

# **(DE-) CONSTRUCTING BIODIVERSITY WORKSHOP**

23rd - 24th of September 2011

## DE-CONSTRUCTING BIODIVERSITY WORKSHOP TEAM



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Dear Participants.

On behalf of the Working Group of the (De-) Constructing Biodiversity Workshop, we would like to thank you for your interest and welcome you at Georg-August-University Göttingen.

We would also like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to our keynote speakers, Prof. Dr. Paul Sillitoe and Prof. Dr. Bas Arts for their contribution in this workshop.

Our special thanks go to KMU Network, allocating funds for such cooperations among institutes and working groups of the university, without whom this workshop would have not taken place. We would also like to express our gratitude for financial support to University Foundation, Andrea von Braun Foundation, Institute for Social and Cultural Anthropology, Chair of Forest and Nature and Forest History, and Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development of the University of Göttingen University, as well as the Centre for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture and Forestry (CeTSAF) for organizational support. Material support, such as bio apples are provided by Naturkost Elkershausen and bio milk by Naturmilchhof Gartetal.

Our interdisciplinary team has been established in October 2010 at Georg-August University, Göttingen through the initiation of the workshop on biodiversity issues discussing a) different perspectives on biodiversity, b) communicating biodiversity and power in negotiating biodiversity.

We wish to encourage participants from diverse disciplines to find a common ground for research on biodiversity. Thus, our workshop seeks to provide a discussion forum for a fruitful multidisciplinary engagement with the concept of biodiversity.

We look forward to a mutually beneficial cooperation,

**The Organizing Team**

## WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

**Friday, 23.9.2011**

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- 8:30-9:00 Participants' arrival  
9:00 – 9:30 Welcome address by Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Schareika (Göttingen, Inst. for Social and Cultural Anthropology)

### **Panel 1: Perspectives on Biodiversity**

**Moderation: Bianca Volk, Discussant: Dr. Veronika Fuest (Göttingen, Research Development Section)**

- 9:30 – 10:30 Keynote speaker: Prof. Paul Sillitoe (Durham, Department of Anthropology)  
**Anthropological perspectives on biodiversity in the gulf region**  
  
Speaker I: Prof. Dr. Kerstin Wydra (Göttingen, Centre for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture and Forestry)  
**The insurance function of agro biodiversity and the importance of monitoring its conservation and use to cope with change**  
  
10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break  
11:00 – 11:30 Speaker II: Nazmus Sadath (Göttingen, Chair for Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)  
**Disputing Biodiversity in an interdisciplinary project**  
  
11:30 – 12:15 Panel discussion  
12:15 – 13:30 Lunch break

### **Panel 3: Power Relations, Stakeholders and the Negotiation of Biodiversity**

**Moderation: Manjola Salla, Discussants: Dr. Katrin Vohland and Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Schareika**

- 13:30 – 14:30 Keynote speaker: Prof. Dr. Bas Arts (Wageningen, Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)  
**The power of the biodiversity discourse in the Netherlands**  
  
Speaker I: Isabelle Kunze MSocSc. (Leibniz University Hannover, Dept. for Environmental Planning)  
**Who cares? Biodiversity in Agriculture**  
  
14:30 – 15:00 Poster presentation and coffee break

15:00 – 16:00	<p>Speaker II: Dr. Yves Hausser (Geneva, Nature Management)  <b>Community based wildlife management in Africa: a comparison of approaches through case studies analysis from Central African Republic, Tanzania and Benin</b></p> <p>Speaker III: Carsten Schusser (Göttingen, Chair of Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)  <b>Actors' Power and Interests as the Key for Negotiations</b></p>
16:15 –17:00	Panel discussion
18:30	Dinner

#### WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

**Saturday, 24.9.2011**

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#### **Panel 2: Communicating Biodiversity**

