

GREEN ECONOMY and SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Bringing Back the Social Dimension

10 -11 October 2011
A PUBLIC CONFERENCE
Geneva ■ Palais des Nations ■ Room XVII



Placing the social dimensions at the centre of
green economy and sustainable development

Side Events

Book Fair

A range of UNRISD and guests' publications on offer, free of charge.

Green Drinks

On Tuesday evening, 11 October, an informal Green Drinks event will take place at Brasserie des Halles de l'Île, Place de l'Île 1 (close to bus stop Bel Air) from 18.30 onwards. A relaxed opportunity to network with conference participants, and local NGO and social/green business representatives.

Art Exhibit

In association with the conference, UNRISD has the pleasure to present the art exhibit "In the Bag"

Exhibition from 10–28 October 2011

Palais des Nations, Bar Serpent, E building, 1st floor

Thank You

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Changes in patterns of investment, technology, production and consumption associated with sustainability—often referred to as green economy—have taken centre stage in international development circles. This potentially transformative approach emphasizes the need to shift from high- to low-carbon systems, at a time when multiple global crises—food, fuel, economic and climate—have revealed the limits and contradictions of current development models based on the exploitation of finite natural resources.

Strategies to promote a green economy, and the concept itself, are, however, highly contested. There are widely varying assessments of the opportunities, costs and benefits of green economy transition for different social groups, countries and regions. Opinions also diverge about the implications of different approaches for achieving the social, environmental and economic objectives inherent in the concept of sustainable development. In this context, the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) has identified Green Economy for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication as a core theme.

By explicitly coupling green economy with the goals of sustainable development and poverty eradication, the Rio+20 process has called attention to the importance of the social dimensions of development. But unless social dimensions are addressed more centrally and comprehensively, there is a danger that efforts to connect green economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication will fail.

This conference aims to position the social dimensions at the centre of green economy and sustainable development in the lead up to Rio+20.

The Themes

- Competing Paradigms
- The Challenge of Policy Coherence
- Agency, Interests and Coalitions
- Community Values, Institutions and Dynamics
- The Social Construction of Markets
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- UN Perspectives on the Social Dimensions of Green Economy
- Future Research and Directions for Rio+20

www.unrisd.org/events/greeneconomy

Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension

10-11 October 2011 ■ Room XVII ■ Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

DAY 1 – 10 OCTOBER 2011

Welcome

09.30-09.50

Sarah Cook, Director, UNRISD
Kåre Stormark, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent
Mission of Norway in Geneva

Session 1

09.50 – 11.00

Competing Paradigms

Chair: Bina Agarwal, International Society for Ecological
Economics and University of Delhi

- Bob Jessop, University of Lancaster - *The Global Economic Crisis, the Green New Deal and the No-Growth Economy*
- Kathleen McAfee, San Francisco State University - *Nature in the Market-World: Social and Developmental Consequences and Alternatives*
- Pascal van Griethuysen, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies - *The Social Dimensions of Carbon Trading: Contrasting Economic Perspectives*
- Payal Banerjee, Smith College and Atul Sood, Jawaharlal Nehru University - *Economic Growth, Social Divides and Sustainable Development: Making Development Work, Lessons from the Indian Experience*

11.00 – 11.30

B R E A K

Perspectives on Session 1

11.30 – 12.30

Chair: Bina Agarwal, International Society for Ecological
Economics and University of Delhi

- Robin Mearns, Social Development Cluster Leader, The World Bank
- General debate

12.30 – 14.00

L U N C H B R E A K

Session 2

14.00 – 15.45

The Challenge of Policy Coherence

Chair: Lucas Assunção, UNCTAD

- Ian Gough, London School of Economics - *Climate Change, Double Injustice and Social Policy*
- Laura Rival, University of Oxford - *Ecological Threats, New Promises of Sustainability, and the Evolving Political Economy of Land Use and Rural Development in Latin America*
- Amalia Palma and Claudia Robles, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) - *The Green and the Social: How Far, How Close in Latin America?*
- Samuel Awoniyi, A.O. Adeola and M.M. Omole, Joseph Ayo Babalola University Nigeria, and T.T. Amos, Federal University of Technology Nigeria - *Social Welfare Sustainability in Rural Nigeria: Path to a Greener Environment*
- Kathrin Bimesdoerfer and Carola Kantz, IFOK Consulting, and Jonathan Siegel, The Fletcher School - *Killing Two Birds with One Stone: Driving Green Jobs through Creating a Rural Renewable Energy Systems Industry*

15.45 – 16.15

B R E A K

Session 3

16.15 – 17.45

Agency, Interests and Coalitions

Chair: Lucia Schild Ortiz, Friends of the Earth Brazil

- Rocío Hiraldo López-Alonso and Thomas Tanner, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex - *The Global Political Economy of REDD+: Engaging Social Dimensions in the Emerging Green Economy*
- Nicola Bullard, Focus on the Global South and Tadzio Müller, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation - *Beyond the "Green Economy": System Change, Not Climate Change? Global Movements for Climate Justice in a Fracturing World*
- Danielle Resnick, Finn Tarp and James Thurlow, World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU-WIDER) - *Food, Fuel and Electricity: The Political Economy of "Green Growth" in Southern Africa*
- Hironobu Sano, Federal University at Rio Grande do Norte - *Governance in Environmental Policy: Advances and Challenges to Develop a Brazilian Green Economy*



DAY 2 – 11 OCTOBER 2011

Session 4

09.00-10.30

Community Values, Institutions and Dynamics

Chair: Christina von Fürstenberg, UNESCO

- Adnan Hezri, Universiti Sains Malaysia and Rospidah Ghazali, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia - *Social Aspects of the Green Economy Goal in Malaysia: Case Studies of Agriculture, Renewable Energy and Waste Initiatives*
- Amy Merritt, Independent Consultant, and Tristan Stubbs, Overseas Development Institute - *Incentives for Promoting Green Citizenship and Consumerism in the Transition to a Green Economy*
- Ashok Kumbamu, University of Alberta - *How Does Localized Social Economy Sustain in a Globalizing World? A Critical Analysis of Post-Developmentalist Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh, India*
- Marlyne Sahakian, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies - *A Matter of Trust: The Role of Consumer-Citizens and Civil Society for Charting Transitions Towards a Green Economy*

