



“Participative Approaches in Sustainability Science and Social-Spatial Management”

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“Community Involvement in Times of Climate Change and Environmental Degradation”:
Case MBCA, Zanzibar

HESI Network/ Action Weekend UNGA78

The Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (*HESI*) <https://sdgs.un.org/HESI>

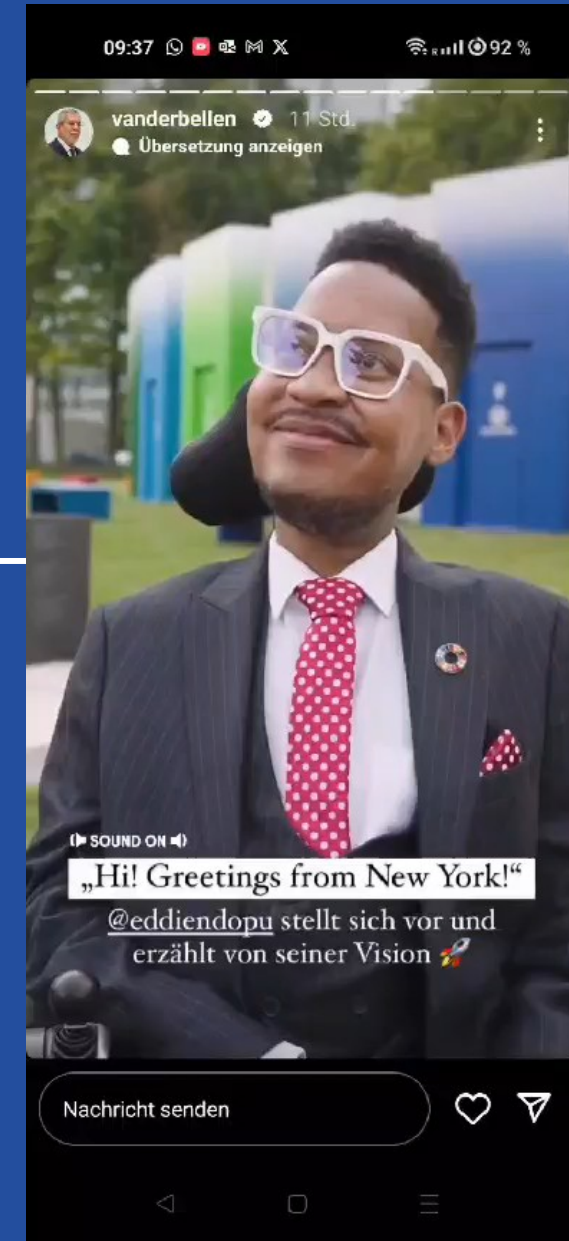
<https://sdgs.un.org/HESI/2023GlobalForum>

The SDG Action Weekend consisted of the SDG Mobilization Day on Saturday, 16 September, and the SDG Acceleration Day on Sunday, 17 September at UNHQ in New York.

The SDG Mobilization Day (16 September) created an opportunity for stakeholders from all sectors to convene inside the United Nations Headquarters and mobilize towards an ambitious SDG Summit and UN General Assembly High-Level Week.

The SDG Acceleration Day (17 September) centred around the UN High-Impact Initiatives.

Meike Bukowski,, PLUS/Uninetz/COR



Content

- **Aim: SDG1 Targets (1.5)**
 - Poverty Reduction, social just adaptation in times of Climate Change (main facts- absolute/relative)
- **Challenges**
- Method Triangulation
- Participatory Sustainability Approaches
 - Instruments (community-based management etc.)
- Case: Menai Bay Conservation Area, Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Exercise – MBCA Communities

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- 2015 adopted by all UN Member States
- 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Strong/weak Sustainability?
The right way for SIDS?
At the end of the session..



TARGET 1-4
EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES



TARGET 1-5
BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS



TARGET 1-A
MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO END POVERTY



Climate Change and Poverty

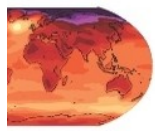
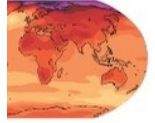
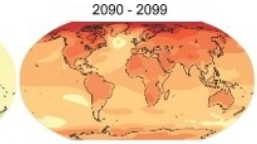
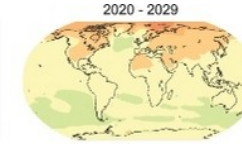
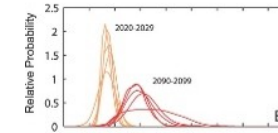
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TARGET 1.4

EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

glbal CO² emissions
e change



6 6.5 7 7.5

TARGET 1.A

MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO END POVERTY



Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development states, adverse effects of climate change more frequent and more vulnerable." (UN Habitat 201

Climate change's adverse effects on income communities around the



TARGET 1.5

BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS

Brief Definitions:

Adaptation: In human systems the process of adjustment to climate and its effects.

Capacity: Combination of all the strength, attributes and resources available with can be used to achieve established goals.

Resilience: The ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb and accommodate or recover from effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner.

Source: https://archive.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srex/SREX-Annex_Glossary.pdf

What is Poverty?

Der Ansatz der „Relativen Armut“ wird dagegen eher länderspezifisch angesetzt, durch den nationalen Vergleich von Einkommen (Äquivalenzeinkommen) und Deprivationsquoten und schließt somit alle Länder des globalen Nordens – wie Südens – mit ein.

