P01 / LOCAL GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Topic : GLOBAL WARMING, SDG, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND POLICY

Chair : David Aubin (Université Catholique de Louvain)

Second Chair : Thomas Bolognesi (Grenoble Ecole de Management)

Third Chair : Andrea Gerlak (University of Arizona)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

This onsite panel observes the multiple forms of political organisations, decisions, activities and arrangements that take place at the local level in order to deal with sustainability and ecological transition. Its aim is twofold: Examining the patterns of both collaborative and self-governance processes and fostering the dialogue between the studies of the policy process and environmental politics.

Most issues related to environmental protection and sustainability, mainly global warming and biodiversity loss, are dealt, at least partly at the local level. For example, the greenhouse gas emissions are actually emitted locally by individuals or organisations which are geographically located. Consequences of global warming similarly affect communities and populations in tangible ways such as flooding and heat waves. In order to tackle or react to these environmental issues, both local policymakers and citizen groups elaborate and implement local policies or set up local arrangements. These actions have important consequences in terms of environmental justice both the responsiveness from the different communities and the consequences in resource redistribution (power relationships and legitimacy).

Governance highlights policymaking as a complex process involving both State and non-State actors (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2016). It varies across the actors who intervene in the policymaking process and the nature of their interactions. Although the goals may converge, local governance has multiple facets: hierarchy, market, network and self-governance (Bouckaert, Peters, and Verhoest, 2010; Berge and van Laerhoven, 2011). Hierarchy involves the traditional policy process held by local authorities. Market governance relates to processes of competition between (public or) private service providers. In collaborative types of governance, whether to manage a natural resource or to practice urban planning, policymakers increasingly dialogue with stakeholders in the idea of mutual interest and common values (Leach et al., 2014; Sørensen and Torfing, 2020). Self-governance refers to non-state responses to policy problems by groups of citizens or landowners who elaborate governance processes and share resources, goods or services in common (e.g. community or inter-generational housing projects) (Ostrom, 1990). Often, policy responses involve a mix between these different processes.

Local issues offer a unique opportunity to observe how the different modes of governance operate in concreto. Climate adaptation projects such as cooling down cities during heatwaves or protecting villages from flooding often take shape at the local level. Many levers to tackle environmental issues also operate at the local level, for instance through attempts to decarbonize mobility. The local level allows for more innovative arrangements to be developed as niches of experimentation (Nieminen et al., 2020). Actors get more interrelated and more easily identifiable. The local level – whether urban or rural – constitutes a good laboratory for sustainability governance. A diversity of strategies, perspectives and instruments exist not only to tackle environmental issues, but also to provide answers where policy incoherencies manifest (Cejudo and Michel, 2017).

This panel seeks to gather contributions shedding light on the diversity of policies, tools and processes existing to formulate answers to the sustainability and transition challenges at the local level. What do we know about local governance? What are the specificities of the local level? Who are the actors engaging in local policymaking? What are the existing modes of interaction of the actors? How do these different types of interactions affect the decisions, and thus the situation of local territories?

CALL FOR PAPERS

The panel is onsite and welcomes both single and comparative case studies of local responses to sustainability issues both in the developed and developing countries. It expects contributions from local policies, collaborative networks and governance of commons which address various issues ranging from environmental management, sustainable housing, green infrastructure, land-use planning to social inclusion.

Papers will discuss the role of and consequences for a variety of actors of different types of governance

models. That is, actors under investigation can range from citizens in co-creation processes to local authorities, as well as public servants, private companies or other understudied policy actors. Policy actors and stakeholders often being clearly identifiable in local cases, contributions using social actors analysis techniques are welcome to explore interrelations between these actors (Vihma and Toikka, 2021).

About the theoretical background, the aim is to foster the dialogue between the theories of the policy process, for example policy learning (Koebele, 2019), social networks (Ingold, 2011), polycentricity (Heikkila, 2019), collaboration (Kim et al; 2022), etc. with theories and debates belonging to the field of environmental politics, such as environmental justice (Martin et al., 2020), ecofeminism (Mies and Shiva, 2014), urban resilience (Kiss et al., 2020), water-energy-food nexus (Biggs et al., 2015), agency in earth system governance (Gerlak et al., 2021), grassroots environmentalism (Staggenborg, 2020), etc.