**Moderation: Sascha Kessler, Discussant: Nazmus Sadath**

9:00 – 10:00	<p>Keynote speaker: Prof. Dr. Bas Arts (Wageningen, Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)  <b>How biodiversity has become an 'endangered concept' in Dutch nature conservation policy</b></p> <p>Speaker I: Christelle Bakhache  <b>Durrell's participatory ecological monitoring in Madagascar : governance and conservation through knowledge production</b>  <b>Training, mobilization, funds: an empowering combination for NGOs?</b></p>
10:00 – 10:30	Poster presentation, coffee break
10:30 – 11:30	<p>Speaker III: Dr. Lukas Giessen (Göttingen, Chair of Forest- and Nature Conservation Policy)  <b>Framing as interest-driven exercise: the competing attempts of framing rural development policy</b></p>
11:30 – 11:45	Coffee break
11:45 – 12:30	Panel discussion
12:30 – 13:00	Workshop closure speech
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:00	Outlook (potential future cooperation and collaboration)

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 1: Perspectives on Biodiversity

Keynote Speaker: Prof. Paul Sillitoe (Durham, Department of Anthropology)

#### ***Some Observations on (De)-constructing Biodiversity Conservation Issues in Two Contexts: New Guinea & Arabia***

This paper addresses the theme of (de)-constructing biodiversity conservation discourse through some observations in two contrasting regions: the mountains of New Guinea and the deserts of Qatar. It picks up on some commonalities regardless of large environmental and cultural differences.

In New Guinea, Highlanders evidence no apparent ethic of biodiversity conservation. Yet there are large areas of intact forest across the region, which seems remarkable where they have practised agriculture for some 10,000 years, combined with a relatively dense population. It suggests tacit conservation, which I explore via beliefs in cannibalistic forest demons and attitudes to hunting. Returns on hunting also suggest a novel interpretation of prehistory and conservation.

Farming features prominently in human-environment relations. But deforestation is less extensive than we might expect under a nominally subsistence shifting cultivation regime. In seeking to account for this, I investigate the natural resource base -- notably soils -- and the staple crop -- sweet potato. This brings us to interdisciplinary issues, which are central to conservation efforts. Recourse to natural science invites accusations of ethnocentricity, in seeking to answer questions that occur to me but not apparently to those living in the Highlands whose knowledge is more tacit. Such accusations threaten to prohibit interdisciplinary collaboration.

In Qatar, the government has shown strong support for the establishment of conservation areas in response to the destructive environmental consequences of oil and gas extraction and rapid urban development, designating over one-tenth of the country the Al Reem Reserve, a UNESCO listed Biosphere. It illustrates further contradictions and contested ideas around conservation.

A range of approaches have featured in biodiversity conservation, currently popular is co-management that includes local participation. It is argued that appreciation of local ways should encourage successful interventions in both the ecological and sociological senses, as these often represent understanding rooted in highly sustainable adaptations. It has led to the promotion of the idea of bio-cultural diversity, which argues that it is not only biological resources that demand conservation but also the continuance of cultural ways that have contributed to the environment seen today. This approach should also facilitate interdisciplinarity.

But we should not romanticise such knowledge, as not all local activities necessarily respect biodiversity. Rapid socio-economic change, as is occurring in Qatar, may compromise assumptions about incorporating such knowledge into biodiversity initiatives. Large changes have occurred with the move from nomadic to sedentary lifestyles. The place of animals,

notably camels, in Qatari life, has changed greatly. The country's large gas and oil revenues underwrite overstocking, which is blamed for the degradation of natural resources.

What are the implications for the participatory co-management of biodiversity areas? Do they imply turning the clock back to the imposition of conservation reserves and to centrally managed approaches that seek to control access and local activities, even the prohibition of some to protect wildlife? We have also to address the possible cultural relativity of the idea of biodiversity conservation. The scientific assumptions that inform global biodiversity discourse may assume that the ecological principles that inform conservation apply to all humans equally but culturally mediated interpretations of environmental issues may vary considerably. In this event, are we trying to introduce something alien, and consequently to be resisted, in research that seeks to advance biodiversity conservation?

