya: Tale of two villages. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.36, No. 8 (Feb. 2001) **Periodicals H8** or **Download from** <http://www.epw.org.in/archives.htm>

Khare, A et al. 2000. *Joint Forest Management: Policy, practice & prospects*. *India Country Study*. London, IIED. [Policy that works series]

Kleemeier, E. 2000 The Impact of Participation on Sustainability: An analysis of the Malawi rural piped scheme program. *World Development*, Vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 929-944. **Download from Decomate**

Klooster, D. 2000 Institutional Choice, Community, and Struggle: A case study of forest co-management in Mexico. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 1-20. **Download from Decomate**

Klooster, D. 1999. Community Based Forestry in Mexico: Can it Reverse Processes of Forest Degradation? *Land Degradation & Development* 10(4) 365-382 [Special issue edited by Batterbury & Bebbington] [public folder]

Lai, W.F. 1996 Institutional Design of Public Agencies and Coproduction: A study of irrigation associations in Taiwan. *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 1039-1054. **Download from Decomate**

Ostrom, E. 1996 Crossing the Great Divide: Coproduction, synergy and development. *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 1073-1087.

Patnaik, B.K. 1997 JFM in South-West Bengal: A study in participatory development. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 32, No. 50, pp. 3225-3232. **Periodicals H8**

Pimbert, M and Pretty, J 1995 *Parks, People and Professionals: Putting 'Participation' into Protected Area Management*. Discussion Paper No 57 United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva. **OFF PUBNS UN (1714/57)**

Poffenberger, M (ed) 1990 *Keepers of the Forest: Land Management Alternatives in S E Asia*. Kumarian Press **[SD235.A785 K21]**

Pretty, J.N. 2001 Social Capital and the Environment. *World Development*, No. 29, No.2, pp. 209-227 **Electronic Journals OK but rather uncritical of social capital**

Richards, M 1997 'Common Property Resource Institutions and Forest Management in Latin America', *Development and Change*, 28, 1 pp 95-118 **HD82**

Robbins P, 1998 'Authority and Environment: Institutional Landscapes in Rajasthan, India' *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* Vol 88 (3) 410-435 **G3 DOWNLOAD from INGENTA**

Songorwa, A.N. 1999 Community-Based Wildlife Management (CWM) in Tanzania: Are the communities interested? *World Development*, Vol. 27, No. 12, pp. 2061-2079. **Electronic Journals**

Stocking M, Perkin S, Brown K. 1995. *Coexisting with Nature in a Developing World*. In *People and the Environment* ed Stocking M & Morse S . UCL Press. 155-185. **GF41 P41 [RR]**

Thorburn, C.C. 2000 Changing Customary Marine Resource Management Practice and Institutions: The case of Sasi Lola in the Kei Islands, Indonesia. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 8, pp. 1461-1479. **Electronic Journals**

Turner, M. 1999. No Space for Participation: Pastoralist Narratives and the Etiology of Park-Herder Conflict in SW Niger. *Land Degradation & Development* 10(4), 345-364 [Special issue edited by Batterbury & Bebbington] OK too for lecture 4

Uphoff, N. and Wijayaratra, C.M. 2000 Demonstrated Benefits from Social Capital: The productivity of farmer organizations in Gal Oya, Sri Lanka. *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 11, pp. 1875-1890. **Download from Decomate**

Wells, M and Brandon 1992 *People and Parks: Linking Protected Area Management with Local Communities*. Washington, DC: World Bank/WWF/USAID **OFF PUBNS IBRD (487)**

Zerner, C. 2000. *People Plants and Justice. The Politics of Nature Conservation*. New York: Colombia University Press.

Comment [44]: This volume is designed to assist conservation and development professionals involved in multi-stakeholder management of natural resources.

Comment [45]: Case study that compares the rhetoric of 'community-based management' with the reality of land management and degradation as seen by locals.

Comment [46]: Introduction to special issue of Development and Change on the 'contested space' of forests. Good source of case studies.

Comment [47]: Examines practical problems of disadvantaged groups to participate, and suggests that negotiations influenced by post-structuralist and feminist thought are more useful. Mainly on forest management.