For instance, it is frequently observed that environmental and social inequalities intersect. For instance, neighbourhoods with poor air quality also tends to be home of more precarious populations (Deguen et al., 2016; Bell & Ebisu, 2012). Papers discussing how certain types of governance are able to deliver environmental justice are sought. As governance highlights the involvement of actors other than the State, the panel is interested to collect papers about the emergence of grassroots movements, and the role communities can play in environment governance.

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Session 1Citizens' participation in local governance

Tuesday, June 27th 13:30 to 15:30 (KHS369)

Discussants

Oscar Berglund (University of Bristol)

Kai Schulze (Technical University of Darmstadt)

(Virtual) The sustainable development from global goals to local implications. The case of Metropolitan City of Florence, Italy

Daniela Bernaschi

Maria Camilla Fraudatario (Università degli Studi di Firenze)

Edoardo Amato (Università degli Studi di Firenze)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) drafted by the United Nations in September 2015 encompass 17 goals and 169 targets that aim to achieve intra-intergenerational equity by integrating the economic, environmental, and social dimensions (Crabtree and Gasper, 2020). Although these goals have a global dimension, their action and their feasible implementation depends on the crucial role played by the local level (Nhamo et al., 2020; Kanuri et al., 2016; Fox, Mcleod, 2021). Moving from the global to the local dimension highlights how the leading local problems and challenges determine the priority level within the sustainable development goals, thus affecting the use of specific analysis, monitoring and policy implementation tools. Indeed, territorialization allows global goals to be dropped by translating them into local goals and actions, and by urban governance (Pierre and Peters, 2012), allows the controversial, ambiguous, and wicked nature of sustainable development to be addressed (Giddings et al, 2002; Meadwcroft, 2007). This makes it possible to face the challenges, complexities, and conflicts peculiar to a certain context with its specific social actors. Thus, moving from the global to the local level, sustainable development must deal with the specific aims of a certain territory and a political culture based on its visions, values, and interests that are not necessarily in line with regional, national, and international contexts (Lange Salvia et al., 2019). On the one hand, these aspects concur to enrich sustainability policies by framing multi- stakeholder governance working in synergy to enhance sustainability policies and interventions. On the other hand, such manifold aspects make the decision-making process more complicated.

This contribution, through the study of an empirical case study at the local level, the Metropolitan City of Florence (MCF) in Italy, aims to understand how local level may or not steer sustainability. In the Italian context, Metropolitan Cities (MCs) are new local authorities that exercise a policy coordination role within the urban areas. MC here is considered both in its administrative boundaries, and in terms of the sum of local municipalities. Indeed, on the one hand, the MC exercises functions of planning and coordination, while on the other hand, the Italian municipality since the 1970’ plays a crucial role in public and social services management and delivery: especially environmental and social services. More specifically, the contribution aims to highlight a) the role and functions of the local actors in the achievement of sustainable development goals; b) the operational tools to guide sustainability choices following the coherence criteria. The results, based on both qualitative and quantitative methods, advance our understanding of local sustainability studies while offering policy implications on a pilot case in the Italian context.

Keywords: sustainable development, local level, sustainable governance, policy implications.

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Drivers of Stakeholders Perception in Environmental Collaborative Governance: Content or Procedure? Evidence from six collaborative processes in European cities

Nadège Carlier (Université Catholique de Louvain)

Environmental governance is increasingly collaborative (Gerlak et al. 2013; Baird et al. 2016). The involvement of external stakeholders in the policy process would improve two aspects of policies in terms of environmental justice. Firstly, the content of the policy would, in theory, be more environmentally just because the affected actors can fuel the process and their concerns can in turn be integrated in the policy (Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh 2012). This relates to distributive environmental justice (Schlosberg 2007). Secondly, collaborative governance would improve procedural environmental justice (Bell & Carrick 2017; Suiseeya 2020), and thus enhance legitimacy of policies (Mosley & Wong 2021). To achieve the latter, stakeholders' satisfaction (Coglianese 2002) is essential. Yet, some uncertainty remains about the reasons making a collaborative experience satisfactory (see Lu, Sagiki & Yagi 2020 for an exception). Hence, the paper explores the perception of such processes by the stakeholders, in order to understand the reasons leading to a (un)satisfactory process in the eyes of the participants.

