

IX Italian National Conference of Environmental Sociologists

Department of Social Sciences – University of Naples "Federico II"
Vico Monte di Pietà, 1



SEZIONE
TERRITORIO



resourceEnvironment

POLICIES, PRACTICES AND CULTURE OF INNOVATIVE SUSTAINABILITY

Naples, October 4th-5th, 2013

Conference Book



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(Marianna Sansone)



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for their collaboration

Conference Book

IX Italian National Conference of Environmental Sociologists
resourcEnvironment: policies, practices and cultures of innovative sustainability

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The topic of the IX edition of the Italian National Conference of Environmental Sociologists

For a long time the use of land and natural resources has been considered functional to a model of socio-economic development based on the criteria of instrumental rationality. However, since the 60s, the studies about the environment have progressively redefined the vision on the society-nature relationship and an "ecological subject" has been created. What we can call the "resourcEnvironment" is increasingly at the center of an international scientific debate that is trying to identify possible solutions to the management of its scarcity and deterioration.

Today, to address these challenges, we are seeing a pluralization of the paths of sustainability, which necessarily move in the direction of innovation. In other words, we are seeing the spread of new configurations - sometimes original and little studied - which involve all the dimensions of social life. What impacts do new knowledge and green technologies have on society? How are the relations between production and sustainable consumption redefined? What regulatory models are being defined through the constant updating of the environmental governance? In which way do the experiences of collective management of commons contribute to the diffusion of new forms of social and economic accountability?

These are the main questions that are going to stimulate the debate among scholars who will analyze the different aspects of innovative sustainability at the *IX Italian National Conference of Environmental Sociologists*. The Conference will take place in Naples on October 4th-5th, 2013 at the Department of Social Sciences of the University of Naples 'Federico II'.

Considering the diversity of theoretical perspectives and research fields that concern the issue of the Conference, this Conference is open not only for contributions of social scientists but also to scholars of other disciplines related to the issues and purposes of this Academic meeting.

In continuity with the last editions, the Conference will be organized in parallel work sessions dedicated to specific aspects. In detail, here are the issues of the work sessions:

- *Environment and Commons*

Although the definition is still disputed, generally commons are linked to the concept that nobody owns the natural environment. Recently, the institutional logic of Government has also been confronted by the empirical logic of responsible cooperation (social equity, environmental preservation principles). The associations, green movements, use of local resources, participatory planning, and community ecology are some of the main themes of this topic.

- *Environment and Gender*

Since the 70's the gender-environment binomial has taken the centre of the stage in the scientific and political debate combining ecological and feminist perspectives. From a gender perspective, all ecological problems start from the criticism of the world ruled by competition, aggression, dominance. More recently, eco-feminism calls to reflect on the 'feminine principle' in human interaction with the natural world not as a quality based on gender, but as an organizing principle, a point of view on the world.

- *Environment and (In)Justice*

A large part of the human activities that damage the environment seems to affect people and territories in different ways. The literature on environmental injustice, and more recently energy injustice, has analysed the intertwining of social inequality and environmental damage, in short the different distribution of the costs and the benefits of the ecological crisis and the different distribution of the resources to deal with the ecological problems. Moreover, a part of literature has highlighted the forms of illegality that affect the environment in different social and environmental contexts. All these problems require a search for the innovative ways to promote at the same time antidotes to environmental degradation and social wellbeing.

- *Environment and Politics*

The innovations in the policy-making processes are: the definition of ecological goals (norms to reduce emissions and impact, public support to sustainable innovations, etc.) and new forms of governance of the public actions. Particularly in this case, the concept of the 'sustainable land management' may be able to promote the development of cities and territories according to the principles of distributive and allocative efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability.

- *Environment and Risk*

The broad sociological analysis of the risks includes innovative approaches to the analysis and management of environmental risk. These studies focus on topics ranging from the governance of the social acceptability of risks to the management of conflicts regarding the risks at transnational level as well. The areas of interest are regulatory and / or institutional changes, technological changes, environment degradation and major environmental disasters, etc. A transversal topic is the issue of risk communication, with new conceptualizations, arguments and marketing models.

- *Environment and Territory*

The analytic dimension of the "territory" – in its physical, social or cultural aspects – represents a crucial aspect in the studies on the mankind-nature relationship. This was one of the first fields for reflection on the society-environment relation within sociological studies. The use and transformation of territory, the social definition of space boundaries and limits, the social organization within the environmental space, and so on, are issues which must confront today with the limits of the physical dimension of space, such as environmental degradation and resource depletion.

- *Environment and Expert Knowledge*

The "expertise" in the environmental field has taken on an increasingly strategic role in

the government of the territory. The most recent researches have focused on the social construction of innovative sustainability, on how the procedures of technical rationality integrate the ethic dimension of environmental protection and on the role of professionals in the complex socio-political processes of the eco-innovation.

A special Session was also organized for those works that are going to be presented as posters.

Local Organizing Committee:

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Mirella Giannini, Vittorio Martone,
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**Editor for International
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Pietro Maturi

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communication activities

Conference Program

Friday, October 4th, 2013

"Aula Magna", Department of Social Sciences
University of Naples "Federico II"

8.45 REGISTRATION

9.15 INSTITUTIONAL GREETINGS

Massimo Marrelli

Rector of the University of Naples "Federico II"

Enrica Amatore

*Chair of the Department of Social Sciences,
University of Naples "Federico II"*

Mauro Calise

*Scientific Director of Federica Web Learning,
University of Naples "Federico II"*

Fiammetta Mignella Calvosa

*Coordinator of Research Network "Territory" of
Italian Sociology Association (AIS)*

9.40 INTRODUCTION NOTES

Mirella Giannini

Anna Maria Zaccaria

University of Naples "Federico II"

10.15 KEYNOTE SPEECH

Gert Spargaaren, *University of Wageningen (NL)*

DISCUSSANT

Luigi Pellizzoni, *University of Trieste*

11.30 POSTER SESSION & "cambiaMbiENTE" photo contest

13.00 BRUNCH

15.00 WORK SESSIONS

Environment and Expert Knowledge

Chairs:

Alfredo Agustoni, *University of Chieti*

Dario Minervini, *University of Napoli "Federico II"*

Environment and Commons

Chairs:

Dario Padovan, *University of Turin*

Anna Maria Zaccaria, *University of Naples "Federico II"*

Environment and Politics

Chairs:

Gaetano Borrelli, *ENEA*

Vittorio Martone, *University of Naples "Federico II"*

Environment and Territory

Chairs:

Enrico Maria Tacchi, *Catholic University of Sacred
Heart (Brescia)*

Ivano Scotti, *University of Naples "Federico II"*

Environment and (In)Justice

Chairs:

Aurelio Angelini, *University of Palermo*

Fabio Corbisiero, *University of Naples "Federico II"*

Environment and Gender

Chair:

Maria Carmen Belloni, *University of Turin*

Antonella Nappi, *University of Milan*

Environment and Risk

Chairs:

Enrico Ercole, *University of Eastern Piedmont*

Alfredo Mela, *Polytechnic University of Turin*

18.30 CLOSURE OF WORK SESSIONS

19.45 VISITING METRONAPOLI ART STATIONS (Naples Underground Railway)

Saturday, October 5th, 2013

Conference Hall – “Città della Scienza”

9.30

“SHOWCASE”

New publications in the field of Environmental Sociology

SESSION A: Waste Management

Coordinating:

Lauro Struffi, *University of Trento*

Consiglio S., Ragozini G., Zaccaria A.M. (a cura di), 2012, *Soddisfazione del cittadino e politiche pubbliche. La raccolta differenziata a Napoli* (Citizens satisfaction and public policies. The separate waste collection in Naples)

Comment Notes:

Marco Demarco, *Corriere del Mezzogiorno Newspaper*

Corona G. and Sciarone R., 2012, *Ecocamorre «Meridiana»*, 73-74 (Eco-Mafias)

Comment Notes:

Raffaele Del Giudice, *President of ASIA Napoli*

Zapata M.J. And Hall M. (eds), 2013, *Organising waste in the city. International perspectives on narratives and practices*

Comment Notes:

Luigi Pellizzoni, *University of Trieste*

SESSION B: The Energy Issue

Coordinating:

Mario Salomone, *University of Bergamo*

Agostoni, A. and Maretti M. (eds), 2012, *Energy Issues and Social Sciences, Theories and Applications*

Comment Notes:

Enrica Amatore, *University of Naples "Federico II"*

Borrelli G., Poli T., 2013, *Il nucleare al tramonto. Referendum, media e nuovo sentimento degli italiani*

(The sunset of nuclear power. Referendum, media and new opinion of Italians)

Comment Notes:

Giorgio Osti, *University of Trieste*

Corbisiero F., 2013, *Di terra e di vento. Per una pianificazione ecosostenibile del territorio* (Of Land and wind. For an eco-sustainable planning of territories)

Comment Notes:

Maria Carmen Belloni, *University of Turin*

11.00

COFFEE BREAK

11.45

PRIZEGIVING OF “cambiaMbiENTE” photo contest

12.15

ROUNDTABLE

Reporting of Work Sessions discussions

Coordinating:

Giorgio Osti, *University of Trieste*

Debating:

Raffaele Del Giudice

President of ASIA Napoli S.p.A. (Environmental Health Services Company)

Tommaso Sodano

Conciliator of Environment, City of Naples

Alberto Ramaglia

President of METRONAPOLI (Agency of rail transportation of Naples)

List of Work Sessions and Contributions

Environment and Commons

ROOM I-2

- Chairs

Dario Padovan (University of Turin)
Annamaria Zaccaria (University of Naples "Federico II")

- Contributions

Natalia Magnani (University of Trento)
Community renewable energy and sustainable development in fragile areas: a comparison of two collective solar case studies

Valentina Moiso, Elena Pagliarino (CNR-CERIS)
The collective management of land between popular shareholding and sustainable agriculture

Sonia Paone (University of Pisa)
Commons: implications in urban studies

Rita Salvatore (University of Teramo)
Slow tourism as a practice of innovative sustainability

Lidia Scimemi (University of Palermo)
Cultural districts: participated planning practices aimed at sustainability

Environment and Gender

ROOM T-2

- Chair

Maria Carmen Belloni (University of Turin)

Antonella Nappi (University of Milan)

- *Contributions*

Barbara Corrai (University of Perugia)
A modern vision for a bioeconomic implementation

Mariagrazia De Castro (University of Molise)
Eco-feminism: a gender approach to environmental question

Antonella Nappi (University of Milan)
Dialogue between genders at the basis of sustainability

Elena Pagliarino, Sara Pavone, Valentina Moiso (CNR-CERIS)
Understanding women approach to the management of agricultural enterprise with the aim of improving the policies for sustainable development of rural areas

Maria Grazia Ricci (University of Pisa)
Ethics of care and precariousness of the human world

Environment and (In)Justice

ROOM T-2

- *Chairs*

Aurelio Angelini (Università di Palermo)
Fabio Corbisiero (Università di Napoli "Federico II")

- *Contributions*

Giuseppina Casale (University of Salerno)
Human health - Environmental health

Debora Cilio (University of Calabria)
Social acceptability of biomass power plant in Calabria

Roberta Cucca (Polytechnic University of Milan)
The contended river. Environmental justice and its dilemmas in the Trebbia Valley

Ilario Lo Sardo (University of Calabria)
Wind Power: hydrogeological risk and energy issues- the case study of the "wind's area" in Mongrassano and Cervicati (CS)

Claudio Marciano ("Sapienza" - University of Rome)
Right to the land

Antonella Nappi (University of Milan)
Health and electromagnetism

Fabrizia Paloscia (OLOMANAGER – Holistic and strategic consulting for businesses)
Persuade companies to be socially and environmentally responsible through a holistic vision and action applied to a practice

Environment and Politics

ROOM I-1

- Chairs

Gaetano Borrelli (ENEA - National agency for new technologies, energy and sustainable economic development)
Vittorio Martone (University of Naples "Federico II")

- Contributions

Gennaro Avallone (University of Salerno)
Beyond the theory of metabolic rift: a challenge for politics and public policy

Ilaria Beretta (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart – Milan)
Between environmental and social sustainability. The case of urban mobility policies

Isabella Capurso (University of Milan – Bicocca)
E-waste management at urban scale: comparing Milan and Paris

Letizia Carrera (University of Bari "Aldo Moro")
Environment, political participation and governance strategies

Silvia Crivello (Polytechnic University of Turin)
Urban policy mobilities: the case of Turin as a smart city

Davide Diamantini, Monica Bernardi (University of Milan – Bicocca)
The role of the environment in urban cultural systems: cultural development and enhancement of environmental resources

Angela Giurrandino (Università di Palermo)
Europe 2020 "A European strategy, for smart, green and inclusive growth". Overview of recommendations made in Italy

Piotr Matczak, Adam Choryński (Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences – Poland)

Price of belief – the space for transportation policy making in cities. The case of Polish City of Poznań

Pierluigi Pisani (University of Naples “Federico II”)

Public utilities and social practices in the waste local governance

Emiliano Scanu (Laval University – Canada)

Framing climate change. The role of European climate discourse in urban mitigation policies: the case of Genoa

Sara Spanu (University of Sassari)

The contribution of Green Cities to a sustainable urban development

Environment and Risk

ROOM T-1

- *Chairs*

Enrico Ercole (University of Eastern Piedmont)

Alfredo Mela (Polytechnic University of Turin)

- *Contributions*

Anna Buccio (École des hautes études en sciences sociales, EHESS – France)

Environmental and health risk: protect the alert to reduce the alarm

Gian-Luigi Bulsei (University of Eastern Piedmont)

The drama of Eternit at Casale Monferrato: social participation and public decisions to grips with the environmental and health risks

Gilda Catalano (University of Calabria)

Space, time, waste cycle. The urban wastelands response

Sara Chiodi (Polytechnic University of Turin)

Urban Environment and Social Risk

Enrico Ercole (University of Eastern Piedmont)

Disasters, risk perception and safety culture

Domenica Farinella (University of Cagliari), Michela Baccini (University of Florence),

Annibale Biggeri (University of Florence)

Statistical and epidemiological approaches about risk communication in areas of high environmental risk

Alfredo Mela (Polytechnic University of Turin)

Emergency and reconstruction: a comparison between the earthquakes in Abruzzo and Emilia

Benedetto Meloni, Antonello Podda (University of Cagliari)

Social perception of forest fire risk. Evaluation of local sustainable prevention practices in a Mediterranean context

Matteo Pisciotta, Giuseppe Tipaldo (University of Turin)

"WtE: Waste-to-Energy or Worst-Technology-Ever?" - Attitudes and linguistic peculiarities of the Italian Press towards waste incineration

Luca Salvati (Italian Agricultural Research Council – CRA)

Land degradation, climate change and society: towards a qualitative approach?