10.30 – 11.00

B R E A K

Session 5

11.00 – 12.30

The Social Construction of Markets

Chair: Steven Stone, UNEP

- Adam Bumpus, University of Melbourne - *Realizing Pro-Poor Development in the Carbon Commodity Chain: Understanding the 'Value' of the Carbon Asset at Multiple Scales*
- Samuel McGlennon, Australian National University - *Governance of Markets with Distant Environmental Impacts*
- Marc Brightman, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies - *Conservation Capitalism: Native Amazonian Regimes of Ownership and Market-Based Rainforest Conservation*
- Michael Winer and Helen Murphy, Cape York Institute, Harold Ludwick, Aurukun Opportunity Hub - *The Potential and Constraints on the Payment for Ecosystem Services Markets on Aboriginal Land in Cape York Peninsula*

12.30 – 14.00

L U N C H B R E A K

UN Perspectives on the Social Dimensions of Green Economy

14.00 – 15.00

Chair: Heide Hackmann, ISSC

- Sheng Fulai, United Nations Environment Programme - *Issue Management Group on a Green Economy*
- Ana Belén Sánchez, International Labour Organization - *ILO Green Jobs Programme*
- Elena Villalobos Prats, World Health Organization - *Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change*

15.00 – 15.30

B R E A K

Session 6

Agriculture and Rural Development

15.30 – 17.00

Chair: Edward Heinemann, IFAD

- Diana Alarcón and Christina Bodouroglou, United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs - *Sustainable Agricultural Innovation Systems (SAIS) for Food Security and Green Economies*
- Witchuda Srang-iam, National Institute of Development Administration Thailand - *Planting Trees for Sustainability? A Climate Justice Perspective on Green Agriculture in Thailand*
- Agnes Musyoki, University of Venda - *Emerging Policy, Plans and Programmes Towards Green Economy and Social Development in Limpopo Province, South Africa*
- Mairon Bastos Lima, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam - *An Institutional Analysis of Biofuel Policies and Their Social Implications in Developing Countries: Lessons from Brazil, India and Indonesia*

Closing Plenary Future Research and Directions for Rio+20

17.00 – 17.45

Chair: Peter Utting, UNRISD

- Asuncion Lera St Claire, CICERO
- Stephen Hale, Oxfam
- Vicente Yu, The South Centre



SIDE EVENTS

BOOK FAIR

ART EXHIBIT
'IN THE BAG'

'GREEN DRINKS' GENEVA

Paper Abstracts and Author Biographies

Welcome

- Sarah Cook

Sarah Cook is the Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). Her research has focused on China's economic transformations and its social consequences, and includes work on labour markets, poverty and inequality, social policy and gender.

- Kåre Stormark

Kåre Stormark is Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Norway, Geneva.

Session 1 Competing Paradigms

Chair: Bina Agarwal

Bina Agarwal is Director and Professor of Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University. She is also President-Elect of the International Society for Ecological Economics, and author of Gender and Green Governance.

The Global Economic Crisis, the Green New Deal, and the No-Growth Economy

- Bob Jessop

The global financial crisis is only one dimension of the larger set of crises affecting the world economy and world society. This larger set of crises is sometimes summarized under the heading of the triple crisis: financial, energy and environmental. But even this broader

definition neglects the additional problems generated by issues of food security, the crisis of US hegemony and the failures of global governance. One proposed solution that has been gaining more traction in recent years is a Green New Deal as a general approach to overcome the triple crisis. This paper sketches the interconnected series of crises, the problems of governance that they pose and the notion of the Green New Deal as a panacea. It then critiques the adequacy of the Green New Deal and its partial integration into a neoliberal agenda. It concludes with remarks on a no-growth agenda and its relevance to sustainability in the light of the triple crisis and its broader context. The organizing framework for this contribution is cultural political economy, which was adopted in an earlier paper (forthcoming in an UNRISD book) on the global financial crisis.

Bob Jessop is Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Lancaster University, United Kingdom. He works mainly in the field of critical political economy and holds a Professorial Research Fellowship in the Cultural Political Economy of the Global Financial Crisis.

Nature in the Market-World: Social and Developmental Consequences and Alternatives

- Kathleen McAfee

New international policies to address global warming and promote green development—such as Payments for Ecosystem Services, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and carbon-offset trading—are framed in terms of a world-as-market paradigm. This approach favours the resolution of conservation-growth tensions by subsuming equity and other social goals within a project of globalized eco-economic management. Such a project, however, would intensify the unequal ecological exchange that has long characterized South-to-North resource flows. Green economy strategies based on the commodification of nature would reinforce existing patterns of property claims and resource control. The values of nature, and the fates of the communities that steward and depend upon living ecosystems, would be determined even more fully than they are today by those with the greatest discursive dominance and purchasing power worldwide. The market-world

paradigm excludes more equitable existing and possible socio-natures, and other understandings of what sustainable development might entail. Relatively little research has been supported at the international level on the alternative paradigms which, as argued in this paper, offer more promise. Key to unlocking the potential of these alternatives is understanding that all economies, green or otherwise, are shaped by and gain strength from both the unique ecologies and the particular societies within which they exist and evolve.

Kathleen McAfee teaches international political economy, agriculture, environment and development at San Francisco State University, United States. She has been a policy analyst for Oxfam, an NGO director, and a consultant to NGOs and UN agencies.

The Social Dimensions of Carbon Trading: Contrasting Economic Perspectives

- Pascal van Griethuysen

This paper contrasts the perspectives that various types of economics have on carbon trading. Neoclassical environmental economics considers carbon trading to be a reliable market-based instrument that allows for reducing CO₂ emissions at the lowest possible costs. Ecological economics shows the economic potential of fossil energy for fuelling exponential economic growth, and reveals the strategic nature of CO₂ emissions control as a thermodynamic corollary of fossil fuel use. It also demonstrates the ecological peril of making profitable the trading of politically generated carbon commodities, which are all but ecological substitutes. Critical institutional economics insists on the exclusionary nature of carbon-exclusive allowances or credits, as well as the moulding of institutional conditions favouring the control of strategic CO₂ emissions as an institutional prerequisite. Property economics makes explicit that exclusive carbon control increases firms' capitalization value by securing their future income and profit as well as the direct relation between rights exclusivity, the firms' security and financial derivatives creation. It holds that carbon trading is an institutional modality created for meeting both the interests and the constraints of the industrial capitalist mode of development.