En revanche, l'approche de la "pauvreté relative" est plutôt spécifique à chaque pays, par la comparaison nationale des revenus (revenus équivalents) et des taux de privation, et inclut donc tous les pays du Nord - comme du Sud - de la planète.

Absolute poverty – is a condition where household income is below a necessary level to maintain basic living standards (food, shelter, housing, approx. \$2.15 per day/pers.) This condition makes it possible to compare between different countries and also over time.

Relative poverty – A condition where household income is a certain percentage below median incomes. For example, the threshold for relative poverty could be set at 50% of median incomes (or 60%) Deprivation rates, etc.



- messbare Komponenten
 - Nettoäquivalenz-Einkommen,
 - materieller Deprivation
 - andere Erhebungs- und Bemessungsgrundlagen (Armutsgefährdungsschwellen, Deprivationsraten, Ungleichverteilung (Gini-Koeffizient) etc..).

composantes mesurables le revenu net d'équivalence, de la privation matérielle autres bases d'enquête et de mesure (seuils de risque de pauvreté, taux de privation, inégalités de répartition (coefficient de Gini), etc...).

Participatory Sustainability Approaches

Participatory Sustainability introduces the idea that sustainability cannot be achieved merely through top-down government policy or economic activity. Sustainability requires the participation of all people and all parts of society, working with each other and with nature (Atlee 2017).

What Is Sustainable Resource Management?

Sustainable resource management is the management of resources to meet the needs of current generations, without depleting resources to the point that the resource needs of future generations can't adequately be met. Based on the three pillars of sustainability: Ecological, Social, Economical Sustainability

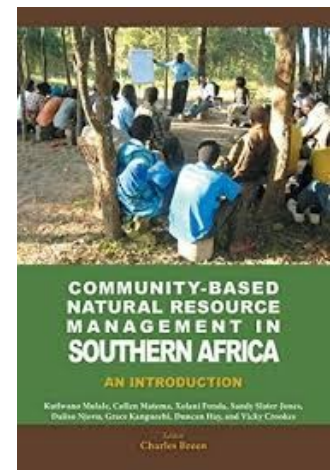
Atlee, T. (2017): Participatory Sustainability: Notes for an emerging field of civilizational engagement. Hrsg. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform; New Edition (28. Februar 2017)

Rural Communities

If it come to impacts in resource dependent (e.g. in least developed countries:

- Limited adaptation capacities
- High dependence on natural resources

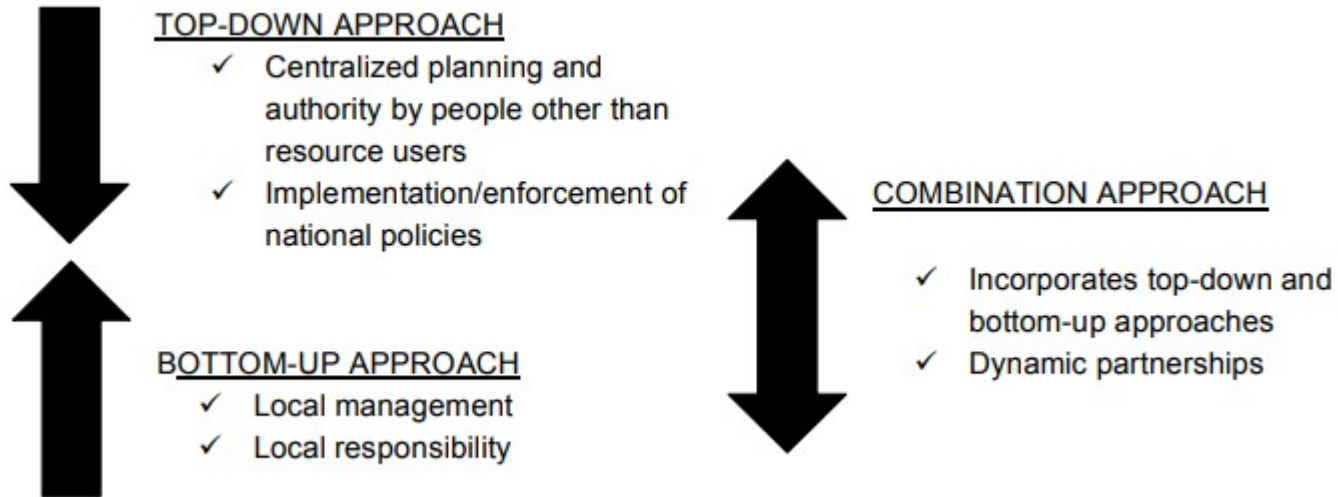
Especially rural communities are confronted with many forces of change. Climate change is nevertheless escalating the pace and severity of natural change. In response, communities must learn to plan how they wish their communities to grow and develop in the future.



Instruments and Methods

- A top-down approach — When people other than the resource users make decisions about managing resources and enforcing rules. For example, government departments make all the decisions and rules about the resources.

- Bottom-up or combination approach — When people who are directly affected by resource use are involved in decision making and managing the resource. For example, Fishery/farmer community would be involved in making decisions about the rules that affect them.



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Top-down or Bottom-up?

Discussion – Different Approaches

The group will share their experiences or ideas about different management approaches.

- Based on your MPA or any other situation, explain when one approach might be better than another.

Community-based management is consistent with the tenets of co-management—described below—since government is always involved in the management process.