Environment and Expert Knowledge

ROOM II-1

- *Chairs*

Alfredo Augustoni (University of Chieti)

Dario Minervini (University of Naples "Federico II")

- *Contributions*

Attila Bruni (University of Trento)

The bio-objectification of the environment: characterizing air through technoscientific practices

Adam Choryński, Piotr Matczak (Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences – Poland)

Where innovation is needed. The case of omitting expert knowledge in revitalisation project in Poland

Vittorio Curzel (TSM-Step, Scuola per il governo del territorio e del paesaggio – Trento)

Contemporary architecture of sustainability in the Alps

Francesca Farioli (Interuniversity Research Centre for Sustainable Development CIRSP - "Sapienza" University of Rome)

Sustainability Science in Action: insights from the case study "Bioenergy and sustainability in Africa"

Bruna Felici, Oscar Amerighi, Gaetano Borrelli, Marco Rao, Cristina Tommasino (ENEA)
Barriers and drivers to Smart Home acceptance and diffusion in Italy

Emanuele Leonardi (University of Bergamo)
Carbon trading Dogma. Theoretical assumptions and practical implications of global carbon markets

Micol Maggiolini (University of Turin)
Expertise and Territorial Conflicts: the case of Susa Valley

Francesco Paniè, Giuseppe Tipaldo (University of Turin)
Communication and expertise in the social conflict against big infrastructures: the case of the High-Speed Train (TAV) in Susa Valley

Barbara Raggiunti, Angela Maria Zocchi (University of Teramo)
Renewable resources: between a structuralist and a narrative approach

Serena Rugiero (Italian Institute of Economic and Social Research – IRES)
The sustainable living: technological and production innovation in the construction process devoted to green building

Environment and Territory

ROOM T-3

- *Chairs*

Enrico Maria Tacchi (Catholic University of Sacred Heart - Milan)
Ivano Scotti (University of Naples "Federico II")

- *Contributions*

Alice Brombin (University of Padova)
Sustainable communal living. Ecovillages: new ways to live together

Silvia Bruzzone, José-Frédéric Déroubaix, Veronica Mitroi, Brigitte Vinçon-Leite (LEESU-ENPC, Paritech – France)
When biodiversity meets water infrastructures

Alessandro Caramis ("Sapienza" – University of Rome)

Ecological transition. The Capannori case history: a model of sustainability local development

Giovanni Carrosio (University of Trieste)

Energy production or energy saving? District heating and energy retrofit in the Italian cities

Matteo Colleoni, Nunzia Borrelli (University of Milano – Bicocca)

The uses and perceptions of public space in Italian cities. Findings from a national survey

Eleonora Guadagno (Migrinter/CNRS Université de Poitiers – France)

Environmentally induced displacement: vulnerability and mobility in Southern Italy. The cases of Sarno and Cerzeto

Elena Pagliarino, Valentina Moiso, Monica Cariola (CNR-CERIS)

From waste to value added: the construction of chains of sustainable textiles and the case of rustic wool

Marco Pitzalis, Filippo Zerilli (University of Cagliari)

"The unaware landscaper". Sheep herders, environmental issues and reconversion strategies

Enrico Maria Tacchi (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart – Brescia)

The use and the waste of soil in food production and distribution

Anna Zollo (University of A Coruña – Spain)

Projected and perceived image of a touristic and rural oriented area

Poster Session

- *Contributions*

Giuseppe Caridi ("Mediterranean" University of Reggio Calabria)

Environmental resources as common goods. For a different idea of soil

Federica Colucci (ENEA), Patrizia Menegoni (ENEA), Claudia Trotta (University of Palermo), Riccardo Guarini (Forum Plinianum)

Communicating biodiversity: heritage and common good to be enhanced and preserved. The INN2000 project's experience in Basilicata - Intesa Natura 2000: nature values and heritages

Alessandra Landi (University of Bologna)

Transition Towns experience: local practices for a sustainable development

Abstracts

Work Session: *Environment and Commons ROOM I-2*

Chairs:

Dario Padovan (University of Turin)

Annamaria Zaccaria (University of Naples "Federico II")

Contributions		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>
1 Natalia Magnani	University of Trento	<i>Community renewable energy and sustainable development in fragile areas: a comparison of two collective solar case studies</i>
2 Valentina Moiso Elena Pagliarino	CNR-CERIS	<i>The collective management of land between popular shareholding and sustainable agriculture</i>
3 Sonia Paone	University of Pisa	<i>Commons: implications in urban studies</i>
4 Rita Salvatore	University of Teramo	<i>Slow tourism as a practice of innovative sustainability</i>
5 Lidia Scimemi	University of Palermo	<i>Cultural districts: participated planning practices aimed at sustainability</i>

Community renewable energy and sustainable development in fragile areas: a comparison of two collective solar case studies

Natalia Magnani
University of Trento, Department of Sociology and Social research
natalia.magnani@unitn.it

Abstract: My paper intends to investigate the contribution of so-called community renewable energy (CRE) in the transition to a more sustainable development within and beyond the context of the local community. In order to do that I consider and compare two case studies of CRE located in two areas of Italian North-East, namely the province of Verona (coop. Energyland) and the province of Trento (coop. SoLe). Both case studies are collective solar PV projects. Moreover, both of them emerged in fragile rural areas, which, for various reasons, experienced local development problems. However, at the same time the two case studies present many differences, making a comparison between them particularly interesting. Such differences concern first of all their instigators. These represent different types of ecopreneurs holding alternative visions of the relationship between business and the environment as well as of the relationship between individual profit and community benefit and having different access to various forms of territorial capital (financial, social, technological). Moreover such differences also concern the ecological and social characteristics of the locality where the two CRE projects were unfolding. Eventually these cognitive and structural factors concurred to generate two distinctive models of socio-technical organization for the collective production and distribution of renewable energy (involving the relationship with the electricity grid operator as well as the relationship with the shareholders and the local society). Based on this empirical material the aim of the paper is threefold: to explore what variables shape the various forms of CRE; to explore to what extent and under what conditions CRE can stimulate change towards sustainable development inside and beyond the boundaries of the community; to highlight what challenges (institutional, technological and social) their development is facing within the Italian context.

Keywords: Collective solar PV, Renewable energy, Community
Work Session: Environment and Commons

The collective management of land between popular shareholding and sustainable agriculture

Valentina Moiso, v.moiso@ceris.cnr.it

Elena Pagliarino, e.pagliarino@ceris.cnr.it

CNR-CERIS (National Research Council - Institute for Economic Research on Firms and Growth).

Abstract: Popular shareholding in agriculture has its roots in the historical experience of collective ownership and civic uses, of which it reproduces the logic of participatory planning, and at the same time it's one of the most innovative solutions in environmental and health preservation. In fact, it is based on ethical finance: it asks citizens to invest their savings for an "alternative remuneration", that is not only monetary, but consisting for example in the supply of traceable agricultural products and / or in the environmental preservation at local level. These experiences are differentiated because of their implementation but they all start from the same basic assumption: they collect public savings and invest in the purchase of lands, which are rented out to farmers bound to organic production, not necessarily certified, and to short food supply chain. The main differences concern power granted to citizens-investors, investment risk management, type of organic certification (third party certification or Participatory Guarantee System), product promotional strategy (national or local). The article presents three main models to which experiences completed or under development in Italy can be attributed: the local cooperative, the union of national associations in a "participatory foundation" (fondazione di partecipazione), the corporation. Through the analysis of empirical material collected and interviews with operators and experts, we observe as each model has configured original solutions to allow the joint achievement of three objectives not always easy to keep together: i) return on investment, ii) economic sustainability iii) mission, that is environmental and social sustainability at the base of involvement of citizens / investors. Particular emphasis is also given to practices, rhetorics and tools used as "trust activators" for raising money from citizens / investors, as well as to the risks and opportunities that open up to actors involved. The analysis draws on material collected thanks to the fellowship "A fund for the land" (Un fondo per la terra) founded in 2012 by the Fondazione Culturale Responsabilità Etica, the research is led by a working group operating at CNR-CERIS of Moncalieri (TO).

Keywords: Popular shareholding, Soil use, Organic food

Work Session: Environment and Commons

Commons: implications in urban studies

Sonia Paone
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Abstract: Commons has become increasingly important, in the space of few years, in the debate around the use of natural resources (land grabbing and water privatization for example). Researches and analyses on commons have been recently introduced in the urban studies, revisiting the idea of the right to the city and the concept of public space. The aim of my paper is to describe the debate on urban commons, considering that access to resources and to the rights is crucial in an urbanized world and in a context in which cities are important nodes in the global economy.

Keyword: Commons, right to the city, public space

Work Session: Environment and Commons

Slow tourism as a practice of innovative sustainability

Rita Salvatore
University of Teramo
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Abstract: In this presentation the role of slow tourism as a tool for the sustainable regeneration of local assets in rural areas is analysed. The interpretive approach allows us to mean the slowness as the quintessence of the paths of sustainable tourism. Through a reference to Geertz's category of "thick description", these leisure practices are referred to as a "thick way" of visiting places, which takes into account several criteria of environmental fruition. They may include both the use of low-impact mobility such as horses and bikes and a particular tourists' attitude in experiencing the inner sense of places, according to an idea of cultural sustainability, which can be traced back in the relation between society and nature (landscape). As it has been pointed out in the recent forums about inner lands organized by the Italian DPS (Dipartimento per lo sviluppo e la coesione economica - Department for Development and Economic Cohesion), the new trends in rural tourism show an increasing and more complex demand of diversity and amenities, which are considered prone to satisfy a growing need of well-being in lifestyles, in diet, in open air, in social relations, in nature. All this requires innovative strategies in the organization of the local tourist offer, able to transpose the specific value of landscapes and local identities in the products and services of the region. In many cases, and especially in the most fragile areas, this is a process that implies refurbished modes in the collective management of local assets, aiming at stimulating a more sensitive environmental responsibility, at activating the potential regional vocation, and at experiencing more inclusive procedures of intergenerational and intercultural equity. Participatory planning and the adoption of research techniques based on an action-research design (Lewin) might help to animate processes of social construction of the tourism product and thus to test innovative models of regeneration and enhancement of the local assets. Within this context, we will refer to a case study conducted in the regional park of Velino-Sirente, in Abruzzo.

Keywords: Sustainable tourism, Participatory planning, Enhancing local resources

Work Session: Environment and Commons

Cultural districts: participated planning practices aimed at sustainability

Lidia Scimemi
University of Palermo
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One of the mainstays of international politics in recent years is the commitment to building a society based on good individual and collective practices regarding the environmental protection and the management of the various resources/common goods. From some time, in the development of new methods of production of goods and services and in the management of local common goods, are proposed models that aim to change the consolidated experiences: new strategies for sustainable development of the territories are based on participated planning of strategic choices and on a shared vision of local development. The concept of collective ownership of the common goods and its territorial significance in terms of local planning and the possible effects on the economic, social, environmental and landscape components of the areas in which these categories of "asset resources" are located, involve the activation of inclusivity processes in the territory in which the local community is called upon to manage their assets. A concrete example of this is the cultural district, the development of which responds to the need to ensure a sustainable growth of an area, to produce, to manage and to promote the different local resources on the basis of existing knowledge and on the preservation of local traditions. At the same time, the cultural district is considered a vehicle able to recognize and activate an historical, artistic, environmental and social patrimony composed of a complex set of territorial resources, with the effect to produce both tangible and intangible value flows. The objective of this paper is to reflect upon some different issues concerning the planning and the implementation of the cultural districts and upon the opportunities arising from this participatory model, which is crucial for the activation of networks of knowledge and for the timely planning of development policies truly shared and effective, based on the sustainable valorisation of local common resources.

Keywords: Cultural district, Planning, Participation

Work Session: Environment and Commons

Work Session: *Environment and Gender* **ROOM T-2**

Chairs:
Maria Carmen Belloni (University of Turin)
Antonella Nappi (University of Milan)

Contributions		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>
1 Barbara Corrai	University of Perugia	<i>A modern vision for a bioeconomic implementation</i>
2 Mariagrazia De Castro	University of Molise	<i>Eco-feminism: a gender approach to environmental question</i>
3 Antonella Nappi	University of Milan	<i>Dialogue between genders at the basis of sustainability</i>
Elena Pagliarino		<i>Understanding women approach to the management of agricultural enterprise with the aim of improving the policies for sustainable development of rural areas</i>
4 Sara Pavone Valentina Moiso	CNR-CERIS	
5 Maria Grazia Ricci	University of Pisa	<i>Ethics of care and precariousness of the human world</i>

A modern vision for a bioeconomic implementation

Barbara Corrai
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Abstract: Inspired by a Communication of the Commission to the European Parliament, we will analyze the bio-economy, main theme of our essay. However the bio-economy will be illustrated through an *excursus* on the civil economy, and especially on the zoo-anthropology, a recent approach to the study of animal behavior, which studies the relationship with otherness, in terms of positive contributions, deriving precisely from the relationships with animals. The holistic, relational and systemic approach, the focus on physics, biology, co-evolution with other species, bring near the bio-economy, the civil economy and the zoo-anthropology. For this reason we try to reach a bioeconomic implementation through the zooanthropology approach, applied in the civil economy; so the civil economy and the zooanthropology become the strategic elements for a cultural change in biocentric way. The traditional economy is, in fact, typical of an anthropocentric view; this idea of external reality represented by man, man-made, self-referential, is, instead, called into question by the zooanthropologic approach, that sees in human culture the expression of the relationship between man and otherness, and, coming out the anthropocentric and mechanistic view, through the development of attention to the animal world, it seems the favorite weapon to develop this sensibility to the other non-human, and also to the environment: the attention to the environment, can not pass through a more attention for the animal world, and vice versa. What we propose is to develop a new sensibility in economic-social and environmental scope, which can also be translated in a new way of doing business, and that can lead us to consider our world as relative, first step for creation of that counterintuitive thought, so essential for a change in bio-economic sense.

