

Cultural Legitimacy and the International Law
and Policy on Climate Change
International Interdisciplinary Seminar

University of Surrey
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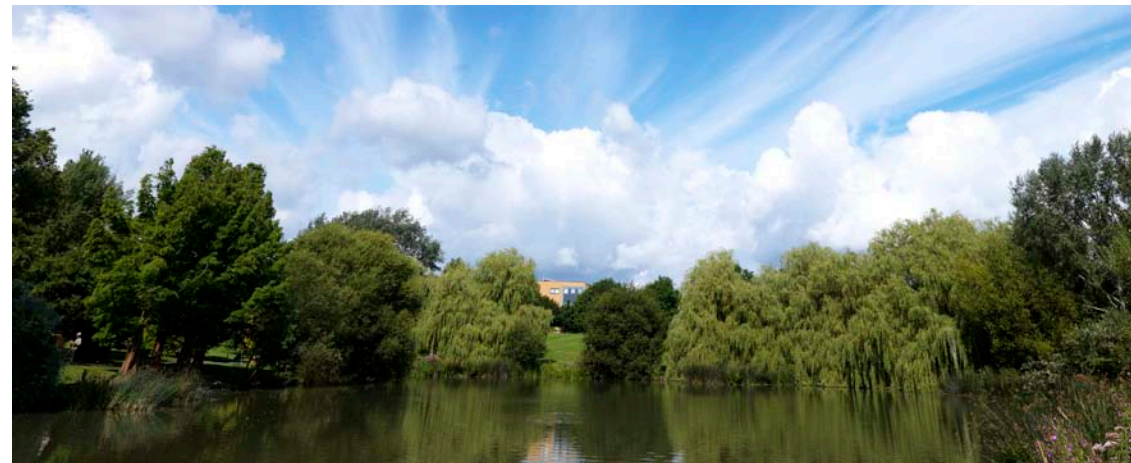
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Introduction

Climate change poses fundamental and varied challenges to all communities across the globe. The adaptation and mitigation strategies proposed by governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are likely to require radical and fundamental shifts in socio-political structures, technological and economic systems, organisational forms, and modes of regulation. The sheer volume of law and policy emanating from the international level makes it uncertain which type of regulatory or policy framework is likely to have a positive impact. The success or failure of proposed measures will depend on their acceptability within the local constituencies within which they are sought to be applied. Therefore there is an urgent need to better comprehend and theorise the role of cultural legitimacy in the choice and effectiveness of international legal and policy interventions aimed at tackling the impact of climate change.

The seminar brings together experts from around the world from different disciplines to discuss the various challenges. It seeks to contribute to research on the international law and policy of climate change by focusing on the issue of cultural legitimacy. Beginning from the premise that legitimacy critiques of international climate change regulation have the capacity to positively influence policy trends and legal choices, the seminar will showcase innovative ideas from across the disciplines and investigate the link between the efficacy of international legal and policy mechanisms on climate change and cultural legitimacy or local acceptance.

This seminar is organised by the Surrey International Law Centre (SILC).



8.30 - 9am Registration

9.15 – 10.15 Plenary Session

Welcome Dr Regina Rauxloh and Dr Thoko Kaime, *University of Surrey*

Prof Beth Savan, *University of Toronto*

The role of behaviour change programs in building persistent new habits, enduring social norms and an institutional culture of sustainability

Dr Kirk Junker, *Universität Köln*

Climate Change Action “Got ‘tween the Lawful Sheets”

10.15 – 11.15 Session 1: Society and Governance

Chair: Professor Rosalind Malcolm, *University of Surrey*

Dr Carl Dalhammar & Lucy Brown, *University of Lund*

Voluntary social movements and sufficiency policies for climate change adaptation

Mr Pravin Jeyaraj, *University of Westminster*

Incentives – disrupting the macro-family of society, state and environment

Prof Margot Hurlbert, *University of Regina*

Perceptions of climate risk in the South Saskatchewan River Basin

11.15 – 11.45 Coffee Break

11.45 – 12.45 Session 2 : Comparative Studies on Responses to Climate Change

Chair: Professor Alison Clarke, *University of Surrey*

Ms Ju Youn Kang, *Korea Climate Change Adaptation Centre*

Comparing two adaptation coordinating agencies: Role of value in climate change adaptation governance

Ms Jenni Kaupila, *UN Association of Finland*

Transnational advocacy networks in international climate policy: the challenge of raising the voices of the marginalized in an effective way without compromising the legitimacy