Co-management also creates the opportunity to take advantage of scientific and technical knowledge (often from outside the community) and local or traditional knowledge within the community). The former brings the rigors of the scientific method from government agencies and research institutions; the latter contributes site-specific and historical information, customary practices, and traditional values that add local experience and an important social dimension to the MPA planning process.

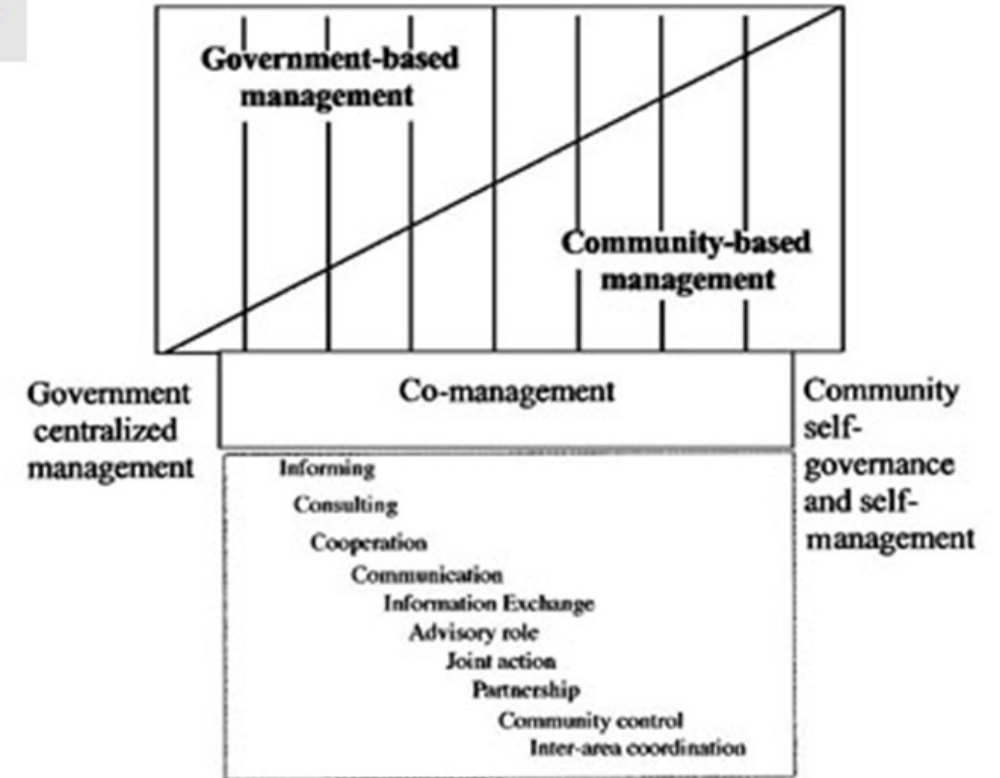


Figure 3; Berkes et al. 2001, p. 35.