Keywords: Bioeconomy, Civil economy, Zoo-anthropology
Work Session: Environment and Gender

Eco-feminism: a gender approach to environmental question

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Abstract: This paper represent the effort to give a contribution to the research and the reflection about ecofeminism, debate that bind ecologist and feminist instances. Ecofeminism was born around the awareness of similarity between nature and women domination: the exploitation of natural resources, energy and landscape is similar to the patriarchal logic of domination over women. Between past, present and future perspectives, the paper traces a theoretical path – that finds its roots in the origins of movement – and a methodological path – that focus on the feminist struggles against environmental degradation – converging on the changes and social, environmental and economic (therefore sustainable) emancipations, due to the involvement and participation of women in environment.

Keywords: Sustainability, Eco-feminism, Feminism

Work Session: Environment and Gender

Dialogue between genders at the basis of sustainability

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Abstract: Bipolar thought opposes different elements and actions instead of recognizing them as part of the same equilibrium in the natural world and in that of society, in the human world and in that of an individual. This is the thought that leads to unsustainability as it does not consider the inter-relations that exist and are vital to the same organism that apply it. Communication between men and women can recompose this way of seeing (which is what has separated them) by exercising their capacity to question what resource each one represents to the other and to him/herself and secondly to recognize their interdependence that lies at the basis of their experiences and priorities. If one observes women for example: childbearing taking care of family and friends, all the work in the home and outside necessary to life and productive work can be found in the same subject. This can become a common practice and create a diverse social organization and also a way of thinking that unites more than one point of view on things. Not all resources are scarce: both environmental and social resources can be rediscovered, freed from their marginal position and put right at the centre of political investments.

Keywords: Gender, Procreation, Relationship

Work Session: Environment and Gender

Understanding women approach to the management of agricultural enterprise with the aim of improving the policies for sustainable development of rural areas

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Abstract: The study of the evolution of agriculture and of the rural environment, since some time, has highlighted the plurality of functions (environmental, social, educational, relational, etc...) that rural areas have assumed, which have become much more than mere places for the production of foods. The Rural Development Program (RDP) of the European Union supports agriculture and encourages it in the direction of socio-economic and environmental sustainability, through a plurality of heterogeneous measures. Among these, there are some dedicated to young people, but none addressed to women. Yet it could be exactly women, which are more numerous in multifunctional agricultural activities (agritourism, short chain, social and educational farms, etc.), to ensure the sustainability of rural areas. This paper presents a research on the female agricultural entrepreneurship in Piedmont, undertaken in order to further discuss the role of women in agriculture and the existence or not of a feminine approach to the management of the agricultural enterprise, in pathways and business decisions. Using the biographical approach, 25 in-depth interviews were conducted. The in-depth qualitative investigation, made possible by the collection and analysis of the life histories, has allowed exploring issues such as:

- the role of training in daily work and in the path of entrepreneurship;
- the relationship existing between business and organizations devoted to training;
- the influence exercised by rural development policies on female agricultural entrepreneurship;
- the opinions that women have towards the quality of their work and private life;
- the perception of the possibility of balance between work and private life offered by the agricultural sector;
- the participation of women in the agricultural decision-making system.

The results lead to the conclusion that, in order to improve the technical and economic aspects of agriculture, policy makers should develop new tools dedicated to women to encourage their training and participation in decision-making. In terms of implementation of policies for sustainable development in rural areas, decision-makers should pay close attention to the peculiarities of female entrepreneurship, since their contribution in this area is very important.

Keywords: Female agricultural entrepreneurship, Rural development, RDP

Work Session: Environment and Gender

Ethics of care and precariousness of the human world

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Abstract: Inspired by Hannah Arendt's thought, the paper focuses on the complex construction of the human world - based on the interdependence of cultural, physical and social elements constituting its «materiality» - and its inherent insecurity rooted in the unpredictability, consequentiality, and irreversibility of human action. Since the "banality of evil" lurks in the lack of responsibility and indifference to the consequences of individual and collective actions having the real possibility, feared by Jonas, to destroy the whole world, or parts of it, and not only as a result of a deliberately destructive human action but also as one of its 'perverse effect', only an ethics of responsibility articulated around the central idea of the interdependence between individuals, and between individuals and human world - a "feminine" ethic according Gilligan, based on the centrality of connection and interaction in human life - can overcome the destructive elements inherent in the abstract ethics of universal rights, based on the principle of difference and separation of individuals. Because for centuries it was only men those describing the world and articulating development theories, inspired by frames and experiences that are proving today unfit to deal with completely new challenges, we could now start listening to women's voice instead, revealing the centrality of responsible care in the human world reproduction. From this perspective, ethics of care becomes an essential principle on which new forms of development can be built upon.

Keywords: Arendt, Care, Responsibility

Work Session: Environment and Gender

Work Session: *Environment and (In)Justice* **ROOM T-2**

Chairs:

Aurelio Angelini (Università di Palermo)

Fabio Corbisiero (Università di Napoli "Federico II")

Contributes			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>	
1	Giuseppina Casale	University of Salerno	<i>Human health - Environmental health</i>
2	Debora Cilio	University of Calabria	<i>Social acceptability of biomass power plant in Calabria</i>
3	Roberta Cucca	Polytechnic University of Milan	<i>The contended river. Environmental justice and its dilemmas in the Trebbia Valley</i>
4	Ilario Lo Sardo	University of Calabria	<i>Wind Power: hydrogeological risk and energy issues- the case study of the "wind's area" in Mongrassano and Cervicati (CS)</i>
5	Claudio Marciano	"Sapienza" - University of Rome	<i>Right to the land</i>
6	Antonella Nappi	University of Milan	<i>Health and electromagnetism</i>
7	Fabrizia Paloscia	OLOMANAGER – <i>Holistic and strategic consulting for businesses</i>	<i>Persuade companies to be socially and environmentally responsible through a holistic vision and action applied to a practice</i>

Human health - Environmental health

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Abstract: The paper discusses the issues related to globesity. My study's aim is to demonstrate that obesity reflects inequalities and is accompanied by them; it's, together with starvation, the other side of malnutrition. They aren't due to the scarcity of food, but they are due to poverty, to inequalities of the ground, to the inability to buy wholesome food. Obesity is generated by multifactorial causes, but, actually, it's begun by the imbalance in the interaction between man and nature. That's why a comprehensive and global approach to the problem of obesity is needed, which considers both the high impact of food in terms of ecological footprint, and the high potential of no-direct control that man has for the choice of his own food style. The agro-food multinational companies compromise the innate ability of a balanced and healthy relationship with eating, and it, together with the political opportunism, give rise to an obesogenic environment. My intention is double: 1) to show how to change the power relations and the economic ones is essential; 2) to solicit a decentralization of the action of mankind and of human presence (as a community) in favour of a systemic viewpoint, in which the bodies and human and no human processes aren't reduced to wares to exploit or to use up, but these are defined as parts and components of the complex life's web. Along with a social approach to the phenomenon of obesity, I present an economic-political and critical analysis of how the profit fixation of capital has led us deeply into a dangerously unsustainable system of food provision and global agribusiness, a system that totally fails when it comes to distributive justice and to human and environmental health. The conclusions constitute the meaning of the whole work: particularly the unbalance in human-nature interaction (the demonstration of the gap of contemporary human society from an ecological way of acting or thinking) and a source of social, political, environmental and healthy instability.

Keywords: Globesity, Globalization, Gastric-anomia
Work Session: Environment and (In)Justice

Social acceptability of biomass power plant in Calabria

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Abstract: Nowadays, notwithstanding the current need of reconsidering important issues as the development of the so-called "green economy", the role of energy itself, and the vivid interest in the creation of new power stations fueled by different typologies of renewable energetic sources, the debate on energy and its main functions is still quite demanding and full of pitfalls. Furthermore, those disagreements are more likely to arise when the areas involved in the projects are both environmentally and socio-economically weak. The complex diffusion of energetic plants (power stations, photovoltaic and wind-power systems, plants exploiting geothermal energy, and biomass-powered stations) scattered throughout Calabria is arising many perplexities among the populations living in the places involved. In the following essay, starting from the analysis of the energy situation in Calabria, I will describe and analyze the social movements and contestations due to the spread of vegetable biomass plants' projects in the Pre – Sila of Cosenza. The essay's main purpose is to outline the problematic relationship between RES and land use, paying particular attention to the processes related to technological problems' evaluation, the perception of risk, and the possible impact of those technologies on territory and health.

Key words: Energy, Risk, Conflict

Work Session: Environment and (In)Justice

The contended river. Environmental justice and its dilemmas in the Trebbia Valley

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Abstract: Water is one of the environmental goods most affected by the risk of an unequal distribution, at global level as well as at local level. This fact represents a huge problem not only for the Global South or South Italy; as a matter of fact, over the last decade, also the Padania Land has been affected by struggles for this environmental good that is becoming even more inadequate and contended among different actors. This crisis has been due not only to the climate change, but also as a result of an unequal distribution of water among different concurrent uses, mainly governed by the market. Taking as a case study the Trebbia River (in the Piacenza County), the paper analyses the different dimensions of inequality characterizing this environmental good, especially between fragile and powerful territories (in terms of political influence) as well as actors of the market. In particular the paper analyses the ambiguous role of the hydroelectric sector in environmental struggles in Italy.

Keywords: Water, Environmental justice, Hydroelectric

Work Session: Environment and (In)justice

Wind Power: hydrogeological risk and energy issues- the case study of the "wind's area" in Mongrassano and Cervicati (CS)

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In the last decades, Calabria was one of the Italian regions where the debate concerning the hydro geological risk and the energy issue has been very demanding. On the one hand, this instability is certainly due to both Calabria peninsula's orogenic conformation, and the plague of property speculation (which has led to an uncontrolled soil-overbuilding), but the lack of care and planning have had their weight, too. In spite of the situation of a region often affected by incidents and disasters related to geological risks – they have been so frequent and in some cases even so serious that the regional authority has been forced to map the territory according to degrees of risk, through the Basin Authority ad hoc constituted, - an increasing number of power plants has been proposed in areas of high landslide risk. The different administrations- especially those ones of small towns, affected by economic shortage- are more likely to embrace projects related to renewable energy production in order to swell their councils' coffers with royalty. Anyway, most of the time, the areas chosen are precisely those ones characterized by a high landslide risk. In the following essay we will analyze a Wind Farm project concerning the "Wind's area" between the towns of Cervicati and Mongrassano, which has been identified in the Calabria's Hydro geological Arrangement Plan (PAI) as a higher risk (R4) area. Starting from the case study, we will take into account different points: the effects caused on the territory via indiscriminate policies by spreading "cutting-edge" energetic technologies; the role played by district administrations and proposers; inclination to dialogue; risk perception; possible clashes.

Keywords: Hydro geological Risk, Energy and risk
Work Session: Environment and (In)Justice

The Right to the land. Cries and demands of an emergent urban social movement in Rome

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In the semiotic diarrhea of contemporary public debate, issues around the distribution and property of land have been increasingly absent. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Law 183/2011 has not been enforced. Art. 7 requires the Ministry of Environment to take a census of available agricultural land in order to organize a public auction. The lack of policies to boost start up in agriculture markets through instruments of easy credit terms, makes the first refusal for young farmers only an intangible right, paving the way for credit institutes and criminal organizations. Despite the media marginalization, agriculture is going to find again new energies in the place where historically it lost its importance: the city. In abandoned lots of Rome's neighborhoods, young graduates in conjunction with migrants, cry and demand (Lefebvre 1975) their right to the city (Harvey 2011), or to be more accurate, to the land. A cry and demand that takes the form of a new urban social movement organized by young farmers, new and old farming cooperatives, trade unions and environmentalist associations. Their first demand is to work. But, together with perceptions of need, the activists of this new movement, organize their struggle around a handful of accurate proposals, such as to approve a norm that stops the possibility to transform farming land into housing land and to review the present property of farming lands foreseeing the expropriation of large estates. This paper proposes to observe the emergence of this movement from two sociological perspectives. The first one, relational (Uitemark 2012), in order to shed light on biographies, expectations and cultural backgrounds of activists. The second one, structural (Marcuse 2010), in order to understand the emergence of this movement as a social answer to an institutional crisis that finds in agriculture a new field of conflict and political alternative.

Keywords: Urban agriculture; Right to the city; Ecologic paradigm

Work Session: Environment and (In)Justice

Health and electromagnetism

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Abstract: Scientific literature that deals with electromagnetism gives a worrying picture of the diffusion of Wireless systems in all environments. The impact on animal and human organisms from long-term use would require very restrictive standards regarding time and level of exposure. The fact that these Wireless systems are basic to the economy hinders the free passage of information on the impact they can have on people's health, because the institutions have no interest in doing so, the producers are not obliged to be transparent and the principle of responsibility regarding an innovation is far from being applied. Technological consumerism collects public favor and it is also a binding factor of a collective identity which in other fields has disappeared. It even pushes us towards political delegation. Even if many studies show the absence of social perspectives in the dynamics of today's economy and also their destructiveness, this material cannot manage to build a dam to stem the flow of technological enthusiasm and short-sighted political policies. What we need is an alternative symbolic invention that can involve people with the same force, both as a social contract and as a personal ideal. Information on the possible dangers to health is certainly an important element in the constitution of a collective desire in the defence of health, which becomes a political choice. A second element can regard common investments: it is the institutions themselves that require people to buy more and more innovative electromagnetic products, thus draining large sums of money that are deducted from possible social investments. Recognizing this process and seeing the advantages of alternative investments can make people understand their collective power again. A final consideration is the fact that Wireless systems create increasing unemployment and this seems to be becoming a real common problem, while the Wireless systems can appear less necessary.