Comment [48]: Highly recommended. Looking at various case studies, argues that state-society synergy develops best under conditions of embeddedness and complementarity, but these synergies can also be constructed.

Comment [49]: Detailed case study of collective action for natural resource management based on primary field research.

Comment [50]: From a development 'practioner'.

Comment [51]: Another critique of the institutional approach that views individual choice and action as embedded in communities and cultures.

Comment [52]: Recommended.

Comment [53]: With cases from Brazil (urban infrastructure) and Nigeria (education). The economist's approach to coproduction.

Comment [54]: A case study that shows the difficulties of joint forest management in which the state should play only a facilitating role.

Comment [55]: In this article, Robbins compares local and central-state institutions in environmental management (desert grass and shrub in Rajasthan), and concludes th... [1]

Comment [56]: Examines assumptions underlying community-based wildlife management, which have become very common in... [2]

Comment [57]: Interesting case study. Centralised, state-led protection of fish species (combined with collusion and self-interest... [3]

Comment [58]: Social capital as an alternative explanation of collective action? Case study on irrigation management in Sri Lanka.

Internet Sources

CAMPFIRE (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous) <http://www.campfire-zimbabwe.org/> (this seems to have been hacked! Try it.. if it doesn't work then see:

<http://www.sardc.net/imercsa/zambezi/ZNewsletter/issue1of1/wildlife.htm>

Comment [59]: Organisation that promotes community-based wildlife conservation as it believes that "Wildlife, in fact, is the most economically and ecologically sound land use in much of Zimbabwe"

10. ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS

Finally, we look at the role of civil society. The previous approaches have been rather static because they look at how localities can be organized. But this week we look at more dynamic processes within social movements and environmental democratization in developing countries. How do social movements influence environmental politics in developing countries? Are they class based? Is there a clash or 'red' and 'green'?

This lecture summarizes debates about how civil society and environmental democratization in developing countries, including the so-called 'environmentalism of the poor' and 'Liberation Ecologies'. You will have an introduction to the ideas of Arturo Escobar and more pessimistic writers who feel local action will always reflect wider politics. Some case studies such as the Indian Chipko ('tree hugging') and Narmada Dam movements will be used.

Questions: *Can social movements really democratize environmental discourses?
Can poor people really create an environmentalism of the poor?
How can we understand the benefits and potential pitfalls of social movements?*

Lecture Reading

Try and read something from 'Liberation Ecologies' edited by Peet and Watts: see list below. Escobar is one of the key thinkers on this subject, although he has been criticized as somewhat romantic.

Peet, R and Watts, M 2004 2nd ed 'Liberation Ecologies' **Chapter 1**, and see the rest of the book for case studies, including the chapter by Forsyth on Social Movements and Industrial Pollution in Thailand. **main & ccGF900 L69 pp1-45**

Escobar, A, Rocheleau, D, Kothari, S (2000) 'Environmental social movements and the politics of place', *Development*, Mar 2002, Vol.45, No.1, pp.28-36 **EC (R148A)**

Class Readings

Escobar, Arturo 1998 *Whose Knowledge, Whose Nature? Biodiversity, Conservation, and the Political Ecology of Social Movements* *Journal of Political Ecology* <http://www.library.arizona.edu/ej/jpe/vol5-1.htm>

Forsyth, T. (2003) *Critical Political Ecology*, chapter 6: regarding social movements **cc HC79.E5 F73**

Other Readings.. again pick and choose...

Baruah, B 1999. The Narmada Valley Project: displacement of local populations and impact on women. *Natural Resources Forum*, Vol. 23, No. 1: 81-84. **Download from Decomate**

Castells, M 1997 *The Power of Identity*. Oxford: Blackwell **cc HM221 C34 pp110-133**

Chambers, R. 1997 *Whose Reality Counts? Putting the first last*. London: Intermediate Technology Publications. **cc HN980 C45** *this isn't bad for the criticism of knowledge /power etc*

Doornbos, M., Saith, A. and White, B. 2000 *Forest Lives and Struggles: An introduction*. *Development and Change*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 1-10. **Electronic Journals** *case study for forests*

Drèze, Jean; Samson, Meera; Singh, Satyajit (eds.)(1997). *The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley*. Centre for Development Economics / Institute of Economic Growth. Oxford University Press, Delhi. **HD1741.I29 D15 [NORM]**