Dr Thoko Kaime, *University of Surrey*

Cultural legitimacy and the definition of regulatory responses to climate change

12.45 – 1345 Lunch

13.45 – 14.30 Plenary Session

Dr Michael Dorsey, *Dartmouth College*

Climate Justice: The Nature(s) of Counter-hegemonic Climate Praxis

Mr Felix Dodds, *Stakeholder Forum*

TBC

14.30 – 15.30 Session 3: Local communities and Indigenous Peoples

Chair: Professor Margot Hurlbert, *University of Regina*

Dr Xiao Recio-Blanco, *Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas Mexico*

Community collaboration and the improvement of fisheries’ management and governance: the case of South Baja California

Ms C Chinweze, *Chemtek Associates*

Community-based forestry management and culture in climate change issues-A study of the Umuatulu-Umueri community in Nigeria

Ms Carola Betzold & Anaïd Flesken, *Centre for Comparative and International Studies, ETH Zurich*

Indigenous Peoples in International Environmental Politics: Evidence from Climate Change and Biodiversity

15.30 – 16.00 Coffee Break

16.00 – 17.00 Session 4: Science and Technology

Chair: Dr Kirk Junker, *Universität Köln*

Dr M Burcu Silaydin Aydın, *Dokuz Eylül University*

Land use planning as a tool of enhancing cultural legitimacy on climate change: The case study of Turkey

Ms Denise Margaret Matias, *Germanwatch e.V*

Electric public transport in Puerto Princesa City: local government cooperation with NGOs.

Dr Scott Hardy, *McDaniel College*

Institutional Rules in Action: A Multi-Level Analysis of Costa Rica’s PES Program, Environmental Policy and Science

17.00 – 17.45 Round Table Discussion and Closing

Chairs: Professor Beth Savan, *University of Toronto* and Dr Thoko Kaime *University of Surrey*

Dr Scott Hardy, *McDaniel College*

Dr Xiao Recio-Blanco, *Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas Mexico*

Ms Jenni Kaupila, *UN Association of Finland*

Prof Margot Hurlbert, *University of Regina*

19.00 Conference Dinner

Mr Felix Dodds

Stakeholder Forum

Felix Dodds is Executive Director of Stakeholder Forum who in the UNFCCC coordinate with the Stockholm International Water Institute and the Water and Climate Coalition. He will explain how the Water and Climate Coalition approached getting water on to the climate agenda.

Dr Michael Dorsey

Dartmouth College

Climate Justice: The Nature(s) of Counter-hegemonic Climate Praxis

'Climate Justice' (CJ) is the name of and demand from new, unfolding multilateral social movements that best fuse a variety of progressive political-economic and political-ecological currents to combat the most serious threat humanity and most other species face in the 21st century. The time is opportune to dissect the socio-cultural basis of knowledge production and resistance formation against hegemonic climate policy making. One reason is the ongoing fracturing of elite power – including acquiescence by large environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - in era of extreme global state-failure and market-failure. The inability of global elite actors to solve major environmental, geopolitical, social and economic problems puts added emphasis on the need for a CJ philosophy and ideology, principles, strategies and tactics. One challenge along that route is to establish the most appropriate CJ narratives (since a few are contraindicative to core CJ traditions), what gaps exist in potential CJ constituencies, and which alliances are moving CJ politics forward. This is done, in part, through case studies that illustrate approaches to climate injustice spanning campaigns and institutional critique.

Professor Dr Kirk W. Junker

Universität Köln

Climate Change Action “Got ‘tween the Lawful Sheets”

If one were to consider the term “legitimacy” literally, one would recognise an inherently legal concept. But the law is always and already made valid through the culture in which it works. Shakespeare's King Lear character Edgar voices the conflict between the cultural recognition of him, born of lust in the forest, and his brother Edmund “legitimately got ‘tween the lawful sheets” but in whom the father finds little resemblance or representation of himself. Where do cultures find resemblance and representation in the phenomenon of climate change? The answer, it would seem, is an alchemy of science and law,