Pascal van Griethuysen is a Senior Lecturer at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva where he has been teaching evolutionary economics and sustainable development for the last 10 years. His writing addresses issues such as sustainable development, economic growth dependency, environmental governance and the precautionary principle.

Economic Growth, Social Divides and Sustainable Development: Making Development Work, Lessons from the Indian Experience

- Payal Banerjee and Atul Sood

This paper offers an overview of the Indian state's alternative or sustainable development trajectories as well as the more mainstream policy decisions for high-growth objectives in the global economy. Rapid economic growth in India during the last two decades has accentuated the demand for energy and resources related to water, land and forests. Based on a review of the current policy framework in these areas, this paper offers two central insights: (i) how emerging economies like India have dealt with the question of access to resources in response to the opposing demands of "inclusive growth" and more equitable development aimed at closing social divides; and (ii) the specific case study of two (seemingly) contradictory development trajectories, namely the Green Mission and hydro-electricity power projects and dams on river Teesta in India's northeastern Himalayan region. A closer reading of the policy framework for water, land, forests and river-dams suggests that current approaches to growth privilege a mainstream development perspective, promote privatization, and aggravate existing social inequalities. Moreover, the so-called green or sustainable development approaches tend to lean toward neoliberal principles, thereby compromising their effectiveness.

Payal Banerjee is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Smith College, United States. Her research focuses on globalization, migration and development. Her work has been published in Critical Sociology; Race, Gender, and Class; International Feminist Journal of Politics and in other edited volumes.

Atul Sood is Associate Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. His current research interests include globalization and its implications for regional development; economic reform and public funding for health; and institutional and regulatory issues that strengthen equity and the rights of the marginalized and deprived social groups. His recent research publications include Shadow-Boxing in Punjab on Government Finances (2010) and Decent Work in Global Production—Challenges for Vulnerable Workers in the Indian Garment Sector (2009).

Perspectives on Session 1

Panellists from the Competing Paradigms session will engage in open debate, with Robin Mearns as discussant.

- **Robin Mearns**

Robin Mearns is Lead Specialist and Cluster Leader for Social Resilience in the World Bank's Social Development Department, where he leads the World Bank's engagement on the social dimensions of green growth, climate change and disaster risk management. He has worked on community-based approaches in rural livelihoods support, land and natural resource management in Africa and Asia. Recent publications include Social Dimensions of Climate Change: Equity and Vulnerability in a Warming World (2009, ed. with A. Norton).

Session 2 The Challenge of Policy Coherence

Chair: Lucas Assunção, UNCTAD

Lucas Assunção is Director of the Trade, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Branch, Division on International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities, at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). He has more than 20 years of experience on issues related to

environment, and has previously worked with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), United Nations Climate Change Convention Secretariat, and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD).

Climate Change, Double Injustice and Social Policy

- Ian Gough

Those groups and populations likely to be most harmed by climate change are the least responsible for causing it and have the least resources to cope with the consequences—this is the double injustice. This paper studies the phenomenon within rich countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), building on UK studies and data. Do ambitious policies to decarbonize the economy, notably in Europe, pose new challenges to the institutions of the welfare state? The paper examines the question in two parts: within the Kyoto framework and beyond it. The first part establishes that the impact of carbon mitigation policies is regressive. The only secure route out of this dilemma is massive eco-social investment in low-carbon housing, transport and so on as part of a green growth strategy. The paper analyses the role of supporting social policies, including compensation and carbon rationing. The second part questions the core assumption of the Kyoto framework by moving the focus from greenhouse gases produced in the North to those produced by Northern consumption, which are estimated to be one and a half times higher. In the United Kingdom these consumption-based emissions pose a similar distributional dilemma for carbon taxes and quotas. Further social policy measures are considered to reduce these, including reduced hours of work. The conclusion is that new forms of policy coherence will be needed, to integrate the redistribution of carbon, work/time, and income/wealth. This paper complements the report for the British Council Climate Change and Public Policy Futures (Gough 2011).

Ian Gough is Professorial Research Fellow at the London School of Economics, researching climate change and social policy. He is the author of numerous books, including The Political Economy of the Welfare State; A Theory of Human Need; Global Capital, Human

Needs and Social Policies; *and* Insecurity and Welfare Regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Ecological Threats, New Promises of Sustainability, and the Evolving Political Economy of Land Use Change and Rural Development in Latin America

- Laura Rival

The paper compares three case studies: Bolsa Floresta, a REDD/PES (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation/Payment for Ecosystem Services) forest conservation scheme conceptualized, planned and implemented by Fundação Amazonas Sustentável in the state of Amazonas, Brazil; Ecuador's Yasuní Initiative, a unique example of government-led PES aimed at avoiding carbon dioxide emissions by keeping oil in the ground; and Araçuaí Sustentável, a 10-year grassroots project in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, which combats social exclusion with the dissemination of agro-ecological practices among poor small-scale farmers to restore soil fertility while increasing and diversifying their production, thus providing viable economic alternatives to out-migration. The three programmes result from the efforts of social actors who have sought to create innovative, sustainability-enhancing institutions in order to achieve environmental and social policy integration. These institutional experiments thus offer a unique opportunity to study how coordinated, cooperative and integrated policy design works in practice.

Laura Rival is Lecturer in anthropology and development at the University of Oxford, United Kingdom. Her research focuses on Amerindian conceptualizations of nature and society as well as development and environmental policies in Latin America. She is the author of numerous books, including Trekking through History: The Huaorani of Amazonian Ecuador.

The Green and the Social: How Far, How Close in Latin America?

- Amalia Palma and Claudia Robles

The paper examines the links between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of green economy. It argues that at present, the main focus of green economy is economic growth and that the social dimensions involved in the required transformations have not been carefully analysed in its original definition. The evidence from Latin America illustrates that the elasticity of poverty to growth is mediated by a series of factors, among which the labour and redistributive structure—as well as the policy instruments implemented—are fundamental elements to consider. The current situation in Latin America shows a shortage of crucial household assets which are taken as a prerequisite for a green economy to work. In the absence of active labour, redistributive and social promotion policies, it is likely that greening the economy will not automatically lead to improving the living conditions of the poorest and most vulnerable populations. Thus, after identifying the short- and long-term social effects of green economy, the paper concludes with a call to consider green economy as an opportunity to rethink development in Latin America, defining a series of policy recommendations that may be introduced when implementing its productive reforms.