Regarding this matter, the literature provides two main lines of reasoning. The first appreciates the pragmatic influence of participation on policymaking, that is whether the beliefs of participants tweak decisions in their favor (Abelson & Gauvin 2006). Yet, very few studies track beliefs from participants into decisions to effectively assess the influence of their participation on policymaking (Bijlsma et al., 2011). The other procedural reason why participants would be satisfied by an experience of participation relies on the "voice effect" (Lind, Kanfer & Earley 1990). It states that the feeling of being heard suffices to satisfy participants, even though their demands do not influence policy content.

Which of these two factors – pragmatist and procedural – drives the perception that stakeholders have of a collaborative experience? The paper addresses this matter with a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (Melo, 2021) on 57 participants to six expert groups consulted to elaborate local policies in three European cities, Schaerbeek, Delft and Lausanne. The outcome to be analyzed is the level of satisfaction of participants, which is assessed by a thematic analysis (Paillé & Mucchielli 2016) based on the answers they provided during semi-structured interviews regarding the content of the policy under scrutiny. The condition 'voice' is measured with answers to a questionnaire item. The 'pragmatist' condition is measured by comparing the vision of the issue at hand expressed during the interview using mental model elicitation (Özesmi & Özesmi 2004) and the content of the policy as adopted.

The results indicate that, for the cases under scrutiny, the voice effect played an important role in driving stakeholders' satisfaction. Indeed, the voice condition was found to be both necessary and sufficient for a positive perception of the policy. This finding confirms the potential of environmental collaborative governance to improve legitimacy of decisions. This makes an empirical contribution to the literature on environmental justice. From a methodological point of view, the tracing of beliefs from mental models to the effective content of the plan is innovative and could be exploited further in the literature on the outcomes of stakeholders' participation. This part of the analysis also unveils power dynamics when wondering about why some beliefs make it to the final policy while some do not.

Local government art-based eco-friendly management typology: A fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis of 17 regional cultural foundations

Dahae Jung (Yonsei University)

Nara Park (Yonsei University)

Is art unconcerned about the environment? Environmentalists sprinkle tomato soup on Van Gogh's sunflower paintings to represent the dying planet. However, both the environment and art are important, and art helps to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. In particular, in these days of regional globalization, the role of the local cultural foundation in implementing policies to improve people's quality of life through art and culture is significant. 17 regional cultural foundations in South Korea that carry out the cultural policies of 17 local governments have recently increased their eco-friendly management. The local cultural foundation's eco-friendly management is divided into direct performance within the institution and indirect performance through partnerships with companies. Through fuzzy set qualitative analysis, this study aims to examine the types of eco-friendly management based on the policy promotion capabilities and cultural governance of 17 regional cultural foundations, as well as how their performance actually affects each region. By comparing and analyzing the various types of eco-friendly management associated with art and culture, this study proposes policy implications that can be used to incorporate eco-friendly factors into the management activities of other public institutions.

Eco- governance in existing new age Utopian Communities: A case of Auroville in India

Anudeep Kaur (Cater & Blumer Griffith , NSW)

