Analysis of stakeholder interaction in sustainability in regional issues and conflicts with a focus on the role of scientists

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Living Knowledge
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Environment Center
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Sustainable development through networking and regional cooperation...

International networks:

 VCSE (Virtual Campus for SD)
 3-LENSUS (Lifelong Learning for SD)
 joint CZ-DE (e-)learning program ISPoS

Framework concept:

 RCE (regional centres of expertise)

University outreach in national context:

 MOSUR (interdisciplinary network)

Future network cooperation – UE4SD
...across academic boundaries

http://mosur.czp.cuni.cz/
Subject of communication

• Goal: support transition → social learning, reframing
• Develop regionally relevant and socially robust knowledge
• Case studies = boundary object for communication incl. diversity of actor perceptions
• Method of exploration: Actor Analysis
Case study (CS) method

Case study development

What is a case study?

A detailed examination of a single particular issue, a case study represents a PRACTICAL contribution to the theme based on experience from more than readings. It is:

- a complex example which provides insight into the context of a problem as well as illustrating the main point.[1]
- based on topics that demonstrate theoretical concepts in an applied setting.[2]
- investigation of a case study is driven by an interest in individual cases, not by the methods of inquiry, as it “...focuses on a single actor, single enterprise, etc., usually under natural conditions so as to understand it (a bounded system in its natural habitat).[3]
- case studies allow an investigation into what works and what does not[4]

But it should gather evidence so that it is accessible for subsequent critical assessment (a case study is sometimes conceptualized as a form of research or its preliminary stage).

Types of case studies[3]

- **Intrinsic** – a case study undertaken by an individual who wants to better understand a particular case - the case does not represent other cases (driven by interest in particular)
- **Instrumental** – provides insight into an issue to better understand its principles (driven by interest in theory)
- **Collective** – a number of cases studied jointly to inquire into some issue, helps theorizing about a larger collection of cases – the basis for naturalistic generalization.[3]
- but some of the case studies may present special activities or endeavors with innovative potential so that they cannot be subdued under some existing conceptual framework
- on the other hand, it is suspected that they may also to be used as a corrupting agent – providing non-reproducible data or information that might demonstrate non-existing qualities - see criticism of the case study method with regard to its validity and reliability.

Writing a case study[4]

In order to write a good case study, you should:

- choose a local issue with a global dimension and describe it
- try to express the nature of the case
- find out information about its historical background
- illustrate the physical setting
- describe the context (cultural, legal, economic, political, aesthetic, as appropriate)
- find out about other cases through which the case could be recognized

The writing process is similar to any other academic discourse – please follow the instructions.

Remember
New Zealand 2010: Mining in Schedule 4 Conflict

Introduction

In 2009, the National-led New Zealand Government announced that it would review Schedule Four of the Crown Minerals Act which prohibits mining on high conservation status land. In March 2010, the New Zealand Government began actively canvassing the idea of removing land from Schedule Four in order to carry out prospecting for rich mineral deposits. While releasing a discussion paper proposing a number of measures to develop New Zealand's mineral potential the Minister of Energy and Resources, Gerry Brownlee, and the Minister of Conservation, Kate Wilkinson, said a preliminary stocktake of Schedule Four land showed:

- New Zealand is mineral rich and extraction could be undertaken in an environmentally friendly way
- the mineral wealth was often highly concentrated in high conservation areas
- Schedule Four lands could be mined with little direct impact
- there was inadequate information on the potential mineral deposits and the Government wanted to improve knowledge of the "mineral estate".

The reaction to the Government's proposal was swift and vociferous. Environmental and local community groups, celebrities and opposition political parties immediately lined up against the Government, the mining industry and big business interest groups to condemn any suggestion of encroaching upon land with the highest protected conservation status in the country.

Schedule Four - history

A large proportion of New Zealand's land is owned by the Crown (the State) - more than 80,000 km2 or approximately 30% of the country is public conservation land administered by the Department of Conservation[1]. These are areas generally closed to mining activities, which are governed by the Crown Minerals Act passed by parliament in 1991. The Act "sets the broad legislative policy for prospecting, exploration and mining of Crown-owned minerals in New Zealand[2]."

In 1997, the Act was amended to create an absolute mining prohibition on protected land. The amendment included a Section 61 preventing the Minister of Conservation from approving access arrangements for any Crown-owned land in Schedule Four (also newly created by the amendment). The amendment was successfully guided through parliament by a National-led government with wide cross-party support. Approximately 750,000 hectares was added to Schedule Four in 2008 and was criticised by the mining industry for lacking consultation and bypassing any comprehensive analysis of the conservation values of the land or its mineral potential[3].

Arguments for

The main parties in favour of prospecting for minerals on Schedule 4 land included the Government, the mining industry represented by Solid Energy and the Mining Industry Association, and Business New Zealand representing business interests in general. Their arguments were essentially economic and sought to play down any potentially adverse environmental impacts by referring to the limited scale of mining and the technology that could be used.