with chemical signatures from other disciplines as well. Research and experience will demonstrate that legal regimes are most effective when citizens acquiesce; that is, when they see their values reflected in legal norms. Politics would demonstrate the same when it comes to a mandate of the people to be governed by a particular party, ruler or form of government. So why do some people seem to acquiesce in climate change law and others do not? If we ever thought that once we agreed on the anthropogenic cause of the problem, we could solve it, we were wrong. Mitigating climate change and adapting to its effects have proven to be problems in need of more than science-based rationality or legal rules for solving. During the midst of the annual Conference of the Parties in December of 2009 in Copenhagen, a CNN-television debate took place among political scientist and self-styled climate change “skeptic” Bjorn Lomborg, millionaire New York Times economics columnist Thomas Friedman, actress and environmental activist Daryl Hannah, and Yvo de Boer, who was then Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC. When asked how best to address the climate crisis, De Boer started his answer by saying “this is an ethical problem.” It is an ethical problem between differing cultures with differing values, whatever the science or law may say. And the same rational law based upon the same rational science will not be effective without a shared cultural identification in the problem and solution.

Professor Beth Savan

University of Toronto

The role of behaviour change programs in building persistent new habits, enduring social norms and an institutional culture of sustainability

Stabilizing the Earth's climate requires intense carbon emissions cuts of 50-85% by 2050 (IPCC, 2007) however to date adoption of renewable energy technologies and efficiency programs have largely failed to bring about this needed reduction in GHG emissions and resource consumption. While international agreements and national and regional policies, regulations and financial instruments which promote resource conservation and emissions reduction have had some success, especially in Europe, this has not been the case elsewhere. Moreover, many western governments are currently committed to reducing the role of government in the economy and in society. I present evidence to support another approach to making these changes. Based on the work piloted by the Sustainability Office at the University of Toronto, I will explore the role that behaviour change programs can play in building persistent new habits, enduring social norms and an institutional culture of sustainability regarding our consumption and the scarcity, pollution and emissions that result from it.

Ms Carola Betzold & Anaïd Flesken

Centre for Comparative and International Studies, ETH Zurich

Indigenous Peoples in International Environmental Politics: Evidence from Climate Change and Biodiversity

Indigenous peoples are not only among the populations most vulnerable to the negative consequences of climate change; policies to mitigate climate change, such as carbon sink projects, may also adversely affect indigenous communities. Yet while indigenous peoples organisations (IPOs) have voiced concerns about climate change and climate politics in international fora, they remain curiously absent from the main international decision making forum on climate change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is all the more surprising when comparing the extremely low participation rates of IPOs in UNFCCC meetings with indigenous involvement in other environmental negotiations, such as those under the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). How can this difference be explained? Why do IPOs use CBD meetings to advance indigenous interests, but refrain from attending UNFCCC meetings?

Indigenous peoples in international environmental politics have so far received scant academic attention; even less attention is paid to indigenous peoples in the climate debate. This paper seeks to fill this gap. Theoretically, we are interested in factors that explain why groups become active on particular issues and in specific policy making venues. We draw on social movement theory and literature on domestic lobbying to develop a framework of analysis. We hypothesise that a group's goals determine the issues on which it will become active; the opportunities and constraints associated with potential policy making venues in turn determine where the group's activities play out. We apply this framework to the UNFCCC and CBD Conferences of the Parties, analysing the institutional environment, including the openness and potential outcomes of institutions as well as the behaviour of allies and adversaries, and of IPOs' perceptions and expectations. We hereby rely on original data gathered from IPOs that are active in the UNFCCC and/or CBD meetings.

Dr Mediha Burcu Silaydın Aydın

Dokuz Eylül University

Land use planning as a tool of enhancing cultural legitimacy on climate change: The case study of Turkey

Urban land use planning carried out by local governments has an important impact on climate change especially in developing countries because of the fact that it determines criteria of building, amount of natural area that is allocated for building, whether characteristics of local climate are factors in urban

development or not, etc. Mitigation and adaptation strategies play an important role in international and national law and policy about climate change. However, these strategies are rarely integrated with urban land use planning that there is still an important gap between urban land use planning and climate change regulations. On the other hand, land use planning offers an opportunity for increasing cultural legitimacy on climate change. Land use planning can be considered as a bridge between climate change and its cultural legitimacy due to it is a function of managing urban environments that people live in. This paper suggests that land use planning should be considered as a tool to enhance cultural legitimacy of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. It is argued that this is only possible through implementation of the following arrangements by international, national and local law and policy about climate change, and its relation to urban land use planning: 1) The importance of urban planning on climate change should be recognized and emphasized in international, and especially national laws and policies, 2) Legal arrangements should be designed to promote climate-friendly land use plans by local governments, and 3) Public participation should be achieved during the climate-friendly land use planning process. These arrangements will be discussed in detail through an analysis of the case of legal mechanism and planning practices in Turkey.