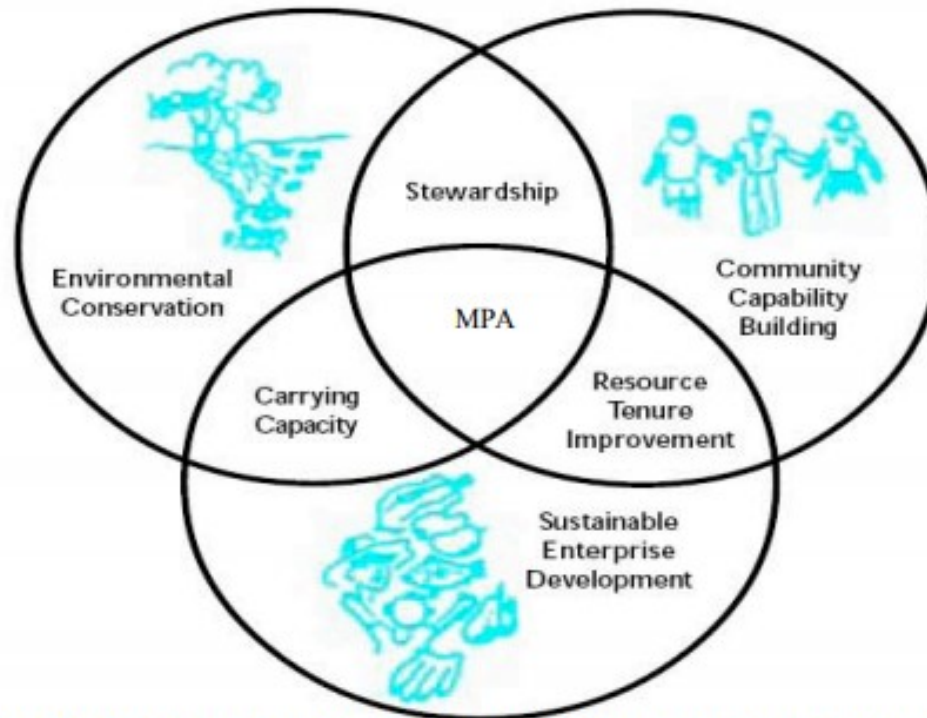
Types of Management

1. **Integrated coastal management** — Integrated coastal management (ICM) is a “top-down” approach that is characterized by centralized planning and authority. This approach ensures that decisions are consistent with the national legal and jurisdictional framework for coastal management. ICM has many purposes and addresses the connections between development, human activities, biophysical processes, and sectoral activities in inland areas, coastal lands, coastal waters, and offshore waters.² ICM, when effective, provides a supporting framework for community-based and collaborative approaches.
 2. **Community-based coastal resource management** — In contrast to centralized planning and authority, community-based resource management is a bottom-up approach that involves local resources users and community members in active management and responsibility for coastal resources. The bottom-up approach assumes that local users, if given responsibility for their resources will manage their resources in sustainable ways and enforce community-derived rules. Bottom-up approaches evolved in response to the failure of more centralized approaches and with the recognition that local management may be more effective than a top-down approach.³
 3. **Collaborative or co-management of coastal resources** — Co-management or collaborative management incorporates both a top-down and bottom-up approach. It describes in reality most management processes by which governments (especially local governments) share responsibility and work together in dynamic partnerships. This collaborative process is based on the participation of all individuals and groups that have a stake in the management framework. Social, cultural, and economic objectives are an integral part of the management framework. Government retains responsibility for overall policy and coordination, while the local community plays a large role in day-to-day management.
- #### 4. Ecosystem-Based Adaption
- The CBD (2009) defines Ecosystem-based adaptation as the “use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change” (CBD 2009, in GiZ 2012, p. 1).
5. **Adaptive co-management** approach for co-management, viz. a management approach which includes learning and adaptation capabilities, (Plummer et al. 2007).

² PH-4, Clark, J.R. 1996. Coastal Zone Handbook. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida, 694 p.;
Cicin-Sain, B. and R.W. Knecht. 1998. PH-4, Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management: Concepts and Practices. Island Press, Washington, D.C. 517 p.

Community-based resource management

In all cases, equity, respect for traditional knowledge, gender fairness, and empowerment of local resource users are also important components of a participatory community approach as noted in the figure below:⁵



Adapted from: components of community-based resource management

Levels of Community Involvement

Discussion — Define Participation

To open this section, please define “participation” within each of your groups.

Participatory approaches encourage shared decision-making, cooperation, collaboration, mutual respect, confidence building and empowerment. Through incorporating such elements into all levels of developmental activities, communities, districts and ministries become more engaged, informed, and responsible for their own sustainable development. Such an approach builds capacity, increases learning and strengthens participant ownership of the constructs and strategies underlying project activities.

Exercise 3.2 – Hypothetical Situations

Review the hypothetical situations in your handout with your group and discuss the following:

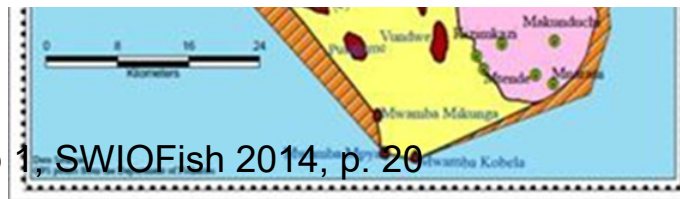
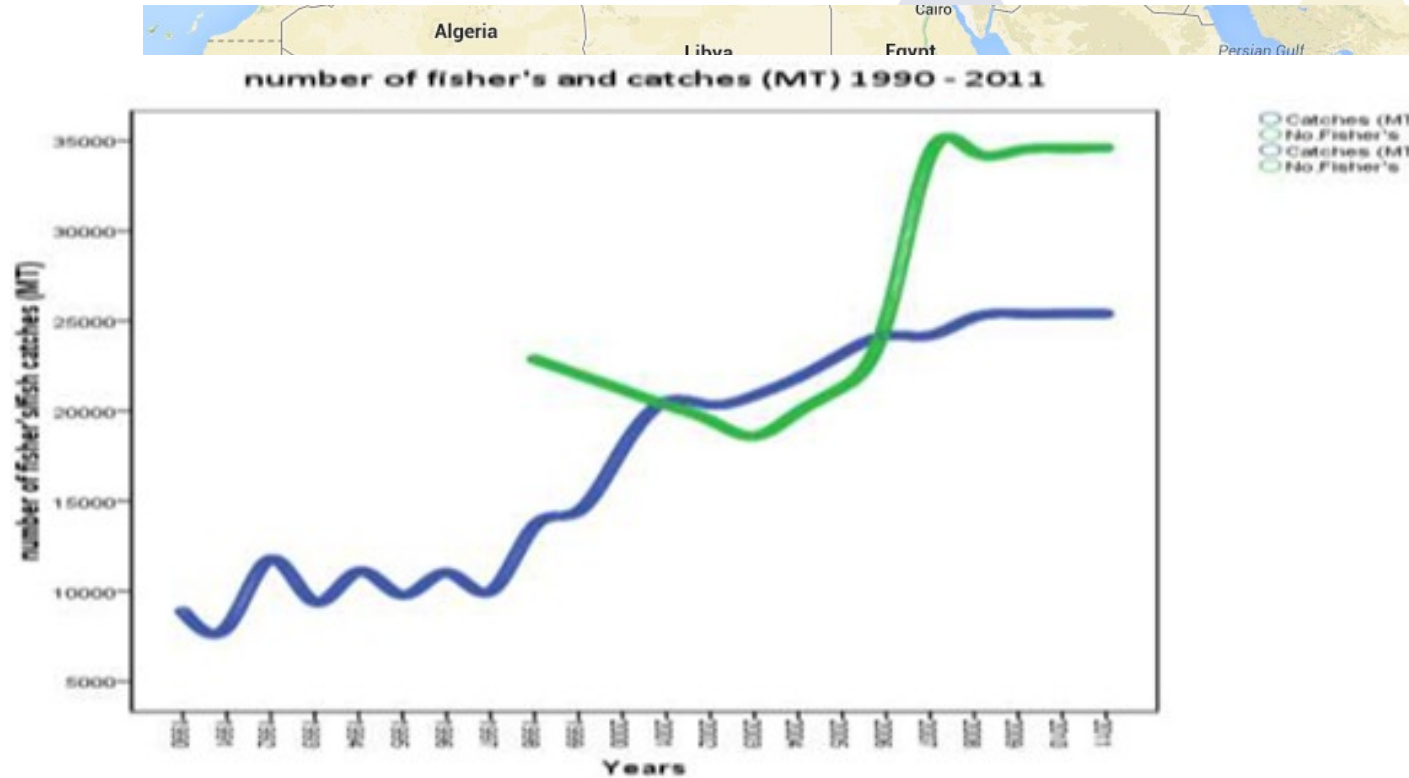
1. What groups or individuals were involved in the project activities described in each situation?
2. In what ways were they involved?
3. What were (and might be) the benefits of their involvement?
4. What problems might arise in the future?