In supporting the idea of mining on Schedule 4 land, Energy Minister Gerry Brownlee talked about "the potential for utilising more of the country's valuable natural resources for the greater good." Brownlee proposed removing a total of 7,058 hectares of land from Schedule 4 of the Crown Minerals Act, including some areas in the Coromandel Peninsula and the Inangahua sector of Paparoa National Park, and which represented 0.2% of all Schedule 4 land (4.6m hectares in total). Of this, he suggested only 500 hectares might eventually be mined. "In fact, 500 hectares is smaller than what the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry describes as an average New Zealand sheep and beef farm (550 ha)," Brownlee stated.
Ghana 2011: Gold Mining Resurgence

Introduction

The theme of developing countries is important in the globalization debate – they are often considered to be witnesses to global economic development fuelled by multinational corporations. Mineral resources are traditional sources of income in these countries not requiring great input of know-how to profit from its export.

Globalization

This is a complex phenomenon and can be viewed from different (disciplinary) perspectives. Our viewpoint: direct impact at the local level – on the quality of life in diverse parts of the world.

Economy – the driving force of globalization processes. However, the economy looks different from the global and local perspective. Due to ongoing trade liberalisation and increasing opportunities for investment across national borders, the global production and distribution network have become even more interconnected, their efficiency has increased, and they no longer take heed of boundaries and borders; the globalised economic maximizes its profit but also brings cheap goods to underdeveloped regions. However, from the local perspective, globalization economic processes might block local initiatives as it neglects local specifics – social, cultural and political conditions, and of course the traditional economy based on those same conditions. In the past, tariffs would have been imposed on imports in developing countries in order to nurture and incubate local industry and hence protect it from foreign competition, just as new industries had once been protected in developed societies, but the demands of the global economy and the World Trade Organization require opening up markets in developing nations to the full force of global competition. Globalization in a certain sense means universalization, and its economic imperatives destroy local diversity, which often means neglecting local consumption needs or patterns. Local people are perceived as the "labour force" – economic characteristics are important but traditional skills are not valued any more.

So, an economy which is a driving force for development in terms of GDP growth is not usually accompanied by cultural development, which is a local matter, but generating educated and motivated citizens to cope with its challenges. The global economic paradigm in which multinational corporations (MNCs) operate is thus an external "engine" for development – if it is "applied" where political, social and other conditions have not been prepared then local development could be substantially distorted.

Some developing countries have experienced the so-called "Dutch Disease" which is "a name applied to the phenomenon experienced by countries which have a rich endowment of minerals, the result of which is that the economy of the country becomes heavily reliant upon the revenues received from mineral sales, at the expense of the growth of other industries." From the point of view of businesses, including mining companies, these factors are important for the predictability of investments (and are also indicators of countries' performance): international competitiveness; efficient bureaucracy; a good tax system;
Actor analysis (AA)

Participative method & regional context

Research tool $\rightarrow$ to identify weak points and opportunities for cooperation

Practical tool $\rightarrow$ support of democracy

Actors: roles, profiles, power relations, trust, support, exclusion, ...

Regional case studies

Database of CS on wiki

Envigogika special issue – 13 CS
Wolves in Yukon – forming consensus...
Kauza zámku Jezeří

Podstata případu


Aktéři – místní hráči

Zastánci prodloužení limitů těžby

- Důl ČSA - vlastní skupina Czech Coal, která deklaruje všechno úkazy se zájmovými skupinami (stakeholders)[5]. Argumentuje zajištěním zaměstnancům v regionu, současně chce těžbu prodloužit co nejdéle. "V případě zprodloužení zásob za územní limity v lokality ČSA přesahuje jejich možné těžba horizont roku 2100". Těžební lokalitu ČSA spravuje Liberecká uhelná a.s. Spolu s Vršanskou uhelnou a s. ročně vybírá více než 14 mil. t hnědého uhlí. Zbořící zásoby uhlí jsou následující: Významný 209,8 mil. tun a Švárna 5,7 mil. tun uhlí v lokalitě Československé armády zbývá do limitů 20,1 milionu tun kvalitního hneďeho uhlí (k 1. 1. 2012 - odpovídá těžbě do r. 2022); pro II. etapu do roku 2050; zásoby za limity minimálně 287 milionů tun; pro III. + IV. etapa: výhled – do r. 2012; další zásoby 463 milionů tun[5].
CS: The Battle for Jezeří Chateau

Case study: The Battle for Jezeří Chateau

Introduction [edit]

For Jezeří Chateau, perched dramatically on the foothills of the Ore Mountains in North-West Bohemia, its struggle for survival has been an enduring one over the centuries and reached its most critical moments in the latter half of the 20th century long after pan-European wars were consigned to history. From its role as a troop base in the Hussite Wars, the various radical reconstructions it underwent, its numerous changes of ownership, and its use and misuse by German troops during the Second World War, Jezeří Chateau still faced almost inevitable ruin through deliberate neglect from the 1950s onward when the communist regime became transfixed by extracting as much of the surrounding coal deposits as possible, even at the expense of demolishing the chateau itself. Even now, after a successful fight to preserve the building, the threat of demise looms over the chateau once again as various interest groups lobby to lift the territorial mining limits imposed in the early 1990s.