Ms C Chinweze

Chemtek Associates, Nigeria

Community-based forestry management and culture in climate change issues-A study of the Umuatulu-Umueri community in Nigeria

Trees and forests have immense spiritual and cultural values for indigenous local especially in Africa, Asia and even in Europe. In eastern Nigeria as in most other West African countries when a girl child is born a tree (Ogbu chi) is planted for her and the issues of her life are synonymous with the life of the tree. Cultural forests are among the oldest protected areas in the world, therefore integrating cultural values into forestry governance has the potential to safeguard protected areas.

It is estimated that over 300 million families live in or near tropical forests and about 1.6 billion people around the globe depend on forests for their sustenance. It then follows that with their traditional knowledge and culture, they are able to devise strategies to sustainably manage these forests over hundreds of years. Traditional knowledge is deeply rooted in religious belief systems, customs, land use practices and community-level decision making.

The role of forests especially tropical forests in addressing climate change issues is widely acclaimed. Forests store more than 289 gigatons (GT) of carbon in their above biomass and the forest dependent indigenous people are the traditional custodian of most of these forests. There is need to form synergy between the scientific community, national governments, international agencies and local indigenous people to achieve the goals of reducing climate change impact.

This paper seeks to highlight the issue of cultural legitimacy in environmental governance within the

community-based context and their relevance in climate change issues. The problems, challenges, opportunities and strategies involved at the various stakeholders' level are analyzed. It should be understood that most environmental problems are local in scope and as such decisions made at that level are most likely to match citizens' desire and aspiration, and therefore have greater legitimacy.

Dr Carl Dalhammar & Ms Lucy Brown

University of Lund

Voluntary social movements and sufficiency policies for climate change adaptation

There is mounting concern that we cannot solve our global climate change and sustainability challenges merely through strategies based on growth, even when this growth is perceived to be 'green'. Current consumption-oriented policies and tools for sustainability can contribute to greener consumption patterns, but cannot deliver a less resource-intensive economy. Therefore, calls for sufficiency policies - aiming for absolute reductions in energy consumption, carbon emissions and resource use - are becoming increasingly common.

However urgent the need to address consumption levels, it is no easy task for governments. Sufficiency policies challenge the dominant market paradigm and would be heavily resisted by many actors. Accordingly, democracies must aspire to deliver increased sufficiency without resorting to policies considered as authoritarian, or an infringement on liberty. Convincing people in richer nations to opt for less or curb increasing materially-intense consumption levels is challenging. This requires increased solidarity between different societal actors at both the national and the international levels. It also requires a strong grassroots contribution.

Voluntary social movements with the aim of reducing material consumption and high finite resource dependency, e.g. carbon footprint reduction projects, are examples of local community movements that are crucial to the success of certain types of climate change policies and regulation, both at a national and international level. They add a cultural legitimacy to regulation for sustainability and are fundamental to addressing global climate change.

This contribution will analyse local social movements in relation to the introduction of sufficiency policies, such as personal carbon allowance (PCA) schemes. Where people are voluntarily committed to making the necessary carbon-related lifestyle changes, there is already a foundation for the implementation and broader political acceptability of schemes such as the PCA. This analysis concludes that local social movements are a vital aspect of successful climate change adaptation/mitigation sufficiency policies.

Dr Scott Hardy

McDaniel College

Institutional Rules in Action: A Multi-Level Analysis of Costa Rica's PES Program, Environmental Policy and Science

Payments for Environmental Services (PES) programs provide landowners financial incentives for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems. Although the popularity of PES programs continues to grow as an international development tool, this innovative approach remains imperfect. This project presents a case study of Costa Rica's PES program, in which the beneficiaries of environmental services (carbon mitigation, water protection, biodiversity, and scenic beauty) pay private landowners to protect the tropical forest ecosystem sustaining these services. The Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework is employed to identify the rules and activities governing the program and affecting its implementation. Rules and activities are then examined at multiple levels of analysis (operational-choice, collective-choice, constitutional-choice, and meta-constitutional-choice). Results help us to understand the institutional complexity of Costa Rica's program and will hopefully provide guidance for the institutional design of emerging PES programs. In order for PES efforts to achieve ecological and social objectives for mitigating climate change and supporting community development, institutional coherence among government and nongovernmental stakeholders must be improved and cooperative governance strategies further understood and developed.