Speaker II: Prof. Dr. Kerstin Wydra (Göttingen, Centre for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture and Forestry)

***The insurance function of agrobiodiversity and the importance of monitoring its conservation and use to cope with change***

Prerequisite for sustainable agricultural production in a healthy environment is the conservation of agrobiodiversity across all scales

- ecosystem (ecosystem services related to agricultural production: regulation of storms and floods, climate regulation, water retention, disease regulation, pollination, etc; use of non-timber forest products),
- agroecosystem with diversified production systems (eg agro-silv- pastoral, mixed crop-livestock systems, homegardens),
- cropping systems in form of diversified cropping systems including cover crops, mixed/intercropping, neglected and underutilized species (NUS), supported by agronomic measures for climate-smart agriculture, enhancing soil fertility), and pastoral systems, based on sustainable rangeland use (diversity of grasses and multipurpose trees),
- plant/livestock genetic diversity (species diversity, NUS, intraspecific diversity, local genotypes, crop wild relatives, multi-purpose trees, grasses; traditional/rare breeds),
- soil functional diversity (decomposition, fertility, nutrient cycling, soil formation), considering
- diversity on single trait, cell and gene level in crops, livestock and beneficial (micro-) organisms.

Thus, sustaining agrobiodiversity along the production chain across all scales from soil biota to the consumer of diverse agricultural products (including wild edible plants and wildlife, raw materials for goods, wood for shelter and fuel), and conserving biodiversity in ecosystems improves human, animal, plant and ecosystem health (one health concept). It increases the resilience and adaptation of agricultural production systems to climatic stress, insures yields and income generation through marketable products, provides dietary diversity and fodder rich in micronutrients and protein through well adapted livestock including aquatic resources. Globally it contributes to climate regulation and carbon sequestration. On socio-cultural level, preservation of traditional knowledge, and on economic and institutional level, markets, infrastructure, NGOs and a supportive policy and

conducive institutional and legal frameworks are prerequisites for agrobiodiversity conservation.

The presentation gives an overview on the insurance function of agrobiodiversity and focuses on case studies on genotype x environment interactions and intraspecific diversity across all scales.

Speaker III: Nazmus Sadath (Göttingen, Chair for Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)

***Disputing Biodiversity in an interdisciplinary project***

Biodiversity has been the catch word for different discipline from later part of the 20th century. It becomes a symbol for common ground for inter disciplinary research and conservation effort. There is no doubt that the issue of biodiversity conservation is concern of different disciplines ranging from molecular biology to economics and international relations. However, can this interdisciplinary conservation effort deliver the expected result? The Sundarbans forest, located in the southwest of Bangladesh, are the world's largest mangrove biomes having highest mangrove biodiversity, which are used for subsistence and commercial purpose by the local inhabitants. This mangrove forest ecosystem in Bangladesh is now in captious position. Negative natural and anthropogenic impacts and overexploitation of natural resources have caused severe damage to the ecosystem. Bangladesh government did initiate the Sundarbans Biodiversity Conservation Project in 1998 in an interdisciplinary way. The Project was designed with the goal of securing the integrity of the environment and biodiversity of the SRF. The Project consisted of six components: (i) Effective organization of the SRF; (ii) biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource Management; (iii) socioeconomic development of the impact zone; (iv) ecotourism and Environmental awareness; (v) technical advice, monitoring, and research studies; and (vi) an effluent treatment facility for the Khulna Newsprint Mills (KNM). These components did involved actors from different discipline and political level with in the same project frame work. These results in power struggle, conflicts and lack of coordination between the different disciplines. This study will critically review this multidisciplinary conservation effort regarding World largest Mangrove forest of Bangladesh.