Although the idea of an ideal society seems to be fictional, presently there are several experimental townships where people from ethnically diverse groups from multiple countries collaborate and strive to create a sustainable urban future. Negating the accepted conventional wisdom that urbanization is a source of problems, these city –laboratories consider this as an action platform for creative solutions and new opportunities. “Communal sharing” is the basic model that applies within these experimental cities for the purpose of resources allocation. The most popular community led eco-territories are Auroville- situated in the southern part of India, Maharishi Vedic city in Iowa, USA, and Arcosanti in Arizona. The administration of these utopian cities is community –based, this is because of the assumption that local environmental issues can be dealt best by the local community members. Many utopian communities founded in the past, failed because of myriads of reasons such as financial crisis, lack of critical skills, interpersonal conflicts, lack of good governance, etc. Against this backdrop, Auroville’s history of five decades is significant and reflects its resilience. The Auroville Governance framework is unique in terms of its composition as it comprises an International advisory council, Governing Board and Resident Assembly. The members are nominated by UNESCO, Central Government of India and all the residents of Auroville are the members of Resident Assembly. Another interesting fact is that people from different countries settled here in the southern part of India, even though not Indian citizens, are governed by these entities. Apart from these bodies, there are working groups and committees. Also, there is no concept of police force and judicial system in Auroville, although a system of appeal is in existence for resolving internal conflicts. The sustainable solutions and processes offered in Auroville are used for achieving sustainable development goals. The community has made a remarkable achievement in the field of Innovative green building technologies, health and healing, Organic farming, Integrated Urban planning- focusing on green belt for promoting biodiversity, rural development- empowering women and providing education to village students, and educational research- The Sri Aurobindo International Institute of Educational Research (SAIIER) promotes research in Auroville by providing various experimental fields. Despite these achievements, the socio-political polarization in this cashless community has resulted in a conflict between the Governing body and the Resident assembly. This paper will examine multiple aspects of Auroville and the characteristics pertaining to the working of governing bodies in this community. Further, this study foci on the reasons of conflict between present Indian government system and the governing bodies of Auroville. In the end, this paper will make an attempt to provide a feasible solution, considering that vision and governance structure often need re-evaluation with the changing times and needs of society. This doctrinal study will be based on secondary data analysis.

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Session 2Local water governance

Tuesday, June 27th 15:50 to 17:50 (KHS369)

Discussants

David Aubin (Université Catholique de Louvain)

Genie Cyprien (National Cheng Kung University)

(Virtual) Policy (dis)integration of water management: a case study of governance interplay in the Alpthal Swizterland

Eva Lieberherr (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)

Food security, climate change, health, and more generally the issue of sustainable development are all contemporary societal problems characterized by their cross-sectoral nature (Candel & Biesbroek, 2016; Bolognesi et al., 2021). To address such issues, it is no longer enough for one sector to take responsibility, as multiple sectors at different institutional levels – from local to international - play a role (Bolognesi et al., 2021). The challenge is to coordinate the interests, policy objectives and instruments of the sectors concerned in such a way that they support each other. Policy integration has been promoted as a means of coordinating and aligning objectives and instruments across policy sectors. The common assumption is that policy integration enables better policy outcomes (Bolognesi et al., 2021; Candel & Biesbroek, 2016). Evidence for this is sparse, however, and research on policy integration is fragmented in its approaches (Bolognesi et al., 2021; Candel & Biesbroek, 2016). Consequently, the question arises whether and how policy integration is an optimal solution for solving societal problems. Indeed, integrated systems are not static and can disintegrate (Candel & Biesbroek, 2016). Such disintegration occurs, for example, when a problem has been successfully addressed, it is displaced by a problem now perceived as more important, or when integration fails to withstand the frictions that still exist between sectors and actors (Candel & Biesbroek, 2016). Even though there is still a lot of uncertainty about how policy integration works, it is generally agreed that successful coordination across vertical levels, sectors and their goals and instruments, is an important aspect of sustainable development (Bornemann, 2013).

In this paper, we pose the question about how integrated water management is and how policy integration at the regional level interplays with the local level? Our empirical analysis is a case study of local governance in the Alptal (municipality) in the regional governance of canton of Schwyz (constituent state), Switzerland. Using a historical analysis of archival documents on water management in the Alptal and a policy integration analysis of legislative texts in the Canton of Schwyz from 1848-2021, we find that the degree of policy integration in the canton of Schwyz has increased over time. Today, it considers the interests of water use, protection against water and water quality protection and tries to coordinate them. This integrated water management at the regional level influences the Alptal (local level) to such an extent that historically pivotal collaborative self-governing bodies may no longer be fit for purpose. Thus, with policy integration at the regional level (canton Schwyz) a disintegration at the local level (water management of Alptal) takes place. This disintegration can be associated with the loss of collaborative management elements that have proven vital themselves over a long period of time. Therefore, it is essential to be aware of this development and to identify and maintain the elements that allow a successful and sustainable water management in the future.