Amalia Palma works in the Social Development Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Chile. She has conducted research on the topics of gender inequalities, the Millennium Development Goals, public expenditure, the impact of the food crisis in child malnutrition and social protection.

Claudia Robles is a consultant to the Social Development Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Chile and an associate researcher at the Centro de Investigación Sociedad y Políticas Públicas, Universidad de Los Lagos. She has researched and published on social protection, well-being and multiculturalism.

Social Welfare Sustainability in Rural Nigeria: Path to a Greener Environment

- Samuel Awoniyi, A.O. Adeola, M.M. Omole and T.T. Amos

The ongoing debates on green economy have stimulated serious interest in the sustainable management of resources the world over. Yet deforestation is on the increase in the rural areas in Nigeria because people are poor. Scarce budget resources pose a big challenge for the government to ensure consistency of policies and strategies that promote long-term economic growth, raise smallholder productivity, achieve food security, and reduce rural poverty and deforestation sustainably. Also, given the low productivity of the soil in the tropics to which Nigeria belongs, the poor state of the farmers and subsistence nature of agriculture in Nigeria, green environment may be difficult to sustain. The paper argues that improved rural social welfare can reduce poverty and ecosystem degradation. The paper proves this by quantifying challenges and poverty levels in some rural communities in Nigeria and also by establishing the link between poverty and deforestation in these communities. Research on which the paper is based found that areas with low poverty profiles exhibited lower rates of deforestation. Recommended actions include accelerated improvement of social welfare services in the areas, and policy reform that integrates the principles of environmental accounting and carbon marketing for reduced deforestation in these areas.

Samuel Awoniyi is Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Nigeria. He is also Director of the College of Agricultural Sciences Student Entrepreneurship Project. His interest lies in social and rural development studies.

Killing Two Birds with One Stone: Driving Green Jobs through Creating a Rural Renewable Energy Systems Industry

- Kathrin Bimesdoerfer, Carola Kantz and Jonathan Siegel

Green jobs are touted as a panacea that can reconcile the principles of economic growth and sustainable development. As research from Bangladesh shows, the potential of promoting green jobs and

understanding employment and labour dynamics within a green rural electrification market in developing countries is still underestimated.

International institutions emphasize the importance of green jobs not only to contribute to preserving or restoring the environment but also to be decent, inclusive and gender-sensitive. The paper contributes to the debate on the social dimensions of green growth by arguing that in order to better understand the social dimensions of green jobs in nascent green sectors, rural off-grid electrification initiatives need to be complemented by research monitoring social indicators within the industry. Specifically, it proposes to build awareness about employment and job conditions, and develop indicators for collecting data and monitoring. To better understand the social dimensions, it therefore proposes a catalogue of factors and measures. Specifically, it recommends including an interdisciplinary approach when planning and evaluating rural electrification projects, and tapping into the experience and networks of already existing socio-economic initiatives.

Kathrin Bimesdoerfer is a consultant in the field of energy and sustainability policies at IFOK in Berlin. She has worked for the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) in the area of private sector promotion and dialogue processes in China and Laos. As a McCloy Fellow, she received a Master's degree in Public Policy from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, United States.

Carola Kantz currently works as a consultant on energy and sustainability policy at IFOK in Berlin. Prior to this, she taught international political economy at the London School of Economics, United Kingdom where she also received her PhD in which she examined the regulation of extractive industries in developing countries.

Jonathon Siegel is a Boston-based emerging technology and sustainability consultant. He received a B.A. with distinction in Political Science from Yale University and a M.A. in Law and Diplomacy from Tufts University, United States.

Chair: Lucia Schild Ortiz

Lucia Schild Ortiz is a Geologist, with a Masters in geosciences from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and a specialization in water and gender from the International Women's University of Hannover, Germany. She has been an activist with Friends of the Earth Brazil since 2000, and is the Regional Coordinator of Climate Justice and Energy Program of Friends of the Earth International for Latin America and Caribbean.

The Global Political Economy of REDD+: Engaging Social Dimensions in the Emerging Green Economy

- Rocío Hiraldo López-Alonso and Thomas Tanner

Recognized as a cost-effective climate change mitigation strategy, conservation of the forestry sector in developing countries has recently entered the field of green economy. While low-carbon development has generally focused on techno-managerial solutions, current negotiations around the initiative to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, enhancement of carbon stock and sustainable management of forests in developing countries (known collectively as REDD+), has attracted a wide range of pro-poor social groups that raised awareness of the social implications of forestry management. The paper analyses how social issues—including poverty reduction, equity and social justice—are integrated into green economy by examining the global political economy of REDD+. Emphasizing the importance of ideologies in policy processes, the paper identifies four related environmental worldviews that link forests and development; it also looks at the power dynamics among them that shape the global conceptualization, negotiation and establishment of governance structures of REDD+. The paper argues that, despite the inclusion of certain civil society demands, REDD+ remains focused on growth and governance, largely bypassing poverty reduction and social justice issues. It highlights the importance of political economy analyses in avoiding apolitical solutions to the climate change challenge and in unpacking assumptions about mainstreaming equity and social justice in the green economy. With a

view to an equitable post-2012 global climate change agreement, the paper calls for increased institutional support for the social dimension in future REDD+ strategies.

Rocio Hiraldo is currently based in Senegal working as an action researcher at ENDA Energy, Environment and Development. She has worked as a consultant and research assistant on climate change policy processes analysis with a focus on poverty reduction at the Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom.

Thomas Tanner is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom, specializing in climate change adaptation and its links to poverty and development. His research interests include mainstreaming climate change into development, child-centred approaches, and the political economy of climate change.

Beyond the 'Green Economy': System Change, Not Climate Change? Global Movements for Climate Justice in a Fracturing World

- Nicola Bullard and Tadzio Müller

The socio-ecological crisis is proceeding apace, at the same time as governments around the world are scrambling to kickstart the process that caused these crises in the first place: unchecked economic growth. Two projects have emerged that promise deliverance from the path toward collective destruction: on the one hand, the green economy project; and on the other, the climate justice project/movement, in which both authors are involved. The paper sets out to do three things: first, explain the emergence of, and reasons for, the relative weakness of these two projects when set against the persistence of business as usual. Second, to investigate the climate justice movement's contention that sustainable alternative sets of social practices can be found at local levels, by including a number of short case studies of such alternatives, written by practitioners on the ground. Third, to engage with the crucial strategic questions currently facing the global climate justice movement, regarding the generalization of particular, local practices; the societal base of a

project of transformation; and the framing of the struggle for climate justice.