### **Panel 3: Power Relations, Stakeholders and the Negotiation of Biodiversity**

Keynote speaker: Prof. Dr. Bas Arts (Wageningen, Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)

#### ***The power of the biodiversity discourse in the Netherlands***

The power of discourse – also referred to as discursive, productive, or facilitative power in the literature – generally refers, in a Foucauldian sense, to how (post)modern subjects and identities are constructed by systems of language, knowledge and governance. Part of this has been coined as ‘environmentality’ by Agrawal (2005), i.e. how agencies are transformed into environmental subjects by discourses and related technologies of power and government. In this presentation it will be reflected upon how the concept of biodiversity has performed in this environmental subject construction (in countries like the Netherlands). It will be argued that environmental awareness (in general) has become part and parcel of daily life, but that the concept of biodiversity has not been resonated at large. To understand this, lessons will be learnt from both discursive institutionalism and social representation theory (which put more emphasis on agency than Foucauldian approaches of discourse). Both help to understand how and why discourses might culturally resonate and socially institutionalize or not. It will be concluded that the concept has been hijacked and materialized by experts in such ways that many land users and citizens have become alienated from biodiversity-rich ‘elite’ nature in the Netherlands.

Speaker I: Isabelle Kunze MSocSc. (Leibniz University Hannover, Dept. for Environmental Planning)

#### ***Who cares? Biodiversity in Agriculture***

Agrobiodiversity is the result of the interaction between actors and biodiversity for the sake of providing humankind with food, fibre and fodder. Shaped by social-ecological processes, agrobiodiversity can be described as a special case of biodiversity. In this paper, we seek to critically engage with the different perspectives on agrobiodiversity through the lens of male and female farmers, NGOs and policy makers in the context of rapid land use change. At the case of paddy cultivation in South India, we explore approaches that various actors follow in order to operationalise, use and ignore the term agrobiodiversity to pursue their interests. We argue that the notion of biodiversity as a political and academic project is captured by the vested interests of real-world actors with multiple and sometimes conflicting identities. As such, we aim to offer an original contribution to the debate on power and biodiversity while proposing an analysis of the negotiations at the *intrafaces*. This includes the analysis of actor's values and interests, the existing relations of cooperation and conflict, the distribution of cost and benefits, power and voice.

Three methodological approaches and sources of data provide the basis of our analysis. (1) The net-map method analysis provides insight into strategic networks concerning decreasing paddy cultivation by local government and local environmental advocacy initiatives. These mapping exercises reveal power and interaction, flow of resources and line of commands. (2) The analysis of the strategies and alliances of key players is supplemented by the results of stakeholder workshops with male and female farmers. (3) We also consider case studies of landed and landless tribal communities involved in paddy cultivation. With this contribution

based on empirical data from Kerala we want to demonstrate the usefulness of listening carefully to the interpretations and (re)conceptualisations of biodiversity in agriculture by involved actors.

Speaker II: Dr. Yves Hausser (Geneva, Nature Management)

***Community-based wildlife management in Africa : a comparison of approaches through case studies analysis from Central African Republic, Tanzania and Benin.***

Community-based wildlife management (CBWM) approaches and policies were developed and adopted in the late 80's to early 90's in a movement to ensure a better conservation of wildlife outside protected areas, and simultaneously to achieve development objectives increasing benefits that communities derive from conservation.

Most of the countries where policy changes occurred witnessed the same type of process: following a pilot project conducted with the support of aid agencies, policy was designed on the basis of the institutional model developed within these pilot projects and adopted under donors influence.