Policy dimensions and Polycentricity. How laws, financial flows and perceptions interconnects in water uses relationships?

Thomas Bolognesi (Grenoble Ecole de Management)

Polycentric governance systems involve multiple centers of decision and actors. Complexity comes from the number of interactions between these centers and actors, especially when conflicts and overlaps occur. Most studies focus on multi-sectoral, multi-level, or spatial aspects. But governance is also polycentric because combining different socio-economic layers. We propose an approach to characterize how these layers articulate in a complex polycentric setting. Focusing on water governance, a privileged case for the study of polycentricity, we study the interactions across three governance layers that regulate water uses in the Geneva region. The three layers under scrutiny are perceptions, financial flows and laws because they are critical for explaining policy agenda and outcomes and the political economy behind. Our method relies on network analyses. We define 19 different uses, i.e., 340 possible relations among water uses. We surveyed stakeholders to assess the perception of each relation. Then, we measure the financial flows linking each use and report each flow's legal basis. This approach tools research about what shape polycentric design in complex coordination settings.

(Virtual) Integrated Water Resources Management: Effects of Local Governance on Water Security in Brazilian Municipalities

Luiz Paulo de Morais (Universidade Federal de Viçosa)

Suely de Fátima Silveira (Universidade Federal de Viçosa)

Juliana Araujo (Universidade Federal de Viçosa)

Layana Silva (University of Viçosa (Brazil))

Based on the global trends of joint governance of water resources and the reorientation in the water management authority in Brazil, this study proposed to emphasize the role of local governance in the integrated management of water resources (IWRM) and in the water security of Brazilian municipalities.

IWRM proposes to ensure the supply of good quality water, promoting development coordinated with the sustainability of ecosystems, promoting economic, environmental and social well-being.

In Brazil, at national and regional levels, there is the potential to link engineering, environmental, social and legal considerations into a more effective system for managing water resources. With the implementation of the National Water Resources Management System (SINGREH), management authorities anchored in principles of joint water governance were created, which became responsible for the country's hydrographic basins.

As a result, the municipality was assigned an underlying role in this management. Despite this, it is in the local reality that there are socio-cultural and contextual issues that affect water access policies.

Therefore, aiming to investigate the role of local governance mechanisms in this context, it was proposed, through the collection of secondary data, a Logistic Regression model comprising 4530 Brazilian municipalities in order to verify whether the greater adoption of these mechanisms affects the probability high local water security. Furthermore, socioeconomic and operational aspects that interfere with the municipal water supply were considered.

The results showed that the adoption of different governance mechanisms for environmental issues in the municipalities could indicate environmental problems that already exist in them, resulting in a decrease in the chances of high water-security in these locations. The intensity of social participation, on the other hand, increased these chances. It was also observed that the high urban demand for water is an aggravating factor, since large centers are less likely to have water security.

Despite the relevance of the problem of water scarcity, it was understood that water security goes far beyond the simple availability of the resource, since the region with the greatest supply in the country is one of the ones that most presents municipalities with problems in the springs and water supply. distribution structure. In addition to simple availability, economic and social vulnerability negatively affected the water security index of the municipalities, showing that less developed regions suffer the problem more intensely.

This evidence reinforces the need for good governance of water at its multiple levels, aiming to ensure the effectiveness of water resource management, its preservation and the maintenance of water availability for its multiple uses. The interdependence between uses and levels of water governance requires an increasingly holistic view, in addition to the integration of social, economic and environmental protection aspects, in order to progress towards an integrated, sustainable and equitable management of resources .

SINGREH has greatly advanced the joint governance of waters in Brazil, however, greater local participation is still necessary for the system to become, in fact, an integrated system.