<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/videos>

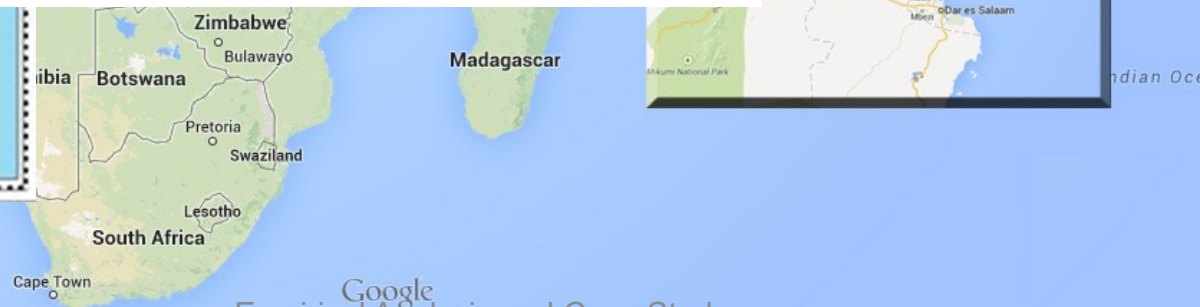
<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/videos/swock-project-integrated-community-based-land-use-planning>

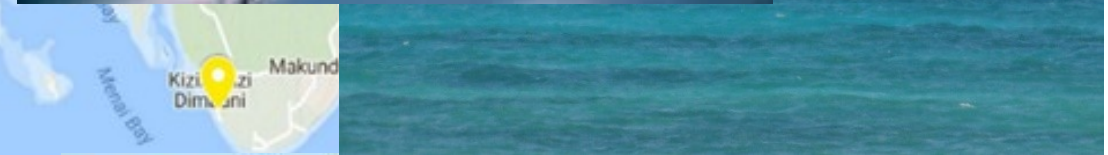
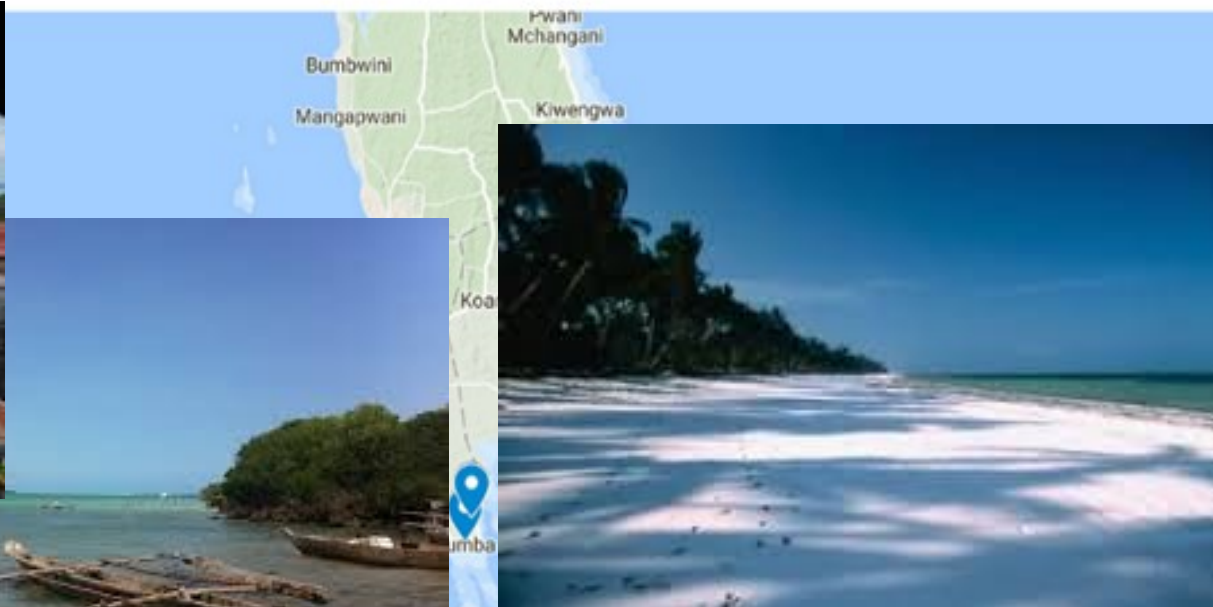