Keywords: Health, Wireless systems; Investments

Work Session: Environment and (In)Justice

Persuade companies to be socially and environmentally responsible through a holistic vision and action applied to a practice

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Abstract: The corporate social responsibility-CSR, with the Fabrica Ethica's best practice, represent a concrete experience of public industrial policy, realized in Tuscany in a scenario where the little and micro enterprises are the 99% of the total industries, so like in Italy. In the field of this laboratory, that started in 2000 are pitted, in the 10 years that follow, many results that try to go against the prevailing trend in the global scenarios, that hide a crisis far more serious than the financial and economic crisis, since it is a crises of humans values. Will be hundreds the responsables enterprises that will take care to ensure and advance the enjoyment of labor rights, of human rights and of the environment. All these attentions will depart from the territory where the enterprises are established and will go in the countries where their supply chain expands. The acquisition of the certification SA8000 social accountability as a system and culture management in enterprises, promoted by the Tuscany Region, and the immediate integration with the OHSAS 18000, ISO 14001 and EMAS will produce a revival of environmental responsibility. In many moments of animation of the policy made by Fabrica Ethica to contaminate and involve employers, stakeholders and territories there are many culture languages and these will produce a greater willingness to change. So the checks realized in the enterprises by the certification bodies and publics controllers, will been living as a test of the management system put in place and of the improvement started. All this process is able to trasform a moment that the entrepreneurs not love, in opportunities to a cultural grow of the enterprise. This will benefit workers, employers, suppliers, consumers, natural environment and of the territories. Fabrica Ethica receive in 2007, first out of 300 competitor projects, the European Enterprise Award of the European Commission, General Directorate "Enterprise and Industry". Then has represented in June 2008, the G8 countries in the dialogue on responsible conduct with the G5 countries, within the Heiligendamm Process, at the OECD in Paris. Fabrica Ethica's nomination was decided by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has overcame the German selection.

Keywords: Social traceability of the productions, Controls and culture of legality, Shared governance, Multistakeholder-design, Social responsible territories, Natural rewarding, Socially responsible internationalization.

Work Session: Environment and (In)justice

Work Session: *Environment and Politics* **ROOM I-1**

Chairs:

Gaetano Borrelli (ENEA - National agency for new technologies, energy and sustainable economic development)

Vittorio Martone (University of Naples "Federico II")

Contributions		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>
1 Gennaro Avallone	University of Salerno	<i>Beyond the theory of metabolic rift: a challenge for politics and public policy</i>
2 Ilaria Beretta	Catholic University of the Sacred Heart – Milan	<i>Between environmental and social sustainability. The case of urban mobility policies</i>
3 Isabella Capurso	University of Milan – Bicocca	<i>E-waste management at urban scale: comparing Milan and Paris</i>
4 Letizia Carrera	University of Bari "Aldo Moro"	<i>Environment, political participation and governance strategies</i>
5 Silvia Crivello	Polytechnic University of Turin	<i>Urban policy mobilities: the case of Turin as a smart city</i>
6 Davide Diamantini Monica Bernardi	University of Milan – Bicocca	<i>The role of the environment in urban cultural systems: cultural development and enhancement of environmental resources</i>
7 Angela Giurrandino	Università di Palermo	<i>Europe 2020 "A European strategy, for smart, green and inclusive growth". Overview of recommendations made in Italy</i>
8 Piotr Matczak Adam Choryński	Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland)	<i>Price of belief – the space for transportation policy making in cities. The case of Polish City of Poznań</i>
9 Pierluigi Pisani	University of Naples "Federico II"	<i>Public utilities and social practices in the waste local governance</i>
10 Emiliano Scanu	Laval University (Canada)	<i>Framing climate change. The role of European climate discourse in urban mitigation policies: the case of Genoa</i>
11 Sara Spanu	University of Sassari	<i>The contribution of Green Cities to a sustainable urban development</i>

Beyond the theory of metabolic rift: a challenge for politics and public policy

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Abstract: The theory of metabolic and ecological rift has been elaborated by some scholars, especially by John Bellamy Foster, Brett Clark and Richard York, to point in evidence the social and structural roots of the deep contemporary world environmental crisis. This theory is linked to Karl Marx's analysis, that individuated a rift in the mechanism of exchange between human societies and 'nature' because of capitalist agricultural revolution and industrialization and urbanization processes. Then, this Marxian intuition has been strengthened, recognizing the ecological rift that is occurred into the relation build by the capitalist mode of production with the environment in which it works. Some scholars have accepted and then questioned this kind of analysis. Jason W. Moore has particularly deepened this line of research, sustained the need to transcend the theory of metabolic rift, extending analysis across space and time and assuming a different theoretical perspective. Moore argues that the theory of metabolic rift is not sufficient to understand the long neoliberal crisis of the socio-ecological relations. On the contrary, it is necessary a radical rethinking of natures, going beyond the Cartesian dualism that divides the 'humanity' from the 'nature'. Introducing the concept of *oikeios* it is possible to comprehend that Nature and Society are not separate worlds but are «specific "bundles" of human and extra-human nature, dialectically joined rather than interactionally fused». (Moore, 2013, 5, unpublished paper). In this paper it is proposed a review of some topics emerged in the contemporary Marxist debate around and beyond the concept of metabolic rift, recognizing the theoretical value of these debate and category. Assuming and going beyond this category also make visible the need of exceeding the division between 'environment' and 'society' in a political and in a policy sense, calling into question political visions, administrative sectorialization and decision-making procedures that, for example, has created environmental policies disconnected from the other policies on every territorial scale. To conclude, the critical analysis of the theory of metabolic and ecological rift reveals a deep critical analysis of the ruling mode of thinking and governing the relations between human and extra-human factors.

Keywords: Human nature and extra-human nature; Neo-liberalism; Crises

Work Session: Environment and Politics

Between environmental and social sustainability. The case of urban mobility policies

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Abstract: For many years, studies about urban sustainability policies have been focusing on the analysis of environmental "externalities" caused by other sectoral policies. On the contrary, rarely (seldom if ever in Italy) an analysis has been made 'on the opposite side', that is in order to know the socio-economic impacts of environmental policies. Our presentation tries to be a small contribution to this subject. Even if researches and reflections we have done till now show that, most likely, just one answer *a priori* 'true' cannot solve the problem, but the effects of each policy need to be analyzed in its specific context. With this concern, referring to urban mobility matter, the case of the introduction of road pricing schemes is analyzed in different urban towns in order to define and evaluate, not so much environmental effects, as socio-economic effects. Among these, moreover, specific attention will be given to the evaluation of the redistributive effects of environmental politics, that is, we will try to understand how policies underway impact on different groups identified by the income.

Keywords: Socio-economic impacts, Road pricing, Environmental policies
Word Session: Environment and Politics

E-waste management at urban scale: comparing Milan and Paris

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Abstract: In recent years e-waste issue became a relevant field of analysis amongst several disciplines and research contexts. Indeed, this waste component presents a series of features that make it a very challenging topic at political, social and environmental level. Moreover, upon the whole rate of urban solid waste, the e-waste component is comparatively the fastest rising, and this trend is expected to continue according to the quality and quantity of hi-tech products' consumption. The general research aim of this ongoing PhD research is to focus on e-waste management at urban scale, carrying out a comparative study between Milan and Paris. The policy analysis will provide which are the most important variables at stake in impacting the whole performance of the two cities. In this, the factors that at various degree are involved in the e-waste chain, and that are included in this work, are several and different: municipality, citizens-consumers, hi-tech producers, utility system, recycling scheme, third sector. Considering which is the relation between these actors is a good tool to look at the topic of environmental governance at urban scale, since the concepts of multi-scalarity and multi-stakeholders' approach are the key factors on which it is more broadly necessary to reflect. Moreover, the comparison will provide further insights on the role of these variables and on the possible alternative way to managing their interactions.

Keywords: E-waste management; Urban scale; Multi-stakeholders

Work Session: Environment and Politics

Environment, political participation and governance strategies

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Abstract: Today, near and against diffused models of individual or collective behaviours inattentive or even predators with respect to the environment, there are many others based, on the contrary, on the principle of diffused responsibility with respect to the environment itself. Parts of civil society, connecting themselves in groups, more or less extended and structured, not only make their requests to the political institutions, at territorial and national level, for a management of problems related to environmental sustainability, but also they propose themselves as a sort of "bottom up" laboratories, where it can directly make experience of a full involvement in the management of those same problems. It's the logic of a participatory governance. We are faced with new and complex forms of "subpolitization of society" which, transcending the "here and now", are focused on common goods and the common good, and take as its own object of reflection and of action environmental issues. These groups and associations promote, and are at the same time the outcome of a rethinking of the concept of "green development" and socio-sustainability, which has led to a rethinking of concepts of "rights to environment" and "rights of environment", environmental costs, social responsibility of market and a more large idea of stakeholders. Along this line of thinking it was made a qualitative research, interviewing fifty boys and girls from Puglia, who belong to or are connected with associations deal with environmental sustainability and protection of the territory, buying fair of biological consumption, and of "kilometer zero". The interviews were conducted with a view to grasp and describe paths motivational, contexts and dynamics of choice, meanings and more or less consciously political perspectives, imagined for their associations. On the material collected was conducted a thematic analysis, which has made it possible to define a complex type of attitudes and behaviours.

Keywords: Political participation, Sustainability, Territory

Work Session: Environment and Politics

Urban policy mobilities: the case of Turin as a smart city

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Abstract: The article reflects on urban policy mobilities in the case of the idea of smart city, which is currently a sort of leitmotif used in many cities in the framework of discourses on urban development. More specifically, the article offers a sociological analysis of the circulation of the idea of smart city, investigating the processes involved in its production, mobilization and reproduction, as well as the mechanisms concerning the assemblage and the embedding of the idea of smart city in the institutional fabric of the city of Turin, Italy. The paper argues that the concept of smart city does not refer to a well-defined policy idea, but rather to an urban imaginary with flexible and adaptable prescriptive contents, ready to be coupled with different political rationalities.

Keywords: Smart City, Mobility Policies, Circulation

Work Session: Environment and Politics

The role of the environment in urban cultural systems: cultural development and enhancement of environmental resources

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Abstract: The paper intends to explore a topic less investigated in the reflection on governance initiatives related to the environmental esteem, from an interdisciplinary perspective: today in the establishment of a local cultural system it is difficult not to consider the environmental resources to start deep processes of vaporization of places and re-appropriation of public spaces. The problem of identifying inclusive patterns of governance and defining/implementing policies aimed at sustainable development that can include the participation of citizens, civil society and cultural stakeholders, raises the difficult question of identifying the actors who represent the values and the environmental conservation and promoting the role of stakeholders in a cultural system. The article presents a case study from the planning of the Cultural System of the North/Northeast Milan (Pesto San Giovanni and Cannelloni Balsamo municipalities and Milan zone 9-Bicocca district). The industrial territorial matrix in the transition from Fordism to post-Fordism experienced deep transformations that have undermined the identity model of place which made it necessary to support the development of environmental conservation strategies and requalification of brownfields. The most prominent example of this is the promotion of the large urban park, Parco Nord, but the focus should be extended more widely to the urban fabric of the whole area. The cultural system of the area is facing the challenge of creating a collective image of cultural resources that are absent today, including the environment as a critical element for the success of the initiative, defining governance models that exceed the currently limiting fragmentation, initiating engagement processes and training for youth and adults, able to create cultural and environmental collective awareness.

Keywords: Cultural systems, Enhancement of environmental resources, Teaching widespread

Work Session: Environment and Politics

*Europe 2020: a European strategy, for smart, green and inclusive growth.
Overview of recommendations made in Italy*

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Abstract: Europe 2020 is a ten-year strategy for growth proposed by the European Union that aims not only to overcome the crisis afflicting the economy of many countries, but also wants to fill the gaps in our growth model and create the conditions for a different type economic development, more intelligent, sustainable and inclusive. The Commission considers that the EU 2020 strategy should focus on those key areas that will improve cooperation between the EU and its Member States and aim higher thanks to a better use of the tools. The new programme is the programme for all Member States, large and small, old and new, more or less developed. The enlarged Union has, in fact, different levels of development and therefore different needs, for this reason the EU 2020 strategy, can be modulated as a function of starting points and different national specificities, in order to promote growth for all. The Commission believes that the EU 2020 should be driven by stimulus factors around three thematic priorities:

- knowledge-based growth as a factor of wealth;
- involvement of people in inclusive societies;
- a competitive, connected and greener.

To give greater substance to these priorities, the EU has given certain objectives to be achieved by the end of the Decade. Concerning employment, education, research and innovation, social inclusion and poverty reduction, climate and energy. All goals that form the basis of the concept of sustainable development and essential for the attainment of equilibrium of the three "E": Environmental, Economy and social Equity. One of the goals required for Italy, for greenhouse gas emissions, with binding targets from 2013 annual. In addition, to achieve a sustainable economic growth, Italy aims at one the most relevant economic sectors, namely tourism. In fact, this could be one of the pillars on which to base the sustainable economic recovery of the country. Finally, the objective of article is to highlight what are the key factors of sustainable development in Europe and Italian, in line with the Europe 2020 strategy, considering not only the environment but also the economy (consumption, poverty, recovery from crisis) and the company (rights, peace, health, cultural diversity) highlighting tools to trigger a virtuous cycle aimed at sustainability in the broadest sense.

Keywords: Sustainability, Europe, Environment

Work Session: Environment and Politics

Price of belief – the space for transportation policy making in cities. The case of Polish City of Poznań

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Abstract: Behavioural change is an important part of the transition into the more sustainable and more efficient transportation systems in cities and regions in Europe. Beside technological and organisational innovations, finally the choice and the behaviour of commuters and travellers makes the difference. The role of economic incentives and legal regulations in shaping the transportation behaviour is widely acknowledged, while recently the significance of values, beliefs and life style variables are getting interest. It is partially due to failures of attempts to improve the transportation systems in many European cities. In the Central Europe countries the decline of public transportation combined with the strong increase of private car trips has been observed after 1990. Based on the literature review on the behavioural change in transportation, in the paper the case of the Polish City of Poznan and its suburbs is analysed. The proportion of car trips in Poznan is higher compared to many German cities, and the number of public transportation passengers systematically declines after 1990. Investments into public transport, and some occasional efforts like introduction of rent-a bike, or park and ride systems have had little impact. In order to test the significance of two types of variables: a) related to external world (prices, regulations, infrastructure availability) and b) related to internal norms, beliefs, values, on the choice of transportation mode, the results of the large survey on the preferences and characteristics of inhabitants of the city of Poznań and the suburbs are analysed. Implications for the urban policy making are presented.

Keywords: Behavioural change, Values, Sustainable transportation

Work Session: Environment and Politics

Public utilities and social practices in the waste local governance

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Abstract: A critical examination of the national legislation concerning the waste sector highlights a certain discretionary of the local authorities in relation to the governance of urban waste. The local context also emerges as a privileged analytical dimension in the study of new environmental policies. In 2011, in Naples, the new municipal administration appointed a new head of the Company *ASIA Napoli SpA* (Environmental Health Services Company), with the goal to implement a new environmental targets. The changes in the internal organization of the Company produce an immediate effect on the implementation of new environmental policies, such as for example the collection door-to-door waste. My speech is organized on two floors: the first analyzes the history of Asia, focusing on the major changes affected its management organization; the second proposes the analysis of the waste collection service door to door – started in Naples in 2008 –, and practices that have accompanied the implementation. The extents of the changes concerning the practice of differentiation related to this system are significant; specific instruments, such as citizen satisfaction and practices subsidiaries, introduced by the new management of ASIA - supported by specific organizational arrangements and styles of leadership, allowed to verify and extend the change in the habits of the citizens.