Nicola Bullard is Senior Associate at Focus on the Global South, an activist research organization based in Bangkok, Thailand. She coordinates Focus' climate justice programme, working with local and international coalitions to build a movement for climate justice, and engaging in research and campaigning to promote policy and systemic alternatives to ensure sustainability and justice.

Tadzio Müller is a political scientist, climate justice activist and translator living in Berlin, where he is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation. He has co-edited Contours of Climate Justice, is a founding member of Turbulence: Ideas for Movement, and has published a report on green capitalism. His current research focuses on modes of organization and strategies of social transformation in social movements working on questions of climate justice and energy democracy.

Food, Fuel and Electricity: The Political Economy of 'Green Growth' in Southern Africa

- Danielle Resnick, Finn Tarp and James Thurlow

Concepts like green growth imply that developmental objectives, such as job creation, economic prosperity and poverty alleviation, can be easily reconciled with environmental goals. This paper, however, argues that rather than being win-win, green growth is similar to most types of policy reforms that advocate the acceptance of short-term adjustment costs in the expectation of long-term gains. In particular, green growth policies often encourage developing countries to redesign their national strategies in ways that might be inconsistent with natural comparative advantages and past investments. In turn, there are often sizeable anti-reform coalitions whose interests may conflict with a green growth agenda. The authors illustrate this argument using case studies of Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa, which are engaged in development strategies that rely on inorganic fertilizers, biofuels production and coal-based energy, respectively. Each of these countries is pursuing an environmentally suboptimal

strategy for addressing critical development needs, including food security, fuel and electricity. Yet, the authors show that adopting a green growth approach would not only be economically costly but also generate substantial domestic resistance, especially among the poor.

Danielle Resnick is a political scientist and research fellow at the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU–WIDER). Her research focuses on the political economy of development, rural and urban policy making, and party politics in sub-Saharan Africa. She is the author of “The political economy of policies for smallholder agriculture,” in World Development.

Finn Tarp is director of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU–WIDER) and Professor of Development Economics at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Among other issues, he has conducted research on foreign aid, poverty, income distribution and growth, agricultural policy, and economic adjustment and reform. He is the recent co-author of “Aid, growth, and development: Have we come full circle?” in Journal of Globalization and Development.

James Thurlow is an applied development economist and research fellow at the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU–WIDER). His research focuses on the intersection between economic growth, poverty and public policies. He is the recent author of “Gender implications of biofuels expansion in Africa: The case of Mozambique,” in World Development.

Governance in Environmental Policy: Advances and Challenges to Develop a Brazilian Green Economy

- Hironobu Sano

The paper analyses the governance of the Brazilian environmental policy based on the following question: which actors take part in the policy processes and what are the roles played by each one? The intent is to analyse the institutional design of the environmental sector and the degree of involvement and capacity of each actor to influence

this arena. The paper considered two dimensions: (i) intergovernmental interaction, involving federal, state and municipal governments; and (ii) intersectoral interaction, involving governments, civil society and the business sector. The establishment of the National Environmental Policy in 1981 organized the main actors and defined the governance of the National Environmental System in an attempt to overcome the historical fragmentation of the issue. The result is a complex engineering in environmental governance, with many spaces and types of articulation: intragovernmental, intergovernmental, with workers and civil society, and with the business sector. Despite the advances in environmental regulation, the effective functioning of this process still faces many problems: the disproportionate weight of government in relation to workers and civil society, the lack of legitimacy of intergovernmental arenas and the lack of effective incorporation of civil society representatives in decision-making processes.

Hironobu Sano is Professor of Public Management and Public Policy at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. His research focuses on intergovernmental relations in federative systems, and the implications for the formulation and implementation of public policies. He is the author of Federalism and Intergovernmental Collaboration: The Council of State Secretaries in Brazil.

Session 4 **Community Values, Institutions and Dynamics**

Chair: Christina von Fürstenberg

Christina von Fürstenberg is Chief of the Section for Policy, International Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing, Sector for Social and Human Sciences, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Deputy Executive Secretary of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme. She holds a PhD in philosophy as well as degrees in managerial sciences, agronomy and medicine.

Social Aspects of the Green Economy Goal in Malaysia: Case Studies of Agriculture, Renewable Energy and Waste Initiatives

- Adnan Hezri and Rospidah Ghazali

Green economy demands a sharp reduction in carbon intensity in order to revitalize the ailing world economy. Following the global trend, in 2009 the Malaysian government established the basic architecture for green economy by incorporating the green technology portfolio into a newly established Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water, followed by a suite of interventionist policy instruments. However, Malaysia's approach begs the question of whether the full range of social, economic and environmental goals is considered in its policy objectives. The central thesis of the paper is that a green economy needs also to be a fair economy. Fairness refers to combining formal institutions with informal ones, while seeking growth from pro-poor environmental investments. To explore the reconciliation between the three sustainable development pillars, the paper examines three case studies, namely agriculture, renewable energy and waste management in Malaysia. These cases illustrate the engagement of communities in Malaysia toward a green economy, and the contribution of the three sectors in meeting social policy objectives. The paper concludes by arguing that the transition to green economy requires more than a mere tinkering, and emphasizes that this must include a credible reform of social institutions to deal with the underlying biophysical conditions.

Adnan Hezri is Visiting Researcher at the Centre for Global Sustainability Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia and Senior Fellow at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia. He specializes in comparative environmental policy and is currently serving as the national consultant for the Rio+20 process in Malaysia.

Rospidah Ghazali is a research fellow at the Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. She leads a research team on food security studies involving paddy cultivators in irrigated and non-irrigated areas, as well as a study on the prospects for multifunctionality of irrigated paddy cultivation in Malaysia.