Professor Margot Hurlbert

University of Regina

Perceptions of climate risk in the South Saskatchewan River Basin, Canada and impacts on climate policy choice

Most of the literature on risk treat it or deal with the phenomenon as a global issue. Defining risk as a universal event might lead to the use of a rigid definition of what is risk, as well as ignore both the diversity of risk perceptions and experience in everyday life and the unequal distribution of risk. This paper will explore the construction of climate change risk at the local level. The paper is based on a set of interviews to members of water governance institutions and local advisory watershed committees in a study on water governance in the South Saskatchewan River Basin in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the context of these interviews information was obtained relating to the perceived risk of climate change or climate variability and the associated impacts on water resources and whether plans, actions, or amendments to laws were anticipated to respond to climate change or climate variability into the future. From this information the paper discusses the process of local contextualization and knowledge of the risk associated with changes to climate conditions.

Mr Pravin Jeyaraj

University of Westminster

Incentives – disrupting the macro-family of society, state and environment

Through the Landfill Directive, the European Union has imposed targets on member states to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing landfill waste. This paper will focus specifically on attempts to increase household recycling through the waste collection services. In the UK, there has been a debate within local and central government as to whether it is enough to rely on education and social responsibility or whether it is appropriate to punish non-compliance or reward recyclers. Using a psychoanalytic feminist reading of Hegel, this paper will argue that the relationship between a society (of households), the state and the environment is akin to a family. Through an analysis of government reports, council data and user-generated content, the paper will then consider the acceptability of incentives as a form of disruption in this macro-family relationship.

Dr Thoko Kaime

University of Surrey

Cultural legitimacy and the definition of regulatory responses to climate change

Radical and innovative regulatory solutions are required in order to tackle the problems posed by climate change. The definition and indeed the implementation of such regulatory systems faces major contestation requiring as it does significant shifts in behaviour both at the state and individual level. This paper argues that effectiveness alone is not a key measure of the likelihood of success but rather equity and legitimacy. Unless these two elements are built into the design and implementation of regulatory responses, climate change mitigation and adaptation will likely remain illusory.

Ms Ju Youn Kang

Korea Climate Change Adaptation Centre

Comparing two adaptation coordinating agencies: Role of value in climate change adaptation governance

As climate change will have an impact on a society not only from a single sector or level, but also from various sectors and multi-levels, it is necessary to respond to climate change from all angles. Subsequently, it requires creating an organization which coordinates various adaptation actions. This

article compares two such adaptation coordinating organizations, UK Climate Impact Programme and Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change, which are fundamentally similar in vision, function, background and administrative characteristics, and examines the role of culture played in their adaptation governance. The article argues that the value underlined in the adaptation coordinating agencies makes a material difference despite of their similar institutional systems.

Ms Jenni Kaupila

UN Association of Finland

Transnational advocacy networks in international climate policy: the challenge of raising the voices of the marginalized in an effective way without compromising the legitimacy

The study sheds light on climate policy processes in Finland, Brazil, India and Tanzania, and the possibilities of the people in these countries to influence international climate negotiations. The study falls into the category of action research as one of its main goals was to identify and implement mechanisms through which the marginalized groups in these countries can be empowered. First we set out to identify how the country positions in these four countries are formed for the international climate negotiations, who can influence the process and when and in which form the input should be given in order to make a difference. Then we identified which groups suffer from the negative impacts of the climate change, but are not included in these processes. The country studies are based on literature review and interviews. The results were shared with NGO and civil society actors in several national dialogue workshops and these processes were documented.

This paper focuses on enhancing the effectiveness of transnational advocacy networks in international climate negotiations and improving the legitimacy of the networks among the marginalized groups. For this purpose an additional short survey was conducted among the Constituencies of the UNFCCC, focusing especially on the North-South relations within the NGO community.

The study identifies the characteristics of “insider” and “outsider” NGOs and social movements in the climate negotiations and points out the legitimacy challenges of “insider” NGOs representing the marginalized groups such as indigenous people, women and youth. The paper addresses the challenges related to working with radically different timescales, with different ways of framing the climate change and with limited resources. The possibilities of key persons working as “contact points” between the insiders and outsiders is explored as a partial solution to increase the effectiveness and legitimacy of transnational advocacy networks.