Through the cross-analysis of case studies from Central African Republic, Tanzania and Benin, we identified five determining factors explaining the contrasted results in the field. Among them the issue of rights devolution appears critical. All studied countries opted for limited and temporary devolution of users and management rights, under strict government control which induced limited responsibility and in some cases tenure insecurity for local communities. A second factor is the issue of the benefit sharing scheme, which even in the most favourable country (CAR) remains limited when considering individual or household benefit, the industry and the government conserving the lion share of the benefits. Third factor pertains to politics and governance at different levels that affect outcomes of these approaches. Considering wildlife as a resource, control over ownership, access, use and regulatory functions definitely create opportunities for corruption and rent seeking behaviour. Fourth factor relates to institutional aspects, the imposition of imported modern type of local institutions to manage these areas is rather slowing down the processes as it implies a strong capacity building effort for communities to be able to cope with imposed legislation and blueprints. Fifth deals with the role and practices of cooperation agencies and conservation organizations in the planning and implementation of projects which contributes to establish a dependency of communities and sometimes management agencies towards external technical assistance.

If models show several weaknesses, two major benefits can be identified. The first is the important contribution to conservation through additional preserved ecosystems to existing protected areas network. The second relates to an empowerment process that appears even in failed devolution context.

Speaker III: Carsten Schusser (Göttingen, Chair of Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)

***Actors` Power and Interests as the Key for Negotiations: The role of powerful actors in Community Forestry***

Since 1970s the world has realized that central forest management approaches will not stop the large ongoing process of deforestation. The solution was found within decentralization processes assuming that mainly governments in developing countries are not able to

manage and control their large forest areas. From there the idea was developed, that if local people would be involved through handing over the management rights including the benefits from the sustainable use of forest resources they would develop a kind of ownership feeling and tend to protect the forest resources for their own goods rather than to destroy it completely. With these assumptions the community forest concept started to get shaped and since then it is promoted as a tool to stop deforestation as well as a tool for development and a tool to improve and or conserve the biodiversity of forest resources.

As the name community forests implies the concept involves communities and its people. Therefore it is crucial to know who these people are and what role they play. Knowing the involved people (actors), their power as well as their interest will help to understand the processes of negotiating the concept.

The presentation will highlight a method how to identify the involved actors, how to measure their power and how to determine their interest. This will be done by using Community Forest case studies examples from Indonesia, Namibia and Nepal and it will show if powerful actors are determining the outcome of community forestry. Based on this results the presenter will also discuss why this knowledge is the key for negotiating the concept and with it biodiversity.

## **Panel 2: Communicating Biodiversity**

Keynote speaker: Prof. Dr. Bas Arts (Wageningen, Forest and Nature Conservation Policy)

### ***How biodiversity has become an 'endangered concept' in Dutch nature conservation policy***

Since about one year, a wind of change is blowing in the nature conservation sector of the Netherlands. With the new government in place, chaired by prime minister Mark Rutte (a Liberal) and represented by Secretary of State Henk Bleker (Christian-Democrat) in the field of nature conservation, a radical reform of the sector has been announced and partially been implemented. This reform includes, amongst others: (1) decentralization of nearly all nature conservation policy to the provinces; (2) a budget cut of about 300 million Euros on an annual basis (about 60% of the original budget); and (3) a radical change of policy discourse of what nature is all about (from prioritizing wilderness to a preference for agricultural landscapes). This presentation will argue that part of this radical change is due to the concept of 'biodiversity'. While it has become popular amongst scientists and conservationists, also in the Netherlands, it did not have much resonance among other land users, notably farmers, and the public at large. As a consequence, political and societal support for nature (as biodiversity) conservation has eroded over the last couple of years. A more public ecology (or 'public biodiversity') seems inevitably to mobilize new support for nature conservation policy in the future.

Speaker I: Christelle Bakhache

***Durrell's participatory ecological monitoring in Madagascar : governance and conservation through knowledge production. Training, mobilization, funding: an empowering combination for NGOs?***

Madagascar is one of the mega-diversity countries (Mittermeier 1998). This status makes it a target for international nature conservation actors, among which NGOs like the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust.

Throughout the years, conservation in Madagascar has evolved in relation to political changes and international paradigms for nature conservation. The recent weakening of the state due to political instability has created a dynamic impulsed by non-state actors. They have developed novel ways to address conservation and get local communities to commit to such goals.