Incentives for Promoting Green Citizenship and Consumerism in the Transition to a Green Economy

- Amy Merritt and Tristan Stubbs

This paper undertakes a comparative analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of different policy mechanisms to promote participation in climate change policies at the local level. Through extensive interviews, it assesses a range of case study contexts—the United Kingdom, Angola, South Africa, Mozambique and Brazil—with an explicit focus on a decentralized framework for community participation. It explores the complex relationship between citizenship and consumerism, and assesses the role of consumers in generating increasing resources for green citizenship at the local level. Moreover, the paper examines how such funds can be used by communities and local governments to determine locally appropriate climate change policies and initiatives, including examining the potential for a windfall payment to local governments if climate change targets are met. The paper argues that unless the putative dichotomy between individuals' roles as citizen and consumer is addressed, there is a risk of a schizophrenic green economy emerging, where trade-offs between citizen and consumer interests are not addressed. The paper concludes that it is essential that governments encourage citizenship to address climate change and ensure there are sufficient incentives generated through consumer choices so that both roles can work harmoniously in producing actions that drive a green economy.

Amy Merritt is an independent consultant with expertise in research and monitoring and evaluation and has worked with CARE, Save the Children and the Overseas Development Institute. She is working with community groups in the United Kingdom to support increased citizenship in climate change initiatives. She has over five years experience working on a USAID-funded decentralization project in Angola which has informed her research on participation in the green economy.

Tristan Stubbs is Climate and Development Knowledge Network Global Communications Officer at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), United Kingdom, where he also conducts research and provides communications advice for the Climate Change, Environment

and Forests, and Research and Policy in Development teams. Prior to ODI, he worked as a researcher at two democratic reform think tanks, where he published widely on citizenship, civic renewal, and participatory democracy; his work has been cited by the United Kingdom government and parliament.

How Does Localized Social Economy Sustain in a Globalizing World? A Critical Analysis of Post-Developmentalist Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh, India

- Ashok Kumbamu

Critical scholars studying the processes and strategies of the globalization of agri-food systems argue that neoliberal reforms have facilitated the privatization of agricultural research and development, the development and global diffusion of genetically modified varieties, the global imposition of intellectual property rights, the erosion of farm support programmes, and the commodification of both agricultural inputs and outputs. While global capital uses various mechanisms to control and govern the agri-food system, counter-movements have been rising with self-protecting measures against the intrusion of the market system. The paper critically examines this “double movement” in the agri-food sector at a time of convergence of three global crises of food, energy and climate. Particularly, the paper considers the reconstruction of social fabric within communities and the institutionalization and sustenance of community-based autonomous organizations that challenge the process of “accumulation by dispossession” and its implications for food sovereignty, seed sovereignty, social inequality, stratification and the nature-society relationship. To better understand these pressing issues, the paper uses the organizational strategies and alternative development initiatives of the Deccan Development Society, a prominent non-governmental organization in the Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, southern India, as an illustrative case study.

Ashok Kumbamu is a postdoctoral fellow in the School of Public Health at the University of Alberta, Canada. His research and teaching interests include the political economy of development and globalization, science and technology studies, environmental sociology, critical agrarian studies, social economy, the commons, and

social movements. His recent publications include: “Ecological modernization and the ‘gene revolution’: The case study of Bt cotton in India”, in Capitalism Nature Socialism and “Beyond agricultural deskilling,” in Current Anthropology.

A Matter of Trust: The Role of Consumer-Citizens and Civil Society for Charting Transitions Towards a Green Economy

- Marlyne Sahakian

The paper explores the role of households in charting transitions toward a green economy and argues for a context-based approach that seeks to understand the social dimension of societal change. Based on research conducted in Metro Manila, the Philippines, the paper begins with an assessment of household consumption patterns which points to the relevance of reducing energy consumption in this context. A tension is revealed between what types of transitions are needed and what is expected of households: there is a strong tendency toward the over-individualization of environmental responsibility, a focus on the consumer over the citizen, and the dissemination of oftentimes moralistic messages—a trend that is not unique to the Philippines. In Metro Manila, trust emerges as an important factor in assessing the social capital of certain key actors who might play a role in charting transitions to a green economy: a general mistrust of the public sector means that a different approach to policy changes might have to be considered, one that builds on existing social networks. While this research is based on the Filipino context, the approach and findings are relevant to other localities and emphasize the need for a deeper understanding of social and institutional contexts.

Marlyne Sahakian is a researcher interested in how transitions toward more sustainable societies can be made possible from the perspective of household consumption patterns, building on over 10 years of professional experience in marketing and communications. The focus of her doctoral dissertation was on energy consumption in Metro Manila, a growing mega city in Southeast Asia.

Chair: Steven Stone

Steven Stone is Chief of the Economics and Trade Branch at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Geneva. Prior to his position with UNEP, he worked for the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) in Ecuador as a senior environmental specialist, and in Honduras as IADB's country representative. He has also worked in Jamaica and Brazil on large-scale capacity building, technical assistance and investment projects in areas related to natural resources management.

Realizing Pro-Poor Development in the Carbon Commodity Chain: Understanding the “Value” of the Carbon Asset at Multiple Scales

- Adam Bumpus

The paper presents a political ecology analysis of carbon offsets and their role in local development. It specifically examines the political economic conditions under which local areas are incorporated into market exchange through carbon finance mechanisms, and the possibilities for local sustainable development through pro-development certification. Using an analysis of the role of value in carbon commodities, it uses two case study project types as illustrative examples of how local development outcomes relate to the creation of the carbon commodity. The paper concludes that although certification goes some way to unveiling local social relations, it cannot overcome more structural elements to the creation of the carbon commodity that affect local development possibilities. The paper discusses this in light of new climate finance initiatives and the role of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). Different constructions of what is valued, in addition to the fostering and scalability of processes that take account of these political economic dimensions and power asymmetries (potentially through MRV), may be useful in bringing the social back in. Policy makers should understand the carbon commodity but place it in context of the social and power relations that are embodied in its production.

Adam Bumpus is Lecturer in Geography and the Environment at the University of Melbourne, Australia. His work focuses on low-carbon development and innovation through carbon and climate finance. He has authored papers on the role of carbon markets in creating pro-poor North-South development links, and is the lead coordinator of the international Carbon Governance Project workshops focused on low-carbon transformation.