Keywords: Waste local government, Practices participated, Collection door-to-door

Work Session: Environment and Politics

Framing climate change. The role of European climate discourse in urban mitigation policies: the case of Genoa

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Abstract: The number of Italian cities engaged in mitigation policies is growing rapidly as a consequence of the pioneering role played by the European tier with respect to the climate issue. This tier of government exerts policy influence not only politically and financially, but also culturally. In fact, as argued by theorists of the discursive approach to public policy (M. Hajer, F. Fischer), the way an issue is framed by key actors can influence the policy elaborated in response. Starting from these considerations, this paper presents an empirical study on the mitigation initiative established by the city of Genoa, Italy. The study consists of document analysis and several interviews with key actors. Its aim is to understand how the European discourse has influenced the climate policy of this municipality. Our findings show that Genoa's involvement in climate governance has been influenced, on the one hand, by the "ecological modernisation" discourse of the European Union and, on the other hand, by the economic and cultural revival process initiated by the city in recent years. Unlike the European discourse, the Genoan discourse presents the climate issue in strictly technological, energetic and growth terms, to the exclusion of environmental justice, social and vulnerability elements. Thus, in framing the climate issue, Genoa has modified the European discourse to suit its values and institutional framework, creating a discourse we call "energetic modernisation". Finally, this study sheds light on the growing phenomenon of urban implication in climate governance, as well as on the ways different actors, at different scales, shape an issue as multiform as climate change.

Keywords: Covenant of Mayors; Discursive approach to public policy; Ecological and energy modernisation

Work Session: Environment and Politics

The contribution of Green Cities to a sustainable urban development

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Abstract: In the future cities will host a significant amount of the population. According to the last estimates made by the United Nations in 2012, by 2050 the proportion of city dwellers will be slightly lower than the current world population (UN 2012). This means that henceforth cities will have to deal with demanding challenges, both at a global and local level (UNFPA 2011). At a global level cities play a crucial role as hotspots for economic management, global finance and advanced services, constantly competing to attract investment (Sassen 1994, 1997). However, it is at the local level that the most relevant urban challenges will take place, since it is here that the most crucial issues of sustainability emerge. In this regard the policies adopted by Green Cities play a significant role in the pursuit of an environmentally-oriented urban government. Specifically, policies adopted by European cities such as Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vitoria Gasteiz, Bruxelles and Freiburg offer interesting insights through their achievements in local urban mobility and the control of "urban sprawl". This paper aims to focus on the Freiburg district of Rieselfeld as a relevant example of urban planning catering for residential needs and protecting the environment. Moreover, the case of Rieselfeld appears significant in relation to the timely forms of resident involvement within the district and the strengthening of the expressions of citizenship over time. For these reasons, the case of Rieselfeld can be considered to be a best practice of urban sustainable government where "top-down" environmental policies are combined with the "bottom-up" role played by the residents.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Green Cities, Participation

Work Session: Environment and Politics

Work Session: *Environment and Risk*

ROOM T-1

Chairs:

Enrico Ercole (University of Eastern Piedmont)
Alfredo Mela (Polytechnic University of Turin)

Contributions		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>
1 Anna Buccio	École des hautes études en sciences sociales, EHESS, (Francia)	<i>Environmental and health risk: protect the alert to reduce the alarm</i>
2 Gian-Luigi Bulsei	University of Eastern Piedmont	<i>The drama of Eternit at Casale Monferrato: social participation and public decisions to grips with the environmental and health risks</i>
3 Gilda Catalano	University of Calabria	<i>Space, time, waste cycle. The urban wastelands response</i>
4 Sara Chiodi	Polytechnic University of Turin	<i>Urban Environment and Social Risk</i>
5 Enrico Ercole	University of Eastern Piedmont	<i>Disasters, risk perception and safety culture</i>
6 Domenica Farinella Michela Baccini Annibale Biggeri	University of Cagliari University of Florence University of Florence	<i>Statistical and epidemiological approaches about risk communication in areas of high environmental risk</i>
7 Alfredo Mela	Polytechnic University of Turin	<i>Emergency and reconstruction: a comparison between the earthquakes in Abruzzo and Emilia</i>
8 Benedetto Meloni Antonello Podda	University of Cagliari	<i>Social perception of forest fire risk. Evaluation of local sustainable prevention practices in a Mediterranean context</i>
9 Matteo Pisciotta Giuseppe Tipaldo	University of Turin	<i>"WtE: Waste-to-Energy or Worst-Technology-Ever?" - Attitudes and linguistic peculiarities of the Italian Press towards waste incineration</i>
10 Luca Salvati	Italian Agricultural Research Council – CRA	<i>Land degradation, climate change and society: towards a qualitative approach?</i>

Environmental and health risk: protect the alert to reduce the alarm

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Abstract: In the complex issue of environmental risk the interpretation provided by the concept of alert is perhaps the least considered. In this communication will be presented the figure of the "whistleblower", both at a social and legislative level. You can define whistleblower whoever becomes the spokesperson of a doubt or unclear situation in the field of environmental safety and health regulations. The intention of the whistleblower is to reveal, against false consciousness, bad faith or denial of reality, negative prognostications for the future of a specific situation and take the role of "mediator" between science and society. Whistleblowers were, for example, those who in the past have raised, with difficulty, doubts about asbestos, nuclear energy, mad cow disease, reclamation, and side effects of drugs. The Anglo-Saxon societies have already recognized the role of "lanceur d'alerte" and many countries have incorporated this figure in their risk management policies. One of these countries is France, where recently was passed a law on the independence of the expertise in the environmental field and on the protection of the right to alert. In Italy it doesn't exist a word that represents this social figure, and the sociologist Francis de Chateuraynaud believes that this absence, in a country that presents the same risks as other Western societies, contributes to the absence of the phenomenon itself. However, the social studies of science require us to rethink the relation between science, society and politics because, nowadays, the negotiation of the solutions (in the environmental and health fields) occurs in a larger arena compared to the past. The whistleblower is, therefore, the key element towards a shared scientific culture and a new role of citizens in the evaluation processes.

Keywords: Alarm, Law, Risk

Work Session: Environment and Risk

The drama of Eternit at Casale Monferrato: social participation and public decisions to grips with the environmental and health risks

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Abstract: Recent cases of environmental risk in Italy confirm a trend towards redefining the sites, timing and concrete forms of political action. There are general issues here of the relationship between the territorial dimension of social organization and policy making, including issues such as participation, democracy and sustainability. I'll start from the story of a serious risks for the environment and health in Piedmont, asbestos pollution caused by the Eternit factory at Casale Monferrato, to formulate some general considerations about the social and political vitality of local communities and the impact of processes of social mobilization on public policies. Through the analysis of the protagonists of the social and administrative processes, resources invested in policy and behaviour adopted, I will discuss the following aspects:

- the demand for health and environmental quality coming from local communities;
- objectives, strategies and outcomes of collective action;
- the possibility that citizens's participation helps to activate processes of social and institutional innovation.

The potential of local mobilizations is affected by wider dynamics: it is not easy to build participation in times of economic crisis, social vulnerability and technocratic tendencies. Local actors are subjects of the society as a whole, but their action context depends on resources, relationships, opportunities and constraints at least in part specifics. From the territory may emerge commitments through new roads, which must be based on a team of people, knowledge and institutions.

Keywords: Asbestos and risk, Local participation, Policy making

Work Session: Environment and Risk

Space, time, waste cycle. The urban wastelands response

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Abstract: Waste amount has actually a heterogeneity of aspects if compared to past, especially from a spatial and temporal perspective. From a time viewpoint, many waste products (for instance, the Persistent Organic Pollutants) have a longevity that will overcome this century whilst other kinds of waste have long-distance effects (i.e. electronic or radioactive waste), moving across distant places. Waste longevity and long-distance are also distributed all over the earth and its surroundings (i.e. the floating waste around the earth orbit), expressing a bizarre universalism among places. Within this formal universalism, waste re-location is spatially uneven, independent by the effective involvement of specific places in producing it. Longevity, long-distance and spatial redistribution are space-time trajectories to understand waste cycle's implications in a risk society. This paper discusses about space-time aspects of waste cycle, mainly focusing its attention in the urban wastelands. In this paper, the urban wastelands are analyzed in relationship to waste cycle and grouped into four types. A first group stresses the presence of close borders between the inner city and the vacant lots keeping waste products; a second group marks the co-existence of urban waste within parts of cities (for instance, waste products along urban streets). A third group has an aesthetical direction, such as the many landfills turned into parks; a fourth one shows how some urban places shape a dissimilar marginal nature, where micro habitats are born by merging waste products and green sites in wastelands. So, urban wastelands often become new places and habitats by specific space-time coordinates. Following a urban ecology perspective, the paper essentially investigates two aspects: a) the shaping of ecologically diverse wastelands by particular space-time characteristics and b) the understanding how the waste cycle concept can be rethought by the presence of these different urban places.

Keywords: urban wastelands, space-time, waste cycle

Work Session: Environment and risk

Urban Environment and Social Risk

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Abstract: There are various types of urban risks (natural risks, technological risks, environmental risks, social risks) and planning instruments can contribute to reduce its. Social risks (delinquency, petty crimes, acts of vandalism etc.), particularly, are the most perceived by inhabitants every day, with consequences of social fragmentation and place detachment. Within security polices there are repressive actions against criminality, social polices based on deep need but also integrated prevention polices, into urban planning is very important. Urban planning cannot solve endemic causes of criminality, but can contribute to reduce some social risks operating on social use of space. The article intends to synthesize environmental crime prevention doctrine, also known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), and to reflect upon relationship between urban design and security and its social effects, illustrating some examples.

Keywords: Crime prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Urban security, Social risk

Work Session: Environment and Risk

Disasters, risk perception and safety culture

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Abstract: The paper deals with the relationship among exposure to risk, risk perception, and diffusion of "safety culture". First, the topic is framed within the scientific literature on the topic. Second, an empirical analysis allows to go into depth as far as a specific aspect is concerned: the willingness of individuals to participate in activities related to Civil Defence. In particular the focus is on specific points potentially relevant both in planning and implementation of actions aiming to the diffusion of "safety culture". Data come from a survey conducted to more than one hundred individuals five years after a flood which hit the city. A useful typology emerged from data, in order to design information campaign on safety. On one side, is the majority of "not informed" individuals (55% didn't participate to meetings, nor received leaflets and other written information). On the other side, "informed" individuals can be subdivided between individuals who received leaflets (21%) and participated to meetings (24%). The latter may be trained in order to face emergency situations, or as intermediaries in case of diffusion of information, as in the two-steps flow of communication model.

Work Session: Environment and Risk

Statistical and epidemiological approaches about risk communication in areas of high environmental risk

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Abstract: Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and health risk communication are key elements within the complex process of informing communities with regard to environmental and health issues. The European Seveso Directive emphasizes the importance of communication, stating that population must be appropriately and effectively informed about the risk related to environmental and industrial hazards. In this context, an important issue is how we should communicate to the citizens the results of the epidemiological studies. In fact, these results can be expressed in several ways, which can be more or less understandable and have different impact in term of risk perception. The aim of our study was to compare the relative effectiveness of alternative risk and uncertainty indicators in transferring the scientific knowledge to the community. This objective was carried out in the context of an exemplary case study: the Livorno high risk area. Here, we conducted a randomized controlled study on a random sample of 600 residents stratified by sex, age and district. The survey was preceded by in-depth interviews on individuals from the target population. Here we report the main qualitative results of these interviews. The qualitative analysis points out that individual risk perception depends on the statistical indicators used to communicate knowledge, they are not objective and neutral. Furthermore, beliefs, meanings, behaviors and personal experience play a key role in the risk perception.

Keywords: Risk perception, Communication, Qualitative research, Uncertainty, HIA

Work Session: Environment and Risk

Emergency and reconstruction: a comparison between the earthquakes in Abruzzo and Emilia

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Abstract: After each catastrophic event that affects large populations, an emergency phase opens; it is aimed to offer to the communities the possibility of living under conditions that safeguard people's safety and make possible the performance of the fundamental social functions. This phase involves creating a "provisional territory", in which persons establish different types of relationships from those that existed prior to the event and also experience different modes of relationship with space and environment. At the end of this period a process of reconstruction begins, which gradually implies getting back to "normal" conditions and dismantling the provisional territory. At the same time, a process of redefinition of social and functional relationships starts; it tends to a new equilibrium, although this will be different from that existing before the catastrophe. The results of these processes are influenced both by the characteristics of the affected population and the policies adopted for the emergency phase and the reconstruction. The paper provides some considerations on these issues starting from two events that have hit two Italian regions over the last 4 years: the Abruzzo earthquake in 2009 and that of Emilia in 2012. In particular, the paper compares the social dynamics present in the emergency phase and the choices for the reconstruction process in both cases.

Keywords: Risk, Emergency, Reconstruction

Work Session: Environment and Risk

Social perception of forest fire risk. Evaluation of local sustainable prevention practices in a Mediterranean context

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Abstract: Environmental risks can be more effectively analyzed within specific and homogeneous socio-economic areas. The study of contextualized correlations allows to reason about generative social mechanisms, and to identify possible scenarios of interaction between endogenous and exogenous factors in the local system. Moreover, contextualization allows to consider future scenarios, in terms of both local system's self-regulation ability and endogenous vulnerability, and to show the connection between the local society and the environment. The analysis of the phenomenon of fires in Sardinia from 1951 to 2012, for specific geographical areas (agricultural regions), shows a strong correlation not only with physical and natural causes (eg. desertification, climate change) but also with social behaviors inattentive to the use of environmental resources and related to apparently incessant profound changes occurred in the last fifty years (urbanization, coastal settlement, rural agriculture's decline...). Our research on fire risk focused therefore on the absence of rules governing the human pressure on natural resources; it proved that in order to provide durable and unexpensive solutions to the problem of a sustainable management of these resources new laws concerning land use are far more useful than macro-projects aimed at improving the systems of fire control and prevention. Finally, the research aims to verify the perception and the social acceptability of some policy instruments (within the Landscape Plan, the Rural Development Plan, the Fire Plan) designed in order to promote forms of shared governance, referring to the role of local communities, farmers and volunteers of Civil Protection.