Decentralization has emerged as a key principle for good environmental governance (Miranda 2006). In Madagascar this process was initiated by the passing of a law imparting to local communities (COBA) the management of the protected areas. This resulted in the possibility for the COBA to contract privately with external actors (such as NGOs).

This is how Durrell deployed its innovative program called “participatory ecological monitoring” which consists in training locals to observe and document their environment in consideration to a set of criteria defined by Durrell. For this task, not only are the patrolmen given a salary, but Durrell also funds small-scaled development projects which benefit the

whole community. The funds depend on the relative success of the conservation, which is evaluated each year by a team of NGO agents according to the same criteria the villagers monitor during the year.

This work addresses how by organizing and shaping knowledge of the territory through its own criteria, Durrell modifies the perception and priorities of local communities (Escobar 1998), attempting to interest them in conservation targets and practices. The mobilization of populations is achieved through training and funding, compensating therefore the losses caused by the modification of their territories vocation from productive land to protected area. Throughout the process the NGO gains power, becoming the lone reference and manager of a biodiversity it defined itself and the incontestable intermediary in case of land-use conflicts between all sorts of actors on the conquered territory. But achieving fair participation is a ambitious goal and the heterogeneity of territories and diversity of cosmologies hold by actors appear to harden the mission of conservationists, questioning again power-relations and calling for constant negotiations. This back-and-forth dynamic of empowerment is what we will develop in our presentation.

Speaker II: Dr. Ines Bruchmann (Flensburg, Dept. of Biology and Education)

***The power of Endemicity in Species Conservation***

The loss of biodiversity is probably the most critical global environmental threat alongside climate change. To win this challenge it is urgently needed to establish maximally effective and at the same time cost efficient actions for the protection of biodiversity at different

scales of space (global, regional, local) and also in different frames of time (sustainability). It is to ask how to reach these goals: What regions or species should be prioritised? Which aspects should lead the imperative for the conservation of species; biological and ecological data, the needs of civil society, economic terms and trends or normative and ethical reflections?

In the last decades endemic species – which means species that occur only in a distinctive area – play a major role in delineating areas of high protecting value: Different concepts of nature conservation (e.g. *the Centres of Plant Diversity or the Global 200- Priority ecoregions for global conservation*) used the number of endemic species as an indicator for quantifying the diversity and the uniqueness of a certain region. Particularly the concept of Biodiversity Hotspots attracted much media attention as it was claimed that with the protection of the 34 identified Hotspot regions, covering just 2.3% of the Earth's surface, 75% of the planet's most threatened mammals, birds, and amphibians will survive. Does endemism have such power or is this an exaggeration?

The oral presentation will give a general overview about the phenomenon of endemism, the evolution of terms and concepts and will trace the career of the term in different disciplines (ecology, conservation, policy, media). Basing on a comprehensive study on endemism in vascular plants on the European continent I aim to

- (de-)construct the inflationary trend using different dimensions of endemism for getting political significance
- show caveats and biases in utilising the concept in terms of conservation
- (re-)construct the possible power of plant endemism as indicator valuing biodiversity.

Speaker III: Dr. Lukas Giessen (Göttingen, Chair of Forest- and Nature Conservation Policy)

***Framing as interest-driven exercise: the competing attempts of framing rural development policy***

The ways in which political issues are discussed, communicated and framed are seen as the result of social interactions and constructions. These constructions can be based on unconscious practices evolving over time (see e.g. the concepts of xyz by xyz). These ways of framing policy issues may, however, also be constructed consciously. This may especially be expected by influential political actors and their coalitions, seeking to influence the way public discussions on a given issue go. In this regard the conscious part of framing is closely related to what in the policy sciences is known as the stage of agenda setting within the policy process. But it goes even further: Framing an issue in ways that are desirable for powerful actors' coalitions also implies that some desirable policy alternatives are promoted, while others do not even find mention. So the desired discourses which make up parts of the framing of an issue may be consciously selected and designed in order to influence the stages of agenda setting and alternative development according to the interests of these powerful actors. At the same time the active exercise of framing limits the options of how to address an issue, what is speakable and what is not, creating so to say a "discursus non grata". So in a sense framing as well as the capabilities to frame issues can be understood as

tools in the hands of self-interested actors. The objective of this contribution is revealing such conscious examples of framing as an exercise in the perusal of actors' interests.