Dwived, Ranjit (1999). *Displacement, risks and resistance: Local perceptions and actions on the Sardar Sarovar (Gujarat), India*. *Development and Change* 30(1)(January) **Download**

Forsyth, T.J. 1999. *Environmental activism and the construction of risk: implications for NGO alliances*. *Journal of international development*, Jul-Aug 1999, Vol.11, No.5, pp.687-700 **HC59.7 case study, or see the book: critical political ecology, chapter 6 and 7**

Forsyth, T. (2002) "What happened on The Beach? Social movements and governance of tourism in Thailand," *International Journal of Sustainable Development* 5:3 325-336. **HC79.E5 another case study,.. middle classes shaping environmental discourse**

Friedmann, J. and Rangan, H. (eds.): 1993. *Defense of Livelihood: Comparative Studies on Environmental Action*. Kumarian Press West Hartford, Connecticut, USA. **cc HC59.72.E5 I31**

Ghai, D. and Vivian, J.M. (eds.) 1992 *Grassroots environmental action : people's participation in sustainable development*. New York: Routledge. **cc HC59.72.E5 G41 another book full of optimistic case studies**

Kothari, S. and Parajuli, P. 1993 *No Nature without Social Justice: A plea for cultural and ecological pluralism in India*. In Sachs, W. (ed.) *Global Ecology: A new arena of political conflict*. London: Zed. **HC79.E5 G56**

McCully, Patrick (1997). *Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams*. Atlantic Highlands, NJ : Zed Books. **cc TD195.D35 M13**

Princen, T. and Finger, M. (1994) *Environmental NGOs in World Politics: Linking the Local and the Global*. London: Routledge **HC79.E5 P95 [REC] this is an optimistic book about global civil society**

Rangan, H 1996 'From Chipko to Uttaranchal', in, Peet, R and Watts, M, eds., *Liberation Ecologies*, cited above **main & ccGF900 L69 pp205-226 chipko again**

Comment [60]: The classic author on new social movements. Ch. 3 is on environmental movements.

Comment [61]: Introduction to special issue of *Development and Change* on the 'contested space' of forests. Good source of case studies.

Sinha, S et al 1997 'The 'New Traditionalist' Discourse of Indian Environmentalism', *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 24, 3 pp 65-99 **HT401**

Starr, Amory 2000 Naming the Enemy - Anti-Corporate Movements Confront Globalization. London: Zed. **main HM881 S79 [NORM]**

Taylor, B. (ed) (1995) *Ecological Resistance Movements: The Global Emergence of Radical and Popular Environmentalism*, New York: State University Press. **GE140 E11 [NORM]** *optimistic book about social movements in the south*

Wall, D. 1999 Earth First! Radical Environmentalism and comparative social movements. Routledge. **GE195 W18 [NORM]** *this is mainly first world*

Wapner, P 1995 'Politics beyond the state: environmental activism and world civic politics', *World Politics*, April: 311-340 **JX1**

Comment [62]: Focuses on British hard line environmental protest.

Journals

Environmental Politics; Local Environment

Capitalism, Nature, Socialism

Organization and Environment

Resurgence

New Internationalist (<http://www.oneworld.org/ni/>)

Internet Sources

Official Mahatma Gandhi Website <http://www.mahatma.org.in/>

Global Grassroots Resistance Directory <http://www.lobsterparty.org/directory/mapstart.htm>

Sardovar Dam decision http://www.cseindia.org/html/cmp/climate/ew/art20001120_2.htm

Tim Forsyth
Development Studies Institute
V510

Page 19: [1] Comment [55]

RV

In this article, Robbins compares local and central-state institutions in environmental management (desert grass and shrub in Rajasthan), and concludes that the location of enforcement (local or state) is less significant than the breadth of authority forms controlling the resource

Page 19: [2] Comment [56]

RV

Examines assumptions underlying community-based wildlife management, which have become very common in Africa. Are communities really interested?

Page 19: [3] Comment [57]

RV

Interesting case study. Centralised, state-led protection of fish species (combined with collusion and self-interest of involved parties) threatens both the resource and customary institutions that managed it.