Governance of Markets with Distant Environmental Impacts

- Samuel McGlennon

The paper serves as an agenda-setting exercise for the governance of markets with distant environmental impacts. The term markets is used here as shorthand for patterns of production and consumption, in particular those relating to renewable natural resource products (such as agricultural produce, wood products and fish products). Markets are established as systemic drivers of most global contexts of environmental degradation. The paper advances two forms of distance—jurisdictional and complexity—and argues that they have created governance and ethical difficulties for such markets. It proposes a typology that outlines the actors and governance arrangements that have emerged to fill this perceived governance gap. It then assesses these governance arrangements for the leverage point they target, which, it argues, reflects one of multiple perceived sources of the environmental problem, and consequently discusses their transformative potential. Future lines of enquiry are proposed to enable a richer examination of the transformative potential of governance arrangements—individually and collectively—for markets with distant environmental impacts.

Samuel McGlennon is a PhD student at the Fenner School of Environment and Society, Australian National University. His research interests relate primarily to the role of markets as drivers of environmental degradation, as well as the transformative potential and limitations of possible governance responses. He was previously a policy advisor with the Department of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet in Canberra, Australia.

Conservation Capitalism: Native Amazonian Regimes of Ownership and Market-Based Rainforest Conservation

- Marc Brightman

Forest conservation has received a new impetus from international climate-change politics, giving rise to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), which promises to evolve into a giant international “payment for ecosystem services” scheme. Many scholars and activists are concerned about potential social costs in the absence of forest peoples' land rights (or of respect for such rights). Meanwhile, other sceptics question the creation of forest carbon ownership rights on the grounds that the commodification of nature is merely a further expansion of capitalism. The paper suggests that native property regimes can help reflect on the dilemma imposed by these two criticisms of REDD. Among the Trio peoples of southern Suriname, the ownership and appropriation of individuals pervades relations and kinship. These property relations form the basis for human interactions with the non-human actors that constitute the living environment. The paper describes the Trio's perspective on their involvement in the commodification of the living environment through a conservation project promoting market-based conservation. It concludes by considering the implications for larger-scale attempts to achieve forest conservation through ownership and commodity trading.

Marc Brightman is Marie Curie Intra-European Fellow at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva. His research focuses on social and cultural aspects of the globalization of conservation. He is author of “Creativity and control: Property in Guianese Amazonia” in Journal de la société des Américanistes, and co-editor of Animism in Rainforest and Tundra: Personhood, Animals, Plants and Things in Contemporary Amazonia and Siberia (forthcoming).

The Potential and Constraints on the Payment for Ecosystem Services Markets on Aboriginal Land in Cape York Peninsula

- Michael Winer, Helen Murphy and Harold Ludwick

In the global arena, improving environmental outcomes at the same time as ensuring social equity outcomes for disadvantaged land-holding groups has become increasingly important. This is especially true in regions with pressing environmental problems populated by low-income indigenous land stewards. The ability of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes to lift poor people out of poverty and in particular, the potential for PES schemes to improve social and welfare conditions in remote Australian Indigenous communities, is increasingly being recognized. The paper argues that a new approach to environmental management in Cape York is needed incorporating PES market participation by indigenous landowners. This is because the current framework for environmental management in Cape York is failing on two fronts: by delivering suboptimal environmental outcomes; and constraining the economic development aspirations of traditional owners. Current barriers preventing indigenous communities from participating in the Cape York Peninsula in PES markets—including environmental legislative constraints and the existence of weak underlying Aboriginal land and property rights—must be overcome.

Michael Winer is Project Manager and Principle Researcher for Environmental Management and Land Use at the Cape York Institute for Policy and Leadership. He started his work in Cape York 20 years ago as founder and coordinator of the North Queensland branch of the Wilderness Society, where his work helped set the foundations for major land acquisition programmes in Cape York.

Helen Murphy is a PhD candidate at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies at National Chengchi University, Taiwan Province of China. Her research focuses on indigenous environmental governance and sustainable development, and she is currently involved in research projects at the Cape York Institute focusing on indigenous participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services markets.

Harold Ludwick is a Bulgun Warra and an Angkamuthi man from the western coast of Cape York Peninsula Far North Queensland. He is

an Aboriginal activist, advocate and leader, and currently manages the Aurukun Opportunity Hub as part of innovative welfare reform trials in Cape York.

UN Perspectives on the Social Dimensions of Green Economy

In this session, representatives from United Nations initiatives relating to the Rio+20 preparatory process will summarize their perspectives on the social dimensions of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Chair: Heide Hackmann

Heide Hackmann is Executive Director of the International Social Science Council, Paris, France. Her work—both as a policy maker and researcher—has focused on international science policy and the governance of research.

- **Sheng Fulai**

Sheng Fulai is Head of the Research and Partnerships Unit of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Geneva. He is also the technical manager of the UNEP-led Green Economy Initiative, which aims to motivate and enable governments and businesses to invest in environmental sectors such as renewable energy, green buildings, public transport, sustainable agriculture and watersheds. He has worked in the Chinese Ministry of Finance, the World Bank, the World Wide Fund for Nature, and Conservation International.

- **Ana Belén Sánchez**

Ana Belén Sánchez is Climate Change Specialist in the Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department at the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva. She provides green jobs advisory services at the country level, participates in international discussions on climate change and sustainable development and delivers training

on green jobs. She has worked in the solar energy field and at the Trade Union Institute on Labour, Environment and Health in Spain.

- Elena Villalobos Prats

Elena Villalobos Prats is Technical Officer in the Climate Change and Health Unit at the World Health Organization in Geneva, and is in charge of capacity building and work related to social dimensions of climate change. She holds a B.A. in law and an M.A. in development, humanitarian aid, migration and gender, and has worked with NGOs in the field—mainly in Viet Nam, Paraguay, El Salvador and Cuba.

Session 6 Agriculture and Rural Development

Chair: Edward Heinemann

Edward Heinemann has worked for the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD) in a range of roles and positions, most recently as team leader and principal author of IFAD's flagship Rural Poverty Report 2011, and as a country programme manager and regional economist for Eastern and Southern Africa. Before joining IFAD, he worked at the African Development Bank.