These assumptions will be illustrated using the example of neo-endogenous rural development policy. This place based, participatory, cross-sectoral policy approach aims at unfolding endogenous potentials for facilitating regional development. Even though the approach builds on the partnership principle, each actor participating in relating activities, either at regional levels of implementation or on federal state, federal or EU levels during formulation must be assumed to have his/her own agenda base on their general interests. This approach has been promoted by the EU, the federal state as well as a number of federal states in Germany. Examples on which this paper is based include the Leader+ and Active Regions funding programmes as well as the EAFRD (cite from diss methods). Non-participatory observations of a series of rural development conferences as well as content analysis of policy documents of the funding programmes will be used to illustrate how the conscious aspects of issue framing have been exercised in order to shape the discourses around the issue.

The empirical material shows how the newly blooming issue of rural development is framed consciously by competing actors, namely public bureaucracies from different policy sectors, aiming to increase their influence in the issue area and obtaining hegemonic status herein.

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## USEFUL INFORMATION

The workshop will take place at **Historische Sternwarte der Universität Göttingen, Geismar Landstrasse 11, 37083 Göttingen.**

Those who will be accommodated in the city center, will need only 5-10 minutes to walk to the workshop place, and for the others there are different buses every 15 minutes that bring you in the near of the city center.

### Meals

.On Thursday´s informal get together meeting you can have dinner in the exotic African-style "Sambesi-Restaurant". We will go together for lunch on Friday at Neues Rathaus canteen, and in the evening we will join for dinner at the German restaurant Kartoffelhaus. Lunch on Saturday will be provided at the workshop place at Sternwarte.

### Accommodation

The cheapest accommodation in the city is the Youth Hostel situated in Ostviertel, only 20 minutes walking from the Main train station. Buses 6 and 9 are the buses which can reach this destination very easily from the train station. But you should hurry to book your accommodation in advance! <http://www.djh-niedersachsen.de/jh/goettingen/>

The prices of the hotels in the city center are more expensive than those situated in other parts of the city. For more information contact us directly to help you find a suitable and cheap hotel.

The following webpage explains you in details the local public transport in Göttingen: <http://www.goevb.de/CMS/>

In case you will need to buy any medicine after the normal working hours, here you will find the nearest Apotheke to your location, which is open 24 hours a day: <http://www.aponet.de/>