(Virtual) Governance of Guerrilla Gardening – Policies on Public Gardening in Australia

Kristina Ulm (University of New South Wales)

Evelyne de Leeuw (Université de Montréal)

Tomatoes and parsley are growing along the streets in Greater Sydney, Australia. Citizens take over public land to green their neighborhoods, incidentally, cooling the urban climate and increasing biodiversity. These small-scale public gardens can bring people together, foster environmental education and showcase local food growing. Thus, public food gardens can contribute to healthy and sustainable cities.

But is planting food along sidewalks illegal guerrilla gardening or legally supported community-greening? It depends on the starkly differing approaches of local governments. Recent research examining governance of urban gardening focusses mostly on longer established forms of urban gardens, like community gardens or allotments. There is a lack of governance studies on public food gardens, an emerging, less formalised type of urban gardening.

This research aims to address this gap by asking the following questions. What are different policy approaches to public gardening by local governments? What are the governance systems, the decision-making processes, and the actors' relationships around public gardening?

To answer these questions, this research utilizes the case of Greater Sydney, a metropolitan area with over thirty local governments. While some local governments tolerate public gardening without an official policy, others create policy instruments to formalize this contested practice. These policy instruments vary from enabling guidance to restrictive permit fees. This mixed-method research includes policy document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and participatory systems diagrams. Qualitative data collection enables the various governance systems to be studied from the viewpoints of the diverse actors. Systems thinking theories and governance theories are combined to gain novel insights into how complex governance processes can be conceptualized and analyzed. Preliminary results of this ongoing PhD research suggest that the governance systems around public gardens are conceptualized differently by each involved actor. Underlying values and perceptions inform governance participants' decision-making and actions.

Public gardens are at the interface between public and private, between top-down and bottom-up. Their governance systems range from citizens' self-governance with little government interference to government-initiated environmental gardening programs. Thus, the governance of public gardening is a case where different forms of collaboration and sharing responsibility between government and communities can be tested. This research contributes to the urban planning and public policy field by illustrating alternatives to some traditional planning tools: policies for small-scale, citizen-led, and multifunctional public gardening instead of large-scale, master planned, and monofunctional precincts. Further understanding of these emerging bottom-up policy innovations is required to empower communities in co-creating inclusive, healthy, and sustainable urban neighborhoods.

(Virtual) Developing engaging local policy narratives for catchment-scale management

Carla Washbourne (University of Warwick)

'Narratives' are ways of framing language to promote or prioritise particular ideas or values, to convey meaning to those who: 'live, create or interpret them' (Fisher, 1984). Put simply, a 'narrative is a story' (Bevan et al., 2020). Narratives which are sustained over time and space can be instrumental in shaping and directing policies that are developed and adopted and actions that are taken as a result (Stone, 2001). These policy narratives are inevitably shaped by a mix of biophysical and social factors which operate at a range of scales.

Catchment-scale management is an increasingly popular philosophical framing and practical approach to the management of riverine landscapes, based around the biogeophysical realities of catchments and river basins, though with strong linkages to cultural and commercial management. The cited benefits of this management approach include better water quality, increased flood resilience, increased carbon storage, and wildlife habitat retention or creation. In light of the converging effects of climate, biodiversity and pollution crises, these are all highly desirable outcomes, with relevance to environmental policy targets at the national (e.g. Water Framework Directive 2017) and international scale. Social and cultural benefits are less widely documented.

In the UK, catchment-scale management has been widely discussed by policy system actors including

government departments and the Environment Agency. With momentum towards adopting this approach in practice, the idea is being increasingly taken up by water companies / providers. Thames Water is the largest water and wastewater company in the UK (Statista, 2023), supplying water to 15 million people across London the Thames Valley. The company recently launched their ‘Smarter Water Catchments’ scheme, which will run between 2020 and 2025. It is described as: ‘an industry-first initiative which will deliver a more holistic approach to improving our river catchments’ and will support pilot projects to ‘co-create a catchment plan with key stakeholders who either operate within this environment and/or have a vested interest in protecting and enhancing it’. The first three catchments to join the programme are the River Crane (London), River Chess (Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire) and River Evenlode (Oxfordshire).