Keywords: Representation, Territorial governance, Risk

Work Session: Environment and Risk

"WtE: Waste-to-Energy or Worst-Technology-Ever?" - Attitudes and linguistic peculiarities of the Italian Press towards waste incineration

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Abstract: According to the data of the NIMBY Forum, Italy is actually facing phenomena of opposition and controversy against 38 Waste-to-Energy plants. The waste emergency in the region of Campania and the vehement protests from the citizens of Acerra towards the WtE plant built to solve the crisis were, recently, among the most relevant cases of mismanagement from the public administration and the Italian government concerning a situation that was already shaping as a predictable tragedy over the past few years. The Campanian scenario it's not the only episode regarding a waste emergency or a public opposition against a waste incinerator. Other emblematic examples are those in Campi Bisenzio (nearby Florence) and in Turin. Those are unequivocal indicators of uneasiness of the public opinion that cannot be simply explained abusing of the label "Nimby Syndrome". For several decades the sociological literature clearly illustrates how the concept of risk and its public perception are crucial elements in creating what is defined as a stigma towards certain technologies. The waste management facilities are exemplary technologies internationally cursed by stigma, controversy and opposition from the public opinion. The risk perception related to certain events or mega buildings are constantly modified by several actors all interrelated to each others. Among these a significant place is held by the mass media which implement processes of social amplification and attenuation of risk. This paper tries to address the issue of incineration in the Italian context focusing on a specific media, namely the national newspapers. Using a combination of different computer aided content analysis techniques, the work is intended to give a picture as detailed as possible of the attitudes and linguistic peculiarities of newspaper articles. The examined articles sample is composed by 1000 units collected during the last 2 years and coming from five representative Italian newspapers.

Work Session: Environment and Risk

Land degradation, climate change and society: towards a qualitative approach?

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Abstract: The driver of socio-economic nature are the basis of the processes of land degradation, better known as desertification. Different evaluation methods have been developed by integrating a number of variables through quantitative approaches, and are synthesized by composite indices of vulnerability. The vulnerability of the lands in the Mediterranean region is assessed through indicators of the quality of the climate, soils, vegetation and land use as well as anthropogenic factors dealing with population and the level of protection and management of the territory. These assessments are of particular interest when they relate to a historical evolution of processes or allow you to make projections of the conditions of vulnerability in the short term. Syndromes of degradation can thus be evaluated in the past, and scenarios developed in the future, providing a basis for developing sustainable land management choices. Land use is an essential element for the analysis of changes and projections. The processes of desertification have been little explored by the qualitative point of view, for example through specific sociological investigations. This contribution is intended to provide a brief review of search results obtained so far on this issue with particular reference to Italy and propose new lines of interpretation, especially through approaches capable to interpret environmental complexity and overcome the dichotomy between quantitative models and narrative approaches.

Keywords: Degradation of the environment, Mediterranean sea, Story-line

Work Session: Environment and Risk

Work Session: *Environment and Expert Knowledge* **ROOM II-1**

Chairs:

Alfredo Augustoni (University of Chieti)

Dario Minervini (University of Naples "Federico II")

Contributions		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>
1 Attila Bruni	University of Trento	<i>The bio-objectification of the environment: characterizing air through technoscientific practices</i>
2 Adam Choryński Piotr Matczak	Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences (Poland)	<i>Where innovation is needed. The case of omitting expert knowledge in revitalisation project in Poland</i>
3 Vittorio Curzel	TSM-Step, Scuola per il governo del territorio e del paesaggio – Trento	<i>Contemporary architecture of sustainability in the Alps</i>
4 Francesca Farioli	CIRPS - "Sapienza" University of Rome	<i>Sustainability Science in Action: insights from the case study "Bioenergy and sustainability in Africa"</i>
5 Bruna Felici Oscar Amerighi Gaetano Borrelli Marco Rao Cristina Tommasino	ENEA	<i>Barriers and drivers to Smart Home acceptance and diffusion in Italy</i>
6 Emanuele Leonardi	University of Bergamo	<i>Carbon trading Dogma. Theoretical assumptions and practical implications of global carbon markets</i>
7 Micol Maggiolini	University of Turin	<i>Expertise and Territorial Conflicts: the case of Susa Valley</i>
8 Francesco Paniè Giuseppe Tiplado	University of Turin	<i>Communication and expertise in the social conflict against big infrastructures: the case of the High-Speed Train (TAV) in Susa Valley</i>
9 Barbara Raggiunti Angela Maria Zocchi	University of Teramo	<i>Renewable resources: between a structuralist and a narrative approach</i>
10 Serena Rugiero	Italian Institute of Economic and Social Research (IRES)	<i>The sustainable living: technological and production innovation in the construction process devoted to green building</i>

The bio-objectification of the environment: characterizing air through technoscientific practices

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Abstract: The present work aims to contribute to the current debate concerning the processes of construction and naturalization of bio-objects (Vermeulen et al., 2012), with reference to a paradigmatic case, such as the analysis of air quality. Paradigmatic, because air, like water (Zeiss, 2012), was more often 'objectified' as a condition for life itself, which is not bio-objectified (ie, seen as an isolated element to which to attribute a relationship with life, as in the case of stem cells). As in the case of water, then go into the contemporary processes of construction of scientific knowledge around in the air will resist the "reductionist temptation" (Webster, 2012: 3) of reducing life research to genetics, medicine, and bio/nanotechnology. At the same time, this will help to force the boundaries of the concept of bio-object (Zeiss, 2012), to show how different regimes of knowledge (and not just the doctor and / or biomolecular) contribute today to define the boundaries of life, health as well as the elements that are associated with these. The contribution is inspired by the direct observation of the activity of a university laboratory of environmental sustainability, pioneering, nationally and internationally, for the analysis of Particulate Matter (PM) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Both the PM that VOCs are normally present in the air as pollutants emitted from different sources (natural, human, industrial) and the presence of some of these outdoor air is already the subject of study and, in some cases, monitoring and regulatory (as for PM10 or benzene). The same applies with regard to production environments, where air quality is subject to specific rules and monitoring. But the PM and VOCs are also present in the indoor air, the so-called 'confined spaces', ie all those living and working environments where industrial activities are not carried out (homes, offices, schools, places for recreation, hospitals, means of transport). In many cases, VOCs are emitted from building materials and furnishings, some VOCs, then, are odorous substances and can cause olfactory harassment. Finally, the VOCs are also present in the exhaled human and some of them may be useful markers for the identification of specific diseases to damage of specific organs. All these lines of research are new to the scientific community and, to date, there are no methodologies shared and unified procedures for sampling and analysis. The paper will focus on the practices of 'characterization' of the air, showing how it becomes an object multiple (Mol, 2002), which in turn acquires meaning in relation to specific problems, issues and processes of bio-objectification.

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Where innovation is needed. The case of omitting expert knowledge in revitalisation project in Poland

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Abstract: The financial crisis and shrinking public spending lead to the process of stepping down of the state as responsible agent for welfare delivery. As the result the focus on greater role of citizens, and their involvement is needed for innovative solutions. Such approach to the problem is difficult when trust is low, legitimisation of municipal institutions weak, and social involvement undermined. In efforts undertaken in order to improve the local urban environment infrastructural, social and environmental problems are clearly noticed but their integration appears difficult. The case of revitalisation of Śródka district, in the city of Poznań (Poland), shows activities which take infrastructural modernisation and also the social context into account. Yet, in this innovative project environmental issues and flood risk protection have not been adequately incorporated into the revitalisation. This was even though there were experts which highlighted the need to consider the flood risk while taking decisions on the future of the district. The decision-making process was under strong influence of local authorities which concentrated mainly on financial and legislative limitations. The experts were discussing the case of land development of flood prone areas along the Warta River, whether should it be strengthening infrastructural protection (dykes) or leaving floodplains in their natural way. The problem was strongly underlined but omitted in the revitalisation activities. Basing on the case study, it is argued even if specified expert knowledge in environmental field exist, allowing for novel solutions, it is not always used. Reaching sustainable development involve necessity to overcome the decision-makers focus narrowly on direct financial matters. Where citizenship involvement and innovative thinking is even more appropriate it became excluded from the decision-making process. This increases the crisis of state institutions and decreases authorities legitimisation.

Keywords: expert knowledge, revitalisation, decision-making process

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Contemporary architecture of sustainability in the Alps

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Abstract: New perspectives seem to characterize the architecture of contemporary South Tyrol, a trilingual alpine region (German, Italian and Ladin speaking) in the Alps, in Italy, on the border with Austria. These new perspectives are tightly connected with the necessary skills to design and construct "sustainable" buildings. The design of wooden houses, an usual teaching in Austrian polytechnics and academies, leads to greater attention to the details of construction. This expertise is particularly useful in designing and building the so-called "passive house". The use of materials and building techniques of traditional craftsmanship are often associated with contemporary design and technologies, disproving an univocal correlation between contemporary architecture and materials and technologies of building industry. In the case of Italian alpine architecture of the '50s and '60s, the most prestigious protagonists were born in the cities of the plain, mostly in Piedmont and Lombardy, where they practiced their profession. Now, the players of innovation very often live in small mountain towns or villages and they design and build in the places where they live, despite having won, in many cases, international attention. This is the reason why their projects mostly concern residential, civic services and production buildings, instead of hotels or holiday houses. Another aspect of novelty is the increased attention to the landscape and a new idea of "liveability" of environment. Instead of importing metropolitan models of living in the mountains, they try to combine, with the help of contemporary technologies and traditional knowledge, sustainability and well-being, "urban living" and "living with nature". Architecture, environment, territory and landscape are conceived as inseparable parts of a concept of "sustainable" development of the territory.

Keywords: Architecture, Sustainability, Alps

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Sustainability Science in Action: insights from the case study "Bioenergy and sustainability in Africa"

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Abstract: Over the last decade Sustainability Science emerged as an interdisciplinary and innovative field of investigation attempting to conduct problem-driven and solution-oriented research that links knowledge to action (Cash 2003, Clark 2007, van Kerkhoff and Lebel 2006). Based, inter alia, on use-inspired basic research, post-normal and mode-2 concepts (Stokes 1997; Funtowicz and Ravetz 1993; Gibbons et al. 1994) that employ corresponding research practices, such as transdisciplinary, community-based, or participatory approaches, this emerging field aspires to combine the dual objectives of attaining better understanding of complex human-nature systems and the causality links within sustainability problems, while generating actionable knowledge for feasible, effective, and efficient solution options for sustainability challenges, incorporating knowledge from outside academia, and dealing with different values and political interests. Despite promising accomplishments with respect to its descriptive-analytical function (achieving better understanding of complex sustainability problems), there remain several challenges to comply with its transformational function. Transformational sustainability research, foresees a new role for scientists: they no longer "only" analyze sustainability issues, but, rather, need to immerse themselves into decision processes that are embedded in societal transition processes and build socially robust knowledge—with necessary changes in research modes, incentive structures, and reward systems. The presented case-study on "Bioenergy and Sustainability in Africa" is an opportunity to reflect on the accomplishments and pitfalls of current sustainability science research, as well as critical factors such as collaborative efforts between science and society, institutional contexts, as well as power and politics in sustainability science. The case study is structured along three parts. The first one characterizes the sustainability challenge addressed (complex and interrelated problem of limited access to energy sources, lack of livelihood opportunities, and environmental degradation in rural areas in Africa), cutting across multiple social sectors as well as different academic disciplines. The next one outlines the bioenergy option as possible socio-technical solution (realized and potential) including cultural, technological, behavioral, political, and other opportunities – their effectiveness and potential side effects. Finally the third part presents insights on how to improve the practice and outcomes of sustainability science with issues to consider when moving forward toward mitigating or resolving the sustainability challenge characterized.

Keywords: Sustainability science, Transformational sustainability research, Problem-driven solution-oriented research, Bioenergy

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Barriers and drivers to Smart Home acceptance and diffusion in Italy

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Abstract: The present work summarizes the major results for Italy of the research project "Consumer preferences for smart homes: a comparative study between the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy" funded by E.ON SE within the 2012 E.ON International Research Initiative on the topic "Smart Home a New Customer Relationship with Energy". The aim of the project was to understand and analyze cross-country and within-country differences and similarities in the attitude and perceptions of potential users/consumers of Smart Home technologies and related services. From a methodological point of view, the project consisted of several phases: literature review, expert interviews, public workshops with focus groups, and country-specific data analysis. The semi-structured interviews with selected experts from different fields (engineers, architects, energy experts, etc.) allowed defining the smart home concept, the most relevant functions of smart home related technologies, and the most challenging issues to their widespread diffusion. This information, completed by literature review, was used as background material in public deliberative workshops and focus groups with consumers selected on the basis of their living context (large versus small city) and family type (defined as a combination of age and presence of children at home). The interactive setting of the focus groups allowed identifying the major drivers and barriers to the adoption and use of innovative technologies for smart homes. In the case of Italy, the three most relevant issues concern: the importance of reducing energy consumption and the resulting impact of current lifestyle on the environment; the ageing of the population and the way smart home technologies might improve the quality of life by supporting daily activities; the characteristics of the residential building stock, in terms of age, physical structure and current energy performance, and the possibility of an effective integration of smart home technologies into existing buildings. The results of the study might prove useful in supporting the design of effective consumer-oriented information and communication strategies, from both a policymaker and an energy services supplier perspective.

Keywords: Smart technology, Efficiency energy, Consumer, Social acceptance

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Carbon trading Dogma. Theoretical assumptions and practical implications of global carbon markets

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Abstract: The paper presents two interrelated sections. In the first, global carbon markets are historically contextualized, analytically described and politically articulated against the background of a twofold hypothesis: a) the process of progressive marketization of climate change occurs in connection with the emergence of a new modality of value production (which can be generically defined as 'cognitive capitalism'); b) the governance of contemporary circuits of valorization tends to be located within the financial sphere and poses a constitutive and ongoing uncertainty/instability as a necessary condition for their reproduction. Such a twofold hypothesis is tested in the second part of the paper, with specific reference to the Clean Development Mechanism – as established by the Kyoto Protocol. In particular, the analysis will focus on the carbon commodities enacted by the Protocol, which is to say the Certified Emission Reductions. The argument advanced by the paper is twofold: a) such commodities depend on an instrumental use of theoretical innovation ceaselessly produced by climate science; b) the wealth creation activated by these commodities almost entirely occurs within the space defined by financial markets. Overall, the paper aims at demonstrating how the value produced in global carbon markets exclusively rests on the social actors' arbitrary acceptance of the carbon trading dogma, namely the assertion – empirically inconsistent as much as impossible to be accounted for – that only market agents can efficiently tackle the critical issues raised by global warming.