Case Study Area: Zanzibar, MBICA



Map 1 SWIOFish 2014, p. 20





Inequality and Poverty Assessment Model (IPAM)

Ecologic

**Evaluation, Results of all Levels
(Options Report)**

All Targets (psychological Effects, social insecurity, recognition of cultural, religious, social factors)
/Public Relations as MPR

**Analysis, Assessment
Level (specified leverage points)**

Categorization Level

Social

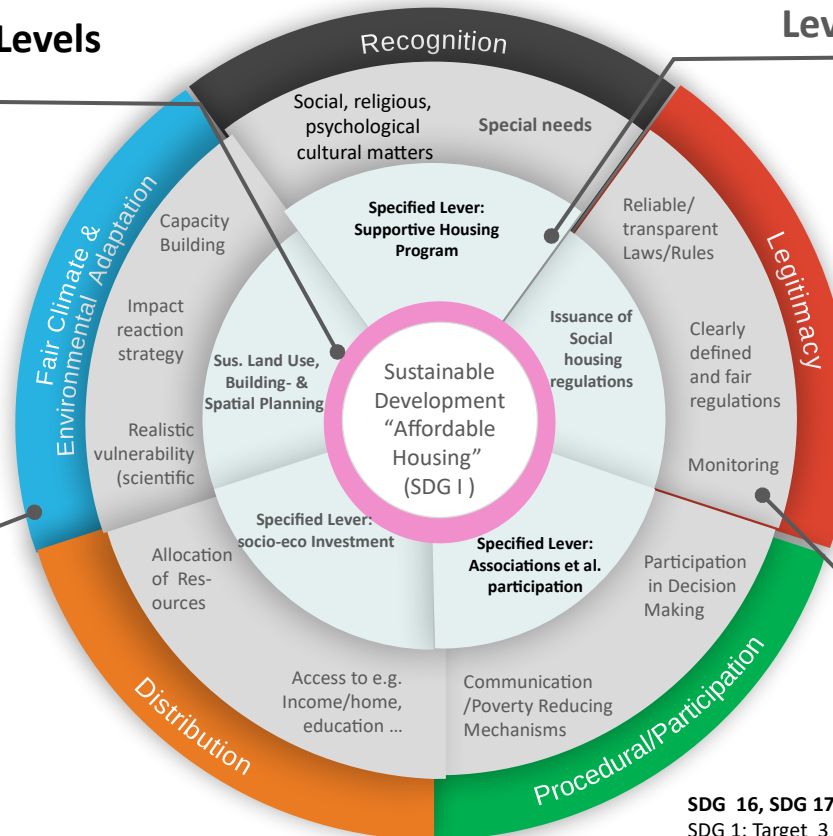
**Problem Identification/ Evidence
Gathering Level**

Economic

SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12

SDG 1: Target 2 (reducing all dimensions of poverty), Target 3 (Social security System)
Target 4 (equal right to economic resources),
Target 5 (building resilience inter alia. economic losses)
Target 1a (provision of foreign aid (EU/World))

SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15
SDG 1 :Target 5 (Building resilience to reduce vulnerability to CC or extreme weather events)



SDG 10, SDG 16, SDG 17,
SDG 1: Target 1b (Provision of an appropriate legal framework), Target 3 (Access to social security system), Target 4 (equal rights to resources)