Sustainable Agricultural Innovation Systems (SAIS) for Food Security and Green Economies

- Diana Alarcón and Christina Bodouroglou

The aggravation of global food insecurity and the recent famine in the Horn of Africa, coupled with growing international awareness over the risks of increasing greenhouse gas emissions and greater food price volatility, provide an opportunity to strengthen the political consensus necessary to accelerate the adoption of sustainable agricultural development strategies, including the necessary investments for implementation. Current agricultural technologies and practices are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, land degradation,

biodiversity loss, and water scarcity and pollution. Degradation of natural resources, in turn, reduces the capacity of rural communities, women and vulnerable groups to meet minimum food needs. Strengthening the productive capacity of small-scale farmers through rapid diffusion of sustainable agricultural technology and practices, as well as support services to increase food production, would help to improve food security and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, a strategy that assigns a prominent role to small-scale farming would also translate into faster economic growth and poverty reduction in countries with a large agricultural sector. The paper argues that recent developments in the global food system provide a rare opportunity to advocate for radical changes in the institutions that govern agricultural development and to turn the focus of attention to the needs of small-scale farmers and rural women, particularly in poverty-struck and food-insecure countries.

Diana Alarcón and Christina Bodouroglou work in the Development Policy and Analysis Division, United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). They are part of the writing team for the World Economic and Social Survey and contributed to the 2011 issue, The Great Green Technological Transformation, with the chapter on innovation for food security.

Planting Trees for Sustainability? A Climate Justice Perspective on Green Agriculture in Thailand

- Witchuda Srang-iam

Tree carbon sequestration offers a potential to address climate justice between the global North and South by tackling unfair inequalities of responsibility, vulnerability and capability. This potential, however, has been tempered by concerns that tree carbon sequestration programmes would jeopardize existing social inequalities and provoke tensions and conflicts at the local level. This dilemma arises as the principles of climate justice underlying these sequestration programmes encounter the pragmatic demands for justice at the local level. In Thailand, recent years have witnessed the new phenomenon of tree-planting initiatives to accommodate these local justice concerns. The paper presents a multisited ethnography of climate-

related inequalities surrounding the tree-planting schemes from multiple perspectives. This ethnographic research reveals that the schemes have not only failed to address existing inequalities, but have also led to new types of inequalities in the distribution of costs and benefits pertaining to climate change adaptation and mitigation. These inequalities have been neutralized or legitimized through the conceptualization and institutionalization of multiple notions of justice in the tree-planting schemes. This finding signifies both intellectual and political urgency in the development of a situated theory of justice and its practical application to address climate-related inequalities at the local level.

Witchuda Srang-iam is Lecturer at the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) Thailand, teaching graduate courses on environmental policy and global environmental governance. Her research interests lie in environmental politics from the global to the local level, with recent work focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture.

Emerging Policy, Plans and Programmes towards Green Economy and Social Development in the Limpopo Province, South Africa

- Agnes Musyoki

Limpopo Province in South Africa is developing policies and programmes aimed at increasing employment, growth and development. Social and equity components are key features of these plans. The province is committed to champion sustainable development through green economy and green jobs. The paper addresses the following questions: to what extent are government plans for growth and development promoting green economy and sustainable development? What are the likely impacts of these efforts on society, and how are rural communities responding to these green economy ideas? The central hypothesis is that green economy is likely to further alienate women and other poor communities unless necessary social development indicators are taken into consideration in the implementation of green projects. The paper discusses the nature of these programmes and evaluates likely impacts on rural

communities. Three projects are identified and studied to establish their social impact. Any development of green economy in Limpopo, a rural area, must consider impacts on rural poor communities and women. The paper aims to influence the emerging green debates in the province to include the social development aspects.

Agnes Musyoki is a human geographer at the University of Venda in South Africa. Her research focus is on land reform, rural trade, gender, environment and development. She is a co-editor with M. Khayesi of Environment and Development: Selected Themes from Eastern and Southern Africa (forthcoming).

An Institutional Analysis of Biofuel Policies and their Social Implications in Developing Countries: Lessons from Brazil, India and Indonesia

- Mairon Bastos Lima

Despite some opposition, biofuels have experienced an explosive growth in production and policy making over the last years, becoming one of the most contentious debates in the sustainable development agenda. Countries have seen significant opportunities to shift energy systems in more environmentally, politically and economically favourable ways, as well as to insert the rural poor into such new systems. However, this allegedly inclusive development may still be a long way from tackling inequality. The paper analyses the role of state policies in promoting biofuels in emerging economies, their associated rural development strategies, and why expectations have often been short-lived. It compares the biofuel policy frameworks of Brazil, India and Indonesia, where the author has conducted extensive field work and more than 100 key-informant interviews. The examination reveals substantial state steering through regulatory and economic incentives, but questionable equity and poverty-alleviation outcomes. Large agribusiness has remained the greatest beneficiary of those policies. When included, the rural poor are most often bound to remain mere raw material suppliers without any perspective of ascension in the value chain. Worse, many of the contract-farming schemes being promoted offer disadvantageous terms and could arguably be characterized as adverse incorporation. Nevertheless, all three

countries offer useful lessons for turning promises and hopes into reality.

Mairon Bastos Lima is a PhD candidate at the Institute for Environmental Studies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands. His research focuses on the institutional, social and political dimensions of (rural) development policies based on biofuels production.

Closing Plenary: Future Research and Directions for Rio+20

Speakers representing research, civil society and policy making will reflect on the conference, and on the key messages we should take to Rio+20 about the social dimensions of green economy and sustainable development.

- Chair: Peter Utting

Peter Utting is Deputy Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), currently on leave as Visiting Senior Fellow at the Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, Canada. His research focuses on corporate social responsibility, the role of civil society in policy reform, and social dimensions of environmental change.

- Asuncion Lera St Claire

Asuncion Lera St Clair, a philosopher and sociologist, is Research Leader for Climate and Development at the Centre for Climate and Environmental Research in Oslo (CICERO). She is Lead Author of the IPCC Working Group II, and advisor on the Knowledge pillar for the International Social Science Council Climate Design Project, funded by the Swedish Agency for Development (Sida).

- Stephen Hale

Stephen Hale OBE is Deputy Advocacy and Campaigns Director of Oxfam International and Head of the Geneva office of Oxfam International. He is the author of The New Commandments of Climate Change Strategy (2010) and The New Politics of Climate Change (2008).

- Vicente Yu

Vicente Yu is currently the Head of Administration and Coordinator of the Global Governance for Development Programme at the South Centre in Geneva, an intergovernmental thinktank for developing countries. His areas of specialization include international trade and environmental law and policy, including on climate change. He has worked for Friends of the Earth International and the Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRC) in the Philippines.

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