Keywords: Global carbon markets; Carbon commodities, Marketization of climate change

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Expertise and Territorial Conflicts: the case of Susa Valley

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Abstract: Zoning a territory in terms of its future use, especially in the presence of large-scale works plans, involves many actors. Representations of territory, development models, interests, different and divergent projects are facing each other: what is perceived as an opportunity by someone may be identified as a risk or an undesirable use of a space by someone else. Decision-making processes develop in uncertain conditions, characterised by unpredictability of outcomes and developments of the adopted options. Conversely, decision-makers have more and more recourse to technical-scientific knowledge hoping, often in vain, to make their decisions more definite, thanks to a contribution deemed objective and neutral because grounded on data. Scholarly literature highlights that involving expert knowledge in territorial conflicts does not automatically lead to their resolution: it might even foster the conflict by reinforcing in all the parties the certainty of holding “the truth”. The article analyses how the expertise affects the transformation of the conflict, by conditioning the language, the actors’ arguments and the arenas where the conflict develops. Far from solving the controversies, the expertise opens new rooms for debate and conflict, characterised by actors, logics, reasons, objectives and ways that are different from the ones marking out the political fight. The analysis is based on the direct observation of the main Italian territorial conflict, connected to the Turin-Lyon railway, bi-national project within the Trans European Network (TEN-T), involving a broad and multi-level policy network. The importance of the production of counter-expertise, elaborated by the experts of the opposition movement, and the activity of technical alphabetisation of the citizenship they promoted in order to spread and share the findings of their researches are hereby presented. The article reflects upon how this transfer of technical competences to the population and to the involved local administrators could be a relevant factor in the transformation, even partial, of the conflict and in the creation of debate spaces.

Keywords: Territorial conflict, Susa Valley high-speed railway, Large-scale works

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Communication and expertise in the social conflict against big infrastructures: the case of the High-Speed Train (TAV) in Susa Valley

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Abstract: The role of expertise in the case of the High-Speed Train (TAV) in the Val di Susa area (near Torino, Italy) is the focus of this work. Within a wide range of alternatives, mass media communication is taken as a key variable to look into the case study: how media cover expertise and technoscientific issue, and what kind of "expert" emerges from the media coverage. To answer these questions, a content analysis of three Italian national newspapers (Repubblica, Corriere della Sera, La Stampa) is carried out, from the dawn of the issue (1989) to present time. The study takes as a basis a recent international literature on Science, Politics and Society (Pielke 2005, 2007; Pellizzoni 2011; Jasanoff 2005) trying to apply the concepts of "scientization of policy" and "politicization of policy" to the case of the Italian TAV. Results show that the case study lacks the role of an "honest broker", which is completely absent in the media coverage (probably due to a "real" absence in the decision-making process); moreover, media narrations are full of what could be called "pseudo-expertise" figures, people who act as experts (sharing and explaining technical issues and data) without their CV having any appropriate skill or competence from a techno-scientific point of view. They are mostly economic or financial stakeholders or, in other cases, local or national opinion leaders.

Keywords: Expertise, High-Speed Train, Communication
Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

Renewable resources: between a structuralist and a narrative approach

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Abstract: Our contribute will face the issue of renewable resources, as it meets consumption styles, the economic crisis and environmental threats. On this purpose we will start from the concept of structure and the structuralist approach in sociological science, until some studies of Michel Godet, in order to find, in a global vision, the fundamental variables of the phenomenon, read in their interrelations as well. Together with this, our work will focus on a narrative dimension, aimed at exploring the possibility of telling whether the phenomenon through stories or the history of the phenomenon. This use of words is meant to leave a mark and educate ecologically, and also to advantage a formative and an emotional dimension. To sum up, this means telling not only stories of other people and of different times, but also what is around our life. Starting from the idea that environmental troubles, even if given by objective conditions, are tightly connected to their interpretations, our work is willing to show how, by combining the structural approach and the narrative one, it is possible to find out causes and effects that can justify or hinder the diffusion of renewable resources in the light of different contexts, relationships, past traditions, present objectives and changes, aspirations for the future. The presuppositions and the objectives of our analysis are, thus, combining data and sources, taking the opportunities of the structuralist approach, while opening, at the same time, to a narrative approach, as it emerges from a careful examination of the intellectual biography of an influential representative of structural-functionalism such as Robert K. Merton, who has often been wrongly interpreted and hastily defined as an old functionalist.

Keywords: Renewable sources, Structural analysis, Narrative approach

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledge

The sustainable living: technological and production innovation in the construction process devoted to green building

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Abstract: The aim of the submitted contribution is to analyze the innovative dynamics following the increasing industrialization of the construction processes devoted to "green building", which is aimed to the building energy self-sufficiency, the reduction in the environmental impacts of production processes, the activation of sustainable local supply chains and the creation of new skilled jobs. In particular, in the sustainable construction field, industrialization involves:

- a process of technological innovation to ensure the most virtuous energy performance and environmental sustainability;
- the optimization of planning and production processes in terms of mechanization and automation;
- the interaction between building design, production planning and construction;
- a more rational work organization all through the different stages of the production cycle.

The transformations of the building system considered in the study concern both the construction of new buildings for residential use, and the restoring, preserving, restructuring and modernizing of the existing ones. The research, based on both the analysis of sector policies, and the current national and international literature on the subject, features case studies of leading companies in the field of sustainable innovation in the construction industry. Its first results will be shown here. In particular, by means of the case studies analysis, there will be a thorough examination of the theme of transformations induced by the processes of turning the construction system concerning work into a "green" direction, in terms of development of skills and competencies to support the creation of a quality innovation chain. This will lead to show how technological and production innovation in the field of innovative sustainability is closely linked to that relating to the qualification of human capital.

Keywords: Green building, Sustainable innovation, Green job

Work Session: Environment and Expert Knowledges

Work Session: *Environment and Territory* **ROOM T-3**

Chairs:

Enrico Maria Tacchi (Catholic University of Sacred Heart - Milan)
Ivano Scotti (University of Naples "Federico II")

Contributions		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>
1 Alice Brombin	University of Padova	<i>Sustainable communal living. Ecovillages: new ways to live together</i>
2 Silvia Bruzzone José-Frédéric Déroubaix Veronica Mitroi Brigitte Vinçon-Leite	LEESU-ENPC, Paritech (France)	<i>When biodiversity meets water infrastructures</i>
3 Alessandro Caramis	"Sapienza" – University of Rome	<i>Ecological transition. The Capannori case history: a model of sustainability local development</i>
4 Giovanni Carrosio	University of Trieste	<i>Energy production or energy saving? District heating and energy retrofit in the Italian cities</i>
5 Matteo Colleoni Nunzia Borrelli	University of Milano – Bicocca	<i>The uses and perceptions of public space in Italian cities. Findings from a national survey</i>
6 Eleonora Guadagno	Migrinter/CNRS Université de Poitiers (France)	<i>Environmentally induced displacement: vulnerability and mobility in Southern Italy. The cases of Sarno and Cerzeto</i>
7 Monica Cariola Elena Pagliarino Valentina Moiso	CNR-CERIS	<i>From waste to value added: the construction of chains of sustainable textiles and the case of rustic wool</i>
8 Marco Pitzalis Filippo Zerilli	University of Cagliari	<i>"The unaware landscaper": Sheep herders, environmental issues and reconversion strategies</i>
9 Enrico Maria Tacchi	Catholic University of the Sacred Heart - Brescia	<i>The use and the waste of soil in food production and distribution</i>
10 Anna Zollo	University of A Coruña (Spain)	<i>Projected and perceived image of a touristic and rural oriented area</i>

Sustainable communal living. Ecovillages: new ways to live together

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Abstract: In modern society, there are several social movements that try to get control of the cultural resources that are in contrast to the tendency of large-scale standardized food production. These ethical and political aspects of consumption gain a high symbolic value. Among these, the ecovillage movement seeks to regenerate the social and natural environments through a communal living, that is considered the best way to curb the disruptive tendencies of contemporary society. The research aims to analyze the self-sufficient food production practices of some Italian ecovillages advancing the hypothesis that these practices contribute not only to define a particular food style, but a life style characterized by a new politico-aesthetics in which pleasure, conviviality and restoring relationships of trust and sharing become essential in the pursuit of personal satisfaction and in the construction of taste, following a process of re-naturalization of the individual and the environment. Ecovillages are intentional and experimental communities that embrace the concept of environmental sustainability declined in daily practice through the concept of green consumption that is considered the best response to the global ecological crisis and the main indicator of an ecological identity. The environmental ecology is pursued primarily with self-sufficiency food production and alternative farming methods, such as permaculture and organic or biodynamic farming practices, in order to achieve a sustainable food style. Moreover, the use of these methods represents a way to criticize the economic logic of equivalent exchange preferring instead the gift culture and the establishment of relations of reciprocity and solidarity on a small scale, that involve also the sphere of hospitality. These local communities are able to build networks in the territories that lead to a rational and pragmatic action, both in relation to the way of eating and the use of products, and by interacting with related networks, such as GAS groups of joint purchasing. The research is based on empirical analysis. Qualitative methodology is utilized, involving a period of field work and participant observation and collecting oral narratives from people involved in alternative practices of food production and consumption.

Keywords: Eco villages, Food self-sufficiency, Sustainability

Work Session: Environment and Territory

When biodiversity meets water infrastructures

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Abstract: What are the socio-political conditions and governance arrangements that allow an urban infrastructure to be recognized as a "green" or environmentally-friendly infrastructure? This contribution is based on three case studies of "water infrastructure" built in peri-urban areas and upstream of the Seine basin in order to accomplish different functions: flood protection, water supply, land-use planning. These cases are the lake of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, one of the largest artificial lakes in the region of Ile -de -France; the Lake de la Forêt d'Orient, one of the four dams that protect Paris from the flooding of the river Seine, and finally the case of La Bassée, a project of water storage currently under consideration for the mitigation of flood risk and the strengthening of the defense system of the French capital. Over time, these infrastructures have been interested by different processes of mobilization (by associations for the defense of nature or by researchers) in order to recognize and enhance the ecological functions of these infrastructures, in addition to those for which they were originally intended. However, this recognition appears to be problematic and is often a matter of controversy between "environmentalists", on the one hand, and land managers on the other. The reasons for the conflict often refer to the superposition of different uses (water level as a function of the different uses, water quality, safety) and geographies and management (district, city, river basin, blue and green corridors, aquifers). The cross-reading of the three cases suggests that "eco-innovation" – meant as transition from water infrastructures to "green" water infrastructures – consists in generating new goals and new content from and in connection with the dynamics of a pre-existing territory rather than providing pre-formulated and ready-made "green solutions" for a given territory.

Keywords: Ecologization, Water infrastructure, Innovative practice
Work Session: Environment and Territory

Ecological transition. The Capannori case history: a model of sustainability local development

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Abstract: Nowadays local development policies has in the sustainability (social, ecological and economic dimension) the framework of their planning. In the last ten years a little town of 45.000 habitats in Tuscany, Capannori, has become a leader of best practices in the environmental sectors and at the same time a laboratory of projects that link socio-economic development and environment valorization. This set of best practices and experiences have leaden Capannori to become a "tourist"destination for administrators, citizens, business associations and activists in order to import practices and policies in their respective territories. The contribution shows a social research promoted by the Faculty of Sociology (Coris-Sapienza). The research aims to investigate the ways in which the City of Capannori has become, in less than a decade, an example of sustainable local development both at national and European level. The questions research are: can environmental policies become a trigger of local development? What is the role played by the territory for making easy this development model? What declinations takes sustainability at the local level according to the main theories of environmental economics and ecological economics? From the empirical output emerging by desk analysis and field survey with interviews, the research shows the territorial factors that has made easy Capannori in its process of development and the circumstances in which it is possible to replace the model in the other contexts taking into account their local peculiarities.

Keywords: Sustainability, Local development, Territory

Work Session: Environment and Territory

Energy production or energy saving? District heating and energy retrofit in the Italian cities

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Abstract: The houses contribute significantly to the total energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases. In Italy, buildings energy consumption represented 40% of final energy consumption in 2010, of which approximately 24% for residential buildings and 16% for the tertiary sector (Eurostat, 2011). CO₂ emissions in the residential sector contributes to 25%, combining direct and indirect end-use greenhouse gas emissions from energy use (EEA, 2011). Upgrading the energy efficiency of existing buildings could give a strong boost to the reduction of energy consumption and CO₂ emissions. Suffice it to say that 70% of the housing stock in Italy - in total there are about 11 million and 700 thousand dwellings - it was built before 1973 (Istat, 2011), when for the first time a law was enacted for energy efficiency in the building sector. In addition, the rate of replacement of the existing stock of housing, through demolition and reconstruction, it is definitely less than 1% per year (Ance, 2012) and the newbuilding market has been in crisis from many years. From 2008 to 2012, investment in new housing fell by 47% (Ance, 2012). If we consider the total housing census - even those built with increasingly stringent efficiency criteria - energy consumption per square meter is much higher than the European average. On average, Italian dwellings consuming 180 kWh / sqm per year, compared to 160 in Spain and 150 in France. The margins of improvement are therefore very wide. The decision to invest in energy renovation of existing buildings should then lead to a situation in which various issues reach a positive solution: the environmental pressure of the residential sector decreases - both in terms of emissions and consumption of soil -, new opportunities arise to counter the crisis of constructions; improves comfort in homes, giving residents a chance to save on energy bills. Although now many policies at Community (Baek and Park, 2012) and national level (Berardi, 2013) push for energy upgrading the existing housing stock, the sector continues to be sluggish (Pelenur and Cruickshank, 2012). The spread of single partial retrofits, as a result of incentive policies, fails to generate a critical mass capable of structuring a real organizational field, and to forge systemic refurbishment interventions of entire inhabited areas. The main destination of the tax deduction of 55% to the interventions of replacement of windows and the use of the instrument for partial and non-systemic actions (ENEA, 2012), it is an example of the fragmentation of the field. This paper aims to investigate the dimensions that affect the critical phase in which the energy retrofit sector is and to identify what are the mechanisms that generate virtuous circles able to promote retrofits on a larger scale than a single dwelling. We refer to energy refurbishment of medium-large size for which it was necessary to activate mechanisms (decision-making, financial, regulatory) involving large set of homeowners, professionals, businesses, organizations and institutions. After a literature review, from which a series of problem will emerge, we will outline a theoretical framework to study the diffusion processes of retrofit practices in two cities. The selected cases refer to medium-large energy retrofits, which have aimed to affect many homes in an organic way. The cases will be described and compared, through a synoptic grid, in order to identify positive and negative constants. Finally, moving from the case studies, some critical elements are highlighted and recommendations for the future development of retrofit policies are made.