Drawing on previous studies on environmental policy narratives in the UK and South Africa (Washbourne, 2021), this work reflects on hyper-local examples of interventions that have been undertaken in the UK to motivate for better approaches to management of riverine landscapes. Through a targeted literature review it will explore observations, examples and theories of social-environmental narratives tied to catchments and riverine environments, to understand the range and attempt to categorise the various kinds of narratives emerging within this corpus. This study will then go on to explore: 1) how the three pilot catchments described themselves in their original applications to the Smarter Water Catchments programme, 2) the ways in which these descriptions have evolved since, including a) narratives that have been intentionally developed by those leading the initiatives and the motivations behind these b) narratives that have been particularly successful at engaging local communities and other policy system actors.

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Session 3Collaborative network in local governments

Wednesday, June 28th 08:00 to 10:00 (KHS369)

Discussants

Nadège Carlier (Université Catholique de Louvain)

Local response strategies: the case of 2016’s Hurricane Matthew in Bony, Chardonnières of Haiti

Genie Cyprien (National Cheng Kung University)

Ben Rubens Jn Louis (National Cheng Kung University)

Muhammad Iqbal (National Cheng Kung University)

Yimchungrenla Pongen (National Tsinghua University)

The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) demand localization and multi-stakeholder cooperation. Local government serves as a spatial organizing factor in rural areas through their work promoting and enhancing regional development. Although discussions of the many roles local governments play in implementing the SDGs at the local level are becoming more important in research, there is still a need to comprehend how these roles actually play out in practice. Thus, this study seeks to investigate the effectiveness of local response strategies in Bony, Chardonnières of Haiti during Hurricane Matthew in 2016. Specifically, this study examines the strategies developed by local government authorities and community networks in targeting sustainable development. Primary data was collected through an in-depth interview with key officials based on their representativeness. Additional sources were official documents and reports issued by the government, international organizations, and the media. To analyze the data, the author uses a three-element model in which information, resource mobilization, and inter-organizational collaboration are the independent variables, and response effectiveness through satisfaction and efficiency is the dependent variable. The response stage results show that early information was weak and real-time disaster information could not be processed. Further, resource distribution and allocation were politicized. Finally, in terms of inter-organizational cooperation, local response demonstrated a lack of leadership and trust. Based on the research findings, six recommendations are made to the central government to improve and shape long-term response strategies.

Keywords: Local government, Community, Information, Resource mobilization, Inter-organizational collaboration

Exploring The Interaction Between Community Meaning And Justice Considerations For Investment Decisions In Local Renewable Energy Projects

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Citizen-led energy initiatives such as energy cooperatives have been growing across the EU to meet the increasing demand for renewable energy generation and distribution. In many cases, municipal actors co-create these projects together with citizens and other stakeholders. Conceptually, many of these projects can be considered as collaborative or self-governance processes in the energy transition. The emergence as well as acceptance of these local renewable energy projects has been widely studied. The understanding of the determinants of a turn towards active participation of citizens in these projects, however, remains limited. In this paper, we examine citizens' willingness to invest in renewable energy cooperatives and

expand the existing research focus beyond financial and environmental determinants. Building on prior research regarding the links between social norms and justice dimensions for the acceptance of local renewable energy projects (Karakislak et al. 2021), this study highlights the importance of community meaning and justice considerations for energy citizenship. Based on a factorial survey experiment among 9000 citizens from 16 EU countries, this paper investigates the crucial role of community meaning as well as the involvement of local policy-makers in self-governance processes, and disentangles the effects of procedural, distributive and recognition justice dimensions for the active participation and investment decisions of citizens in local renewable energy projects. The analysis is based on an original and georeferenced survey dataset which was enhanced with crucial environmental context factors. The paper contributes to our understanding of justice considerations in collaborative governance configurations in the energy transition. Furthermore, it offers empirical evidence based on a large-n cross-country comparison including European regions which have been neglected in energy transition research so far.