SDG 16, SDG 17

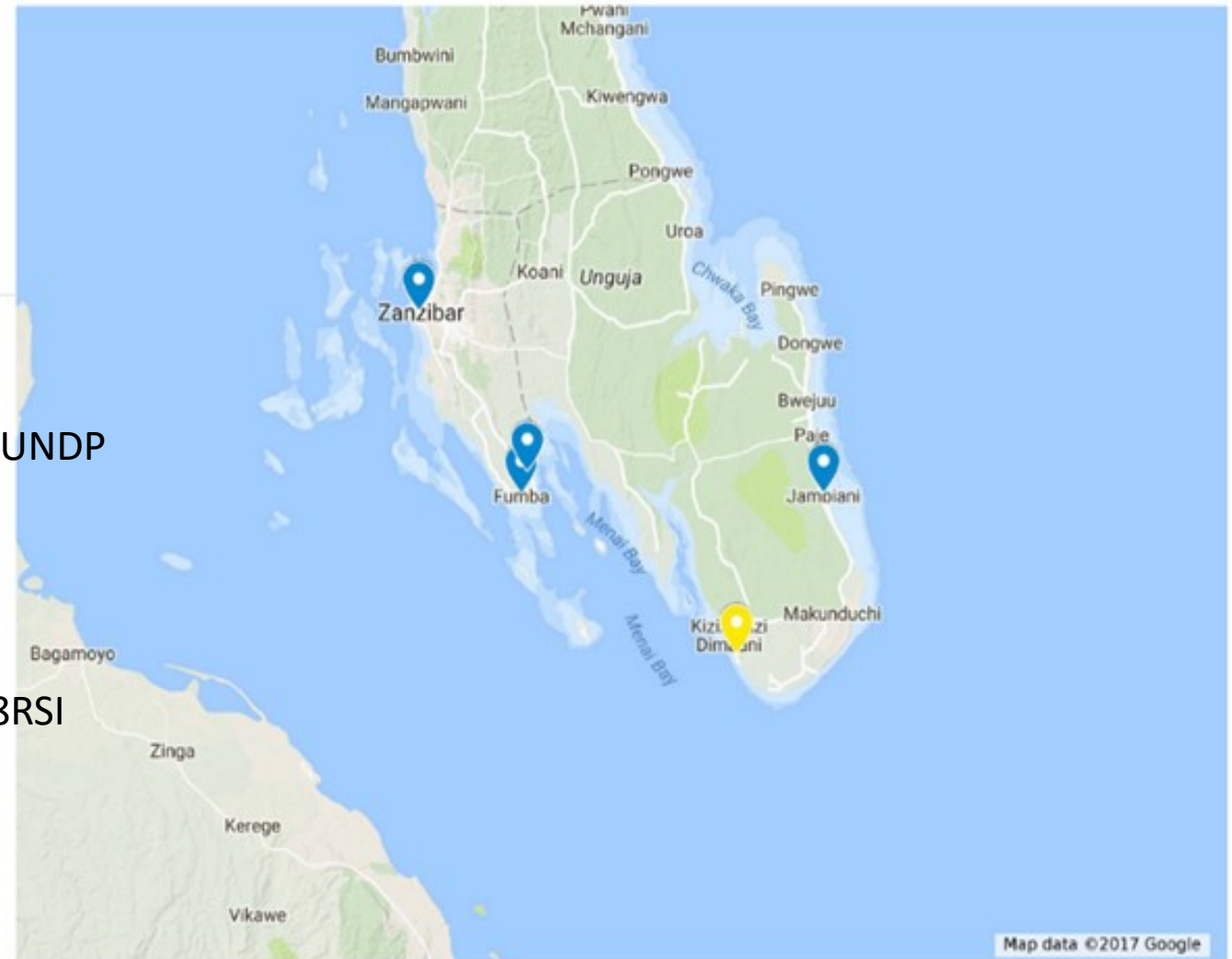
SDG 1: Target 3 (participation and integration into the processes of social protection system),
Target 1b (Integrative provision of legal framework/process (pro poor/pro gender))

Source: Bukowski, M. (2019)

Menai Bay Conservation Area

Unbenannte Ebene

-  Kizimkazi
-  Fumba
-  Bweleo
-  Jambiani
-  Stonetown



Group work: Imagine you are a social worker at UNDP
Miro

https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVPC2xiMQ=

Video as example for solutions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1O3bVHW8RSI>