Keywords: District heating, Technological lock-in, Energy efficiency

Work Session: Environment and Territory

The uses and perceptions of public space in Italian cities. Findings from a national survey

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Abstract: The public character of urban space is always associated with attributes inspired by the principles of freedom, equality and social participation. These principles, as it is known, refer to ideal models of society characterized by the openness of spaces, the heterogeneity of functions, the integration of social groups and the accessibility of resources. In the national and international scientific debate concerning the meanings of public space in the contemporary cities, it is increasingly underlined that nowadays the transformation processes of the cities, located in the western countries, are reducing the attributes quoted above and, as consequence, it is more and more complicated for citizens to individualize spaces for public uses and to develop and share a common territorial sense of belonging. Moreover, such processes of public spaces transformation (strictly interconnected with privatization, functional specialization, segregation and colonization of urban spaces) concern above all the biggest cities, localized in the richest and/or metropolitan areas of the world. This paper presents the findings of a national survey carried out in 2012 in the context of PRIN program 2009 (title of Prin program is "Public Spaces, Mobile Populations and Processes of Urban Reorganization"¹). Analysis was made on the random sample of 1800 cases, stratified for socio-demographic characteristics, dimensions of cities in terms of population size (the cities with more than 500.000 inhabitants were classified as big cities; the cities with a number of inhabitants that come from 100.000 to 500.000 were categorized as medium cities) and geographical localization (cities located in North –West of Italy, North –East of Italy, Centre of Italy, South of Italy and Isles). Conducting telephone surveys and using Likert scale, it was possible to collect information about the presence and the consistency of public space transformation processes in the neighborhoods of cities where respondents live. Both the construction of an index for measuring public space transformation/restriction and the multivariate analysis of the index values have permitted, in the end, to analyze the relationships among socio-demographic condition, urban dimension, geographical localization and judgments of respondents.

Keywords: Public space, Urban dimension, Geographical localization, Urban transformation processes, Neighborhoods, Psychometric scale.

Work Session: Environment and Territory

¹ The principal investigator of PRIN - National Research of program - 2009 was Professor Mazzette from University of Sassari. The scientific group was composed by 5 local units belonging to Universities of Turin, Milan Bicocca, Genoa, Bologna, Perugia, Bari.

Environmentally induced displacement: vulnerability and mobility in Southern Italy. The cases of Sarno and Cerzeto

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Abstract: Environmental degradation has severe consequences on the availability of natural resources and may create a huge pressure on human communities security and vulnerability (IPCC; 2007): since globalisation has been characterised by an unequal economic development, so, environmental degradation, augmented by environmental degradation, that directly links with the economic growth and the industrialisation jeopardises the lives of the most vulnerable peoples. For this reason one can recognise that the degradation of the environment is socially and spatially constructed. I will provide a comparative analysis of human displacements in Italy, in the cases of Sarno (1998) and Cerzeto (2005) in order to demonstrate how also in Northern countries, catastrophes provoke threats to human health and mobility, and damage to economic sectors such as energy, transport, forestry, agriculture, and tourism (Stern; 2006 and 2008). Thus, the objective of this article is to understand which are the links that connect environmental degradation and human displacements. Moreover, it aims to analyse the definition of the this phenomenon, trying to deconstruct the mainstream point of view.

Keywords: Environmental degradation, Migrations, Landslides

Work Session: Environment and Territories

From waste to value added: the construction of chains of sustainable textiles and the case of rustic wool

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Abstract: The article presents a particular case of sustainable innovation applied to the textile industry: the use of local rustic wool for creation of clothing. This kind of wool is now discarded with high environmental costs or exported at very low price, because it constitute a waste of the systems of production of meat or milk and dairy sheep. In recent years, however, the use of this wool for creation of clothing with high intrinsic value is promoted, structuring a production process with a short chain keeping together artisan knowledge and product innovations aimed at improving social and environmental impact. This phenomenon is supported by national and European funding for recovery of traditional techniques in the textile industry as a tool to promote opportunities for women in agro-business and for local development. These projects, which are referred to the EC Green Paper on entrepreneurship for reducing gap between urban and rural areas in terms of work, promote training courses and networking between operators and aim to introduce innovation and environmental sustainability in the manufacturing sectors. They consist of active labour market policies aimed at supporting a high way to rural development and to empowerment of operators in agriculture, crafts and textiles sector. Another factor supporting the creation of those textile supply chains is a renewed interest in the topic of "sustainability" in fashion field with growing attention to local, handcrafted and "natural" products not only along traditional channels of critical consumption but also in ones with exclusive character such as tailoring and couture houses. Specifically, objective of this paper is mapping these realities in Italy, with particular attention to two aspects: a) how concept of environmental, social and economic sustainability is declined, in relation to entire supply chain of textile, from breeding to creation of the garments b) possible target market, looking at both segments of critical consumption and distinctive practices in the areas of high fashion. Empirical material was collected through interviews with operators, focus-groups with operators and consumers and a questionnaire directed to consumers, administered during events and on-line with involvement of specific mailing lists and specialized sites. The paper is between activities of National Research Council on "Chain of sustainable textiles - Phase II", and in particular is supported by work of a group based at the CNR-CERIS of Moncalieri (TO).

keywords: Sustainable innovation, Sustainable fashion, Rural development

Work Session: Environment and Territory

"The unaware landscaper": Sheep herders, environmental issues and reconversion strategies

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Abstract: Drawing on fieldwork conducted within 'Movimento Pastori Sardi', a social movement of sheep herders mobilizing to affirm their political agency, this paper explores the rhetoric and economic strategies they adopt in order to face the challenges disclosed under neoliberal globalization. The paper will focus first upon the image of the "unaware landscaper" (il giardiniere inconsapevole) a notion elaborated by Felice Floris, the leader of the shepherds social movement, in order to redefine shepherds' identity and social role. In fact, this notion refers to the widespread idea that beyond the simple production of milk, sheep herders are also producers of environmental values and act as custodians of the countryside. Also, following van der Ploeg's idea of "repeasantization" (2009) we suggest that a similar process of "repastoralization" concerns a growing number of Sardinian milk farms and producers. Different individual and collective strategies of reconversion will be considered and analyzed. For instance, while some milk producer reconvert their farms within the tourist sector (creating agriturismo) others develop programs with specific educational purposes (fattorie didattiche). In many cases such farmers cease delivering their milk to social cooperatives or agroindustrial cheese making factories and seek to "close the production chain" within their own farm. Actually some milk producers drastically reduce their cattle and their productivity in order to produce a small quantity of cheese and meat to be sold by way of informal (i.e. black market) transactions. Drawing on these and other examples the paper theoretically aims to reconcile the perspective emphasizing the relations of structural domination of the economic field (Bourdieu 2000) with ethnographic insights into the creative strategies of social agents (Herzfeld 2003).

Keywords: Peasantization, Repeasantization, Dairy industry
Work Session: Environment and Territory

The use and the waste of soil in food production and distribution

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Abstract: The cities often act as magnets that absorb large economic and human resources of the territory, through a "development" that generates waste of land and waste of food. The situation may worsen in the future, in view of further worldwide concentration of population in cities. However, the awareness of the scarcity of land resources is growing, and agricultural soil begins to be considered as a "common good". For instance, in view of the Universal Exhibition 2015 in Milan (on the theme "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life"), these concerns have increased in public opinion and also in the recent territorial legislation of Lombardy, where a high level of development is associated with huge consumption of soil. As for agricultural production, there is talk today of "urban agriculture", that is new social practices, such as public vegetable gardens managed by the inhabitants for their needs and with the approval of local authorities. In this context of scarcity of soil, are well known possible side effects of interventions even inspired by the sustainability (production of biofuels, solar panels). As for the food distribution, we can criticize the long distance supply, favored by the development of global trade and transportation means. The interest for distribution solutions that reduce the energy content embedded in the transport and storage of food is growing: the "short chain" proposal aims to put farmers in direct relation with consumers, and the movement "zero km" invites to consume local food. We can also notice alternative experiences to the long-distance distribution of food, such as using spaces on the roofs of buildings, or empty lots among urban blocks, or open spaces among road junctions. Finally, the so-called "vertical farms" or "greenhouse skyscrapers" can be built. On the educational level, the associated production, distribution and consumption of local foods can encourage participation, co-responsibility and conviviality. A critical issue is the chance to transfer these experiences from small towns to big cities. However, large room for improvement are still available to reduce food waste, as an integral part of strategies for a "zero waste" way of life.

Keywords: Land Use, Food, Sustainability

Work Session: Environment and Territories

Projected and perceived image of a touristic and rural oriented area

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Abstract: Between environment and tourism there is a two-way relationship: as Turry said, an area could be influenced if there is a lack of tourism at the same time if there is tourism that could damage it. Therefore the possible direction is the sustainable tourism in order to "sustain the quality, the quantity and the productivity of natural and human resources' system, respecting and accommodating their dynamic (Prosser 1994: 31-32). This is achievable only if we check the projected and perceived image for an area. This survey is necessary above all for rural areas.

Work Session: Environment and Territory

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Contributions		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>
1 Giuseppe Caridi	"Mediterranean" University of Reggio Calabria	<i>Environmental resources as common goods. For a different idea of soil</i>
2 Federica Colucci Patrizia Menegoni Claudia Trotta Riccardo Guarini	ENEA ENEA University of Palermo Forum Plinianum	<i>Communicating biodiversity: heritage and common good to be enhanced and preserved. The INN2000 project's experience in Basilicata - Intesa Natura 2000: nature values and heritages</i>
3 Alessandra Landi	University of Bologna	<i>Transition Towns experience: local practices for a sustainable development</i>

Environmental resources as common goods. For a different idea of soil

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Abstract: For nearly three decades, in the scientific debate nationally and internationally, we are witnessing a growing focus on the issue of environmental resources, and by extension to the interpretation in strategic terms of their access, control, use and reproduction. Although it is clear that the lack of protection, fair distribution, rational use of environmental resources is functional to a particular model of productive economical and financial development that is aimed at reducing their "essence" to mere passive elements (trivial goods), too often the approaches which emerge, seem to develop in the activity of critical reflection avoiding to ask this basic question and, therefore, they renounce all the objectives aiming to undermine the processes that have contributed to create it. Just in this perspective a useful one to work should put at the core of the elaborations and practices a basic point of view: to conceive the environmental resources as common goods. Common goods are an instance which, although "technically amorphous" should be a central issue in the debate about the "destinies" of the disciplines that deal with the environment and, more generally, new paradigms for a genuinely aware and self-determined society. This perspective aimed at intending environmental resources as common good enables us to activate a dynamic targeted to take the soil away from the market logics have caused, in the last few decades, not only an inexorable and progressive cannibalization, but also a complete expropriation of the mean of "collective". This involves to emphasize relations of proximity between inhabitants and local resources, rebuild identity backgrounds, highlight the constitutive and ethic value of social relations and solidarity, working to reaffirm a collective planning which can re-define the future of one's own work and living.

Keywords: Commons, Environmental resources

Work Session: Poster (Environment and Commons)

Communicating biodiversity: heritage and common good to be enhanced and preserved. The INN2000 project's experience in Basilicata - Intesa Natura 2000: nature values and heritages.

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Abstract: Communication is a human beings natural attitude. It is a fundamental need of humans. But communication is essential not only for individuals but also for all organizations which live in societies and therefore need to communicate, interact, share information with other people and organizations. Natura 2000 network (RN2000) is an European network of nature protection areas aimed at assuring the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It may be considered an organization itself since it interacts with the socio-economic system, made both by individuals and by other organizations which live together in the same territory and in the neighboring areas. Communication is a strategic task also for RN2000 allowing it to: a) survive while maintaining the balance of ecosystems; b) protect itself from incompatible and unsustainable use c) obtain resources by becoming appealing for touristic, cultural, economic and recreational activities d) expand itself by promoting social, economic and cultural integration. RN2000, "place" of biodiversity conservation and evolution, is a value not only for nature conservation but also for territory protection and development. But it's necessary to be aware of this value in order for all organizations which living in society need to communicate to recognize, manage, and protect it and to be willing, as citizens, to make "sacrifices" in terms of lifestyle changes, land use, management of productive activities. Nature conservation is the first step for territory management and for the preservation of a unique good, a common good that affects everyone: biodiversity. These reflections are the foundations of INN2000, a communication project for the promotion of the "value" of the RN2000 natural areas of Basilicata. The project was granted by the Basilicata Region and carried out by ENEA and Forum Plinianum.

Keywords: Communication, Nature 2000 Network, Biodiversity

Work Session: Poster (Environment and Commons)

Transition Towns experience: local practices for a sustainable development

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Abstract: The aim of this contribution is Transition Towns movement, experiments in the re-location of resources on a micro scale, currently encompassing more than a thousand initiatives on a global scale. The goal of Transition Towns is to build resilient communities putting in place local practices aimed at environmental, food and energy sustainability, i.e. growing vegetables in urban context, self-production of energy and the use of complementary local currency. Such grassroots initiatives may represent significant catalysts in the spread of sustainable lifestyles in micro contexts such as urban neighborhoods and, at the same time, the virtuous circle of relations triggered by Transition initiatives can become the object of a progressive instrumental attention from the political world: sustainability projects linked to the local community can encourage civil society awareness for environmental issues, mobilizing local resources, knowledge and social capital supporting local governments in building a sustainable development and a socio-environmental responsibility, also according to increasing top-down environmental targets and prescriptions.

Keywords: Transition Towns, Re-localization, Sustainability

Work Session: Poster (Environment and Politics)