Just Transition in the Post-Pandemic City

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This paper asks how the pandemic has affected climate governance, with a specific focus on just transition in cities. We respond to Westman & Castán Broto's (2021) challenge that three assumptions are frequently reproduced in the urban climate governance literature and ask: (1) Are social justice and environmental sustainability separated?; (2) does a sectoral perspective on cities constrain conceptions of climate justice?; and (3) is there action rather than just plans? We address these questions by studying three cities in the South West of England (Bristol, Bath, and Exeter) that have expressed aspirations for rapid and just transition to net zero. There are promising signs of climate action, although the pandemic slowed it down somewhat. Climate justice is not sufficiently embedded in plans or actions. Commitment to just transition is present but partial and often unspecified. Social justice and ecological sustainability are too often treated as separate goals, more likely to come into conflict with each other, than addressed jointly. Too much climate work in cities takes place in silos around energy and transport but separate from other sectors. There is a notable failure to engage with civil society for a just transition. We conclude that for cities to truly implement a just transition, better engagement with grassroots actors from across sectors and parts of society is necessary. The development of tools which support cities to analyse the complex interplay of distributional, recognitional, participatory and restorative aspects of justice could be an important part of delivering this change.

(Virtual) Pathways of Climate Change Adaptation Policy Diffusion: Evidence from German Municipalities

Kai Schulze (Technical University of Darmstadt)

Policy diffusion as a form of interdependent policymaking is a widely recognized driver of policy change and has increasingly become a desired governance approach in many policy areas, including climate change adaptation. However, how adaptation policy diffuses remains fuzzy as policy diffusion research struggles with conceptual and empirical ambiguities. The present paper engages with these challenges by studying climate change adaptation policy at the local level. We use novel survey data from 211 municipalities in the State of Hessen in central Germany to measure local adaptation policy output and to develop a consistent set of spatial lags, which allows us to test between different potential pathways of adaptation policy diffusion. We find that local adaptation policy diffusion is mainly driven by information exchange among municipalities with similar levels of vulnerability to climate impacts and by imitation among municipalities with similar levels of climate change concern. The results suggest that adaptation policy diffusion happens along some diffusion pathways but not others; further research should explore which diffusion pathways prevail in different contexts.

Moroccan Traditional Handmade Crafts on the Way to Extinction and the Role of Tourism in Craftsmanship Sustainable Development

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Traditional Moroccan handicrafts are an integral part of the nation's overall cultural heritage. Although there are a large number of development strategies that dealt with this sector from an economic angle; However, the literature on cultural symbolism and pluralism is very limited. In addition to being an economical production, each handcrafted piece is a reflection of Moroccan cultural diversity. In this regard, the ever-frightening fading away of many things made by hand entails the eternal loss of many secrets, skills,

memories and stories of a profound culture. What's more, the extinction of any significant handcrafted elements in the production chain threatens the diversity and richness of Moroccan culture as a whole.
The present paper first seeks to explore the cultural representations of various Moroccan crafts in general and endangered crafts in a more specific way. In addition, it examines the challenges and limitations of preserving endangered Moroccan traditional crafts. The empirical study of this paper focuses on the endangered crafts in the ancient city of Fez because it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a large reservoir of handicrafts.
There is great potential for developing existing opportunities for crafts, but the potential is not currently being exploited to its full potential
The purpose of this research is to recommend priority interventions in the craft sector at the governorate level according to the local development approach. The proposed interventions were developed by assessing the current intervention gap and defining the role of public policy.
Understanding the general context of the craft industries is of crucial importance in any attempt to develop them. And review the development of the sector in anyThis stage is basically an economic analysis that provides basic data, and focuses on the current economic and social contribution despite the obstacles in how to preserve it as an identity and a diverse intangible national heritage within the framework of achieving sustainable development, which must take into account the negative impact of traditional industry on the balance. Environmental, that is, the rational exploitation of future generations. This is called environmental justice The government should make the handicraft industry a strategic sector with great economic and social significance and a valuable cultural burden.

Therefore, it needs, with all its components, more than ever, a new, distinctive and innovative strategy to develop it and create an integrated, purposeful and practical roadmap that has an important impact on the environment and society at various levels.