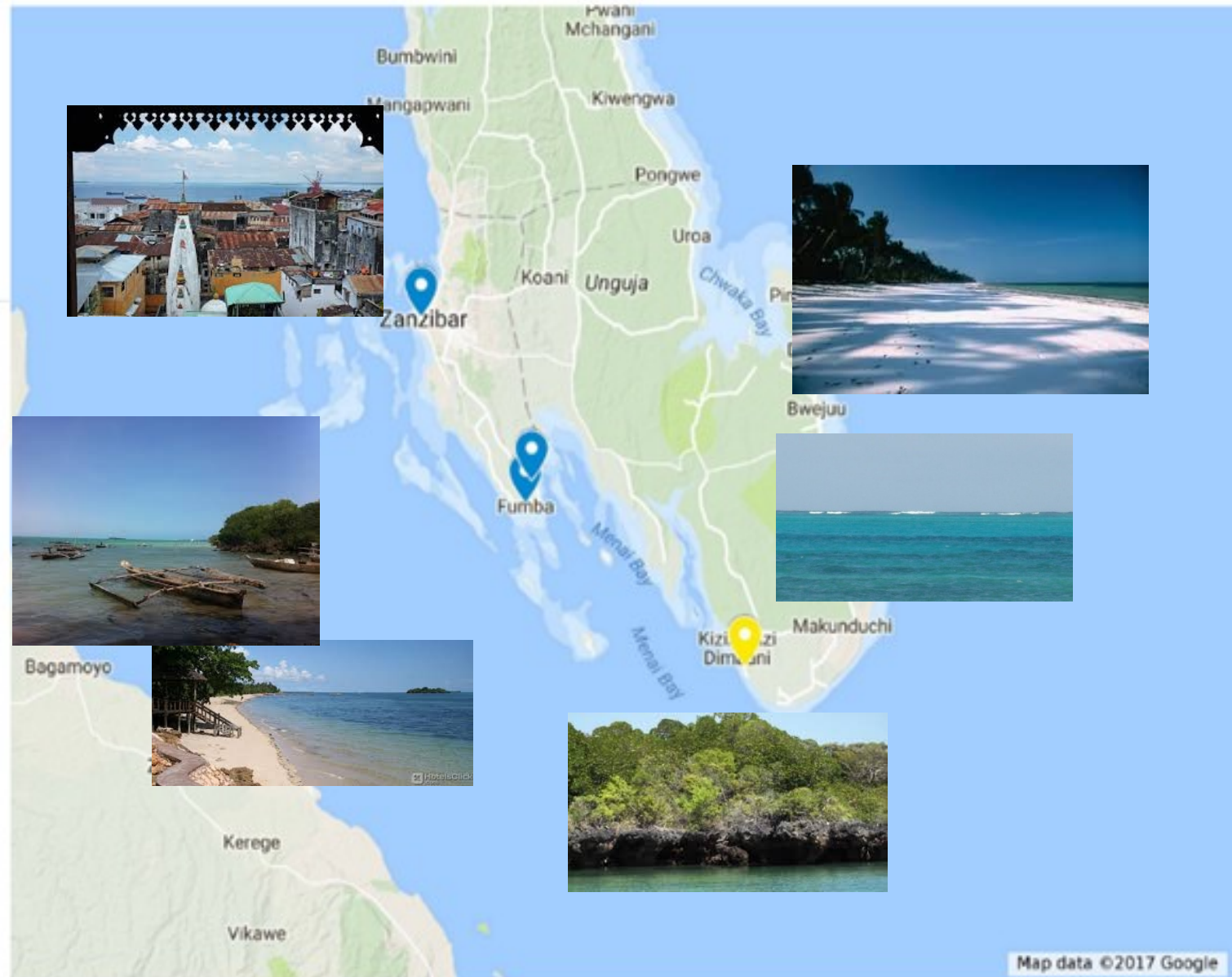
Menai Bay Conservation Area

Unbenannte Ebene

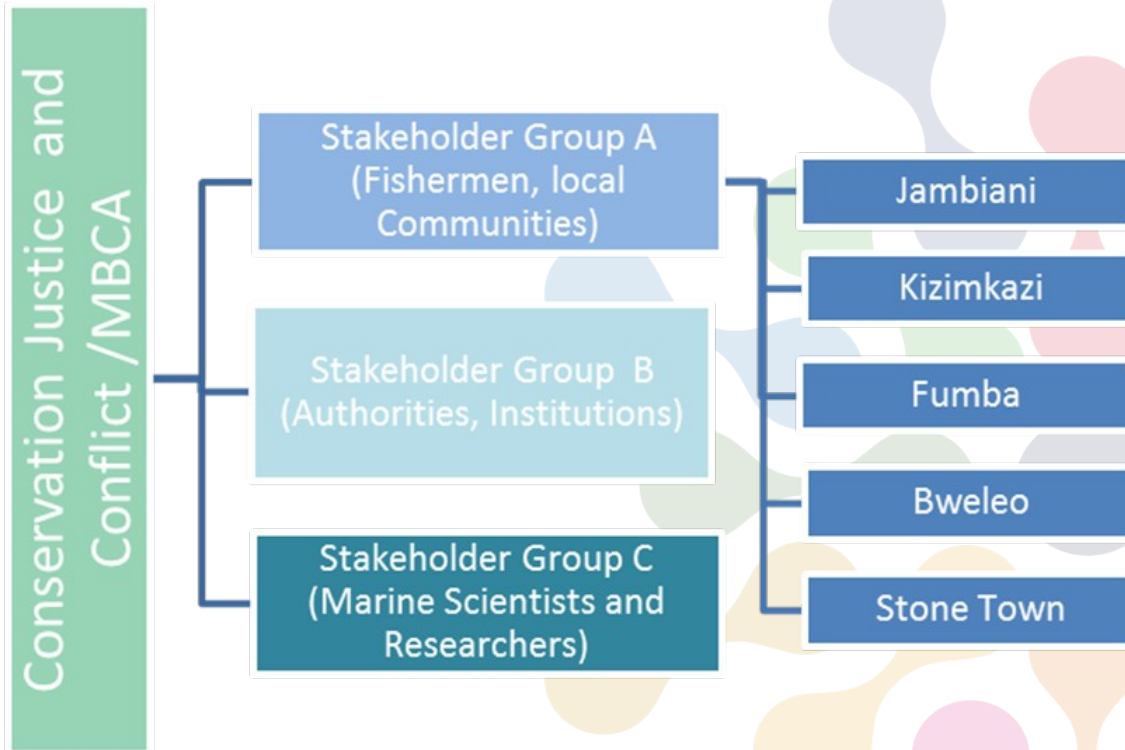
- 📍 Kizimkazi
- 📍 Fumba
- 📍 Bweleo
- 📍 Jambiani
- 📍 Stonetown

Please give a brief overview

- Location, Village
- Advantages and Disadvantages
- Problems/ Conflict Potentials
- Ideas for recommendation



MBCA Stakeholder Groups

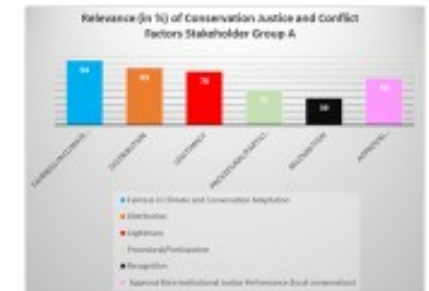


Results: Case Study Area

Villages (site-specific outcome):



Cummulated Outcome MBCA (Stakeholder Group A)



27.06.2018

Results, Conclusion, Transfer

15

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UniNetZ- Universitäten und nachhaltige Entwicklungsziele

SDG 1& SDG 10 University Salzburg

Thank You for listening!

<https://www.uninetz.at/>

The link between development and the Seminar Topics

- a. Climate Change and Poverty
 - b. (Conservation) Justice
 - c. Land Use, Sustainable Housing and Neighbourhood Development
 - d. Environmental Problems, Climate Change, Migration and Displacement
 - e. Community-based management, Co- Management and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
- Case Study- presentation- short paper +
Pen and Paper -Hackerthon (Workshop)

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