The early history of the chateau [edit]

Even the landscape under the Ore Mountains has been through many radical changes, including the destruction of the villages Ervínice, Nové Sedlo, Komotyany, Trebušice, Dlouhov, Albrechtice and Dolní Jileťan, though one can still admire the genius of the builders from times gone by who couldn’t have chosen a more natural site for the chateau. It isn’t, however, just the calibre of this first class architectural landmark that impresses us. The chateau has also played a dominant role in the history of the region.

Today’s baroque structure covers a renaissance chateau, which in turn covers a gothic chateau. We could go even deeper into its history and look at the original Slavic settlements of the entire region. This site was chosen even earlier for their settlement by the Celts, who had their main settlement and holy sites on the slopes of the Ore Mountain foothills. Today, Jezeří Chateau is a monument of the first category, exceptional not only for its extraordinary and architectural value, but also its unsettled fate, it’s unusually beautiful location and its importance for the present and future development and shaping of life in the sub-Ore Mountain landscape.

The Gothic Chateau [edit]

There used to be a medieval chateau on the site of the present day chateau, but its founding date is unknown. The first written record of it dates from 1363-66 and states that the chateau was owned by the masters of Rvenice. Even then we encounter the names “de Lacu” (of the Lake) as well as “of Aysemberg”, also reflected in the old German name Eisenberg, logically connected to ore mining in this part of the Ore Mountains.

Bubák of Eisenberg sold the chateau in 1406 to Petr of Perč; the next owner of the property was Albracht Sr. of Kolowrat. After his death, Jezeří was passed on to Jan Smolík of Slavice, a Catholic supporter who managed to hold the estate throughout the Hussite Wars. He left the chateau to his son Zikmund, who was known for his dislike of Saxons. Owing to this fact, there were frequent skirmishes between Jezeří and the Saxon troops at the nearby chateau of Úštěk.

The next owner of the chateau, the knight Kunz of Kauflík (1450), also backed the interests of the kingdom of Bohemia, although his family came from Saxony. The reason for his attitude, however, was animosity between the Kaufflín family and the Prince Elector Friedrich of Saxony. The conflict escalated in 1555 when Kunz abducted the elector’s sons from the chateau of Altenburg to force Friedrich to give back the fictum estates he had confiscated from him. Jezeří was supposed to be the place where prince Arnolt was held, but this intention never came to be. Kunz of Kauflík and his men were caught on the Saxon side and Kunz was executed at Freiberg in 1455. Worried about the fate of Kunz’s sons, Kunz and Heinrich, the regional governor Jiří of Poděbrady took possession of the chateau and made use of the presence of his troops at Jezeří to capture the town of Most.

In 1469, the Smolík family returned to Jezeří and the last of them, Zikmund, bequeathed the chateau to his brother-in-law, Mikuláš Hochhauser of Hochhaus, in 1513. It was probably then that the chateau
Dispute over mining limits (*1992) in North Bohemia

- Research proved existence of massive tectonic fault zones at the mountain base → danger of stability collapse of the entire slope
- Region: extinct villages ← mining (119 documented)
- Social structure – history of expulsion of German population, heavy industry region of Soviet block,...
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Materials for international summer school – ISPoS
Current situation

- Lack of identity
- Lack of future perspective

Regional identity

- A sense of community
- Revitalise tradition

Rooted Community

- Region for its people, e.g.:
  - Regional guide
  - Official relationships...
Case **Vulkanland**

Leadership → vision, empowerment, values

Mass consumption of material values is not able to compensate psychic-spiritual deficits!

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**Graph: Consumption Society**
- Consumption
- Balanced society
- Deficits

**Axes:**
- Emphasis of values
- Material
- Spiritual
- Feeling of absence (deficit)

**Years:**
- 1940
- 1960
- 1980
- 2000
- 2020

**In-Valuation**

**Legend:**
- Industrialization
- Postwar period, Economic miracle
- Globalization
- Policy of In-Valuation, Transformative regional development
Hostětín (White Carpathians)

Transformation of the region:
- Traditions
  - Traditional apple varieties
  - Cider house & local production
- CO₂ reduction strategies
  - Passive house
- Community projects
Success factors in regional CS

Strong leadership
  building trust, facilitating processes
Diversity of actors & empowerment
Commitment (gradually growing)
Knowledge transfer
  closely related to leadership
Reframing as a result
Factors of failure in CS

“Centralized” economy
   big projects, investments outside region
No vision & commitment
No regional knowledge generated
   corrupted governance structures
   declining social capital
Conclusion

Case studies play role for science & praxis potentially → mutual understanding

Analytical perspective – AA
attention to knowledge generation and distribution processes
role of knowledgeable agents (leaders)
The end!
(more on
vcsewiki.czp.cuni.cz
mosur.czp.cuni.cz
envigogika.cuni.cz)