### **Emergency numbers:**

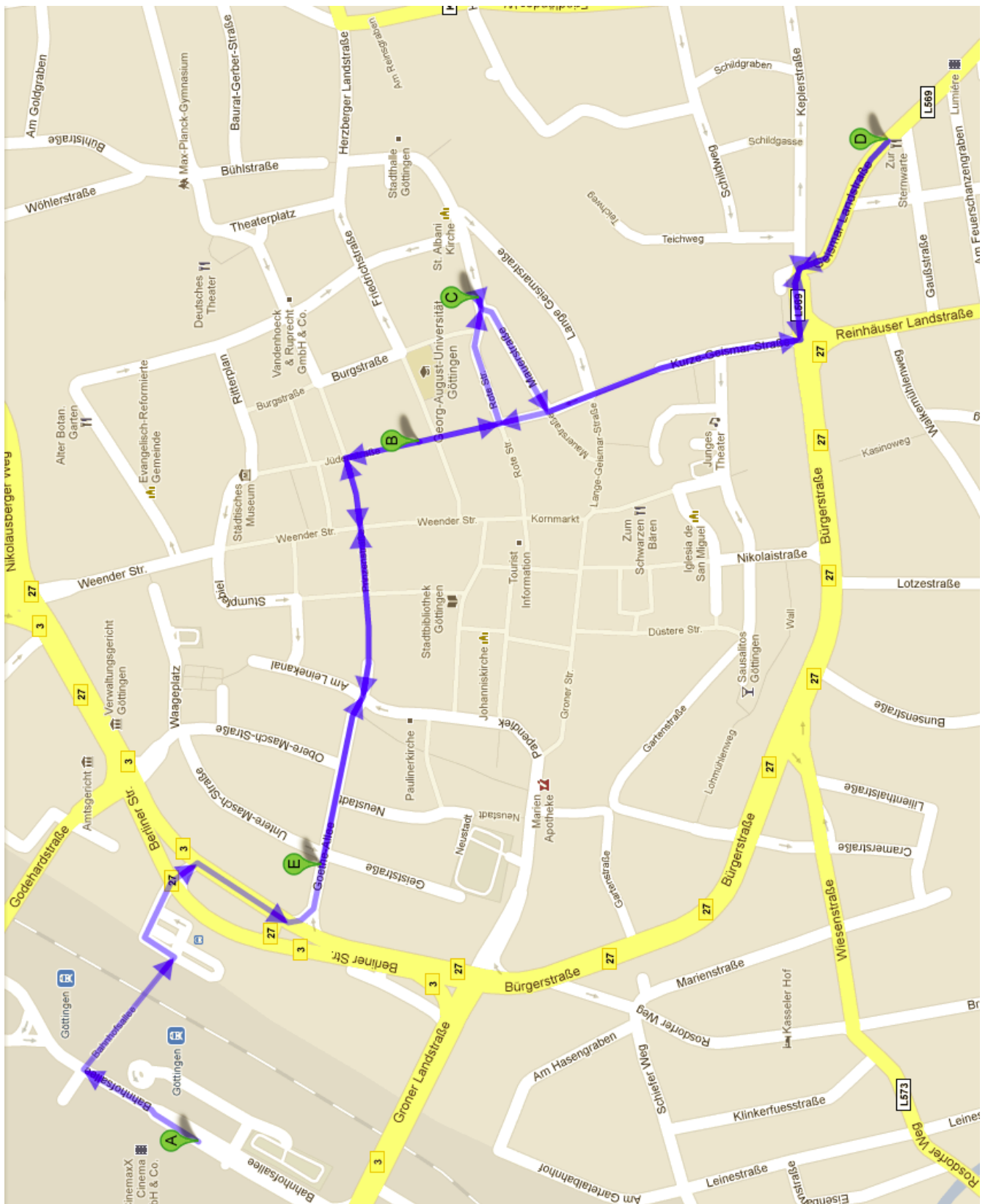
If you have any problem and you are not able to solve it you can call us on our mobile phones: +49 17662605827 (Manjola Salla)  
+49 176 83117984 (Sadath Nazmus)

If you have any accident, please dial the European emergency number: 112.

110 is the European number for police!

We would be grateful if you could give us some feedback about how you liked the workshop, and what you would want to be improved.

If you need a certificate of your participation in the workshop, please let us know so we can provide you with it as soon as possible.



- A. Hauptbahnhof Göttingen, Bahnhofsallee, Main train station
- B. Hotel Central, Jüdenstraße 11
- C. Restaurant Sambesi, Wendenstraße 11, place for our informal get together
- D. Conference building, historische Sternwarte, Geismar Landstraße 11
- E. Kartoffelhaus, Goethe-Allee, restaurant for Friday's dinner



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT  
GÖTTINGEN

PhD Programme `Biodiversität und Gesellschaft`  
Chair of Forest- and Nature Conservation Policy  
Department of Cultural Anthropology

**KMU** Netzwerk der Göttinger Graduiertenschule  
Gesellschaftswissenschaften (GGG)

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voneinander wissen



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