Ms Denise Margaret Matias

Germanwatch e.V.

Electric public transport in Puerto Princesa City: local government cooperation with NGOs, Germanwatch e.V.

This partnership is under the Climate-Friendly Cities initiative of the iCSC, an initiative which combines waste management, energy generation and sustainable transport programs for sustainable, climate-resilient city and community development. Currently, Puerto Princesa has electric jeepneys (e-jeepneys) in its public transport fleet as well as electric tricycles (e-trikes), which are makeshift three-wheeled vehicles from motorcycles. The concept of e-jeepneys were developed by iCSC through a funding by Dutch foundation, Stichting DOEN. The introduction of e-jeepneys in Puerto Princesa was possible due to political cooperation. With the implementation of the Local Government Code in 1992, the national government of the Philippines has given autonomy to local governments through the process of decentralization. The local government of Puerto Princesa played a major role in the institutionalization of the electric vehicles as public transport in the city. Environmental NGO engagement with local governments are highly-dependent on local government priorities. There are only a handful of cities and provinces in the Philippines that put a high priority on environmental sustainability. While the national government plays a support role in local government policies, it is the local government which carries out political action on the ground. The case of Puerto Princesa City's cooperation with NGOs shows how the local government is open to cooperation with sectors other than the national government, as long as this cooperation is in sync with the local government's priorities.

Dr Xiao Recio-Blanco

Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas Mexico

Community collaboration and the improvement of fisheries' management and governance: the case of South Baja California

The purpose of this paper is to emphasize the relevance that community participation has in the improvement of the legal framework concerning sustainable development, particularly in the case of Mexican fisheries' management. Fisheries in Mexico have nowadays serious sustainability and overexploitation problems, which are being faced by the authorities as well as several NGOs. The paper brings attention to the fact that the involvement of communities of fishers can be a useful tool for bettering law enforcement and governance. The document presents an analysis and summary of the relevant legislation on Mexican fisheries, paying special attention to the General Sustainable Fishery and Aquaculture Act (LGPAS, according to its acronym in Spanish). It is argued that, while Mexican constitutional law recognizes the rights of indigenous communities in managing natural resources, as well as the importance of citizen participation, Mexican fisheries law still fails to facilitate this kind of involvement. This is linked to the fact that several international legal instruments ratified by Mexico highlight the need of taking into account the views of local communities regarding fishing management, its methods and practices.

The study is complemented by two examples of citizen participation in the Baja California Peninsula: the collaboration between public authorities and fishing communities in La Paz (Baja California Sur) to control the legality of the fishing activity (Observatorio Ciudadano de Bahía de La Paz) and the use of community self-surveillance methods by the fishers of the Biosphere Reserve of El Vizcaino (a fishery certified by the Marine Stewardship Council).

Finally, we propose including this type of activities in state-level and federal laws, creating a new Mexican legal framework open to community participation.



Mr Felix Dodds

Felix has played a critical role in promoting multi-stakeholder dialogue at the UN. From 1997 to 2001 he chaired the NGO Coalition on Sustainable Development at the UN. He facilitated the setting up of the international NGO Coalition for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and the UN Habitat II Conference. He has been an advisor to the UK and Danish Governments and the European Commission at a number of UN meetings. He has published seven books, the latest edited with Andrew Higham and Richard Sherman is called *Climate Change and Energy Insecurity*, the previous one with Tim Pipard *Human and Environmental Security* brought out for the World Summit 2005 and was nominated as best environmental book of 2005. Felix has become a regular contributor to the BBC Green Room and other media outlets.

Dr Michael Dorsey

Dr. Michael K. Dorsey is assistant professor in Dartmouth College's Environmental Studies Program and the Director of the College's Climate Justice Research Project. Dorsey is presently a visiting scholar at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies' Climate Change Initiative. He is co-founding board member of Islands First—a multilateral negotiating capacity building organization for small island developing states facing disproportionate threats from unfolding climate change. Since 2008, Dr. Dorsey has been an Affiliated Researcher on the Sustainability and Climate Research Team at Erasmus University's Research Institute of Management inside the Rotterdam School of Management (RSM-ERIM, The Netherlands).

For more than a decade Dr. Dorsey has provided strategic guidance and advice to governments, foundations, firms and a multitude of others on the interplay of multilateral environment policy, finance and economic development matters. In 1992, he was a member of the U.S. State Department Delegation to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, "The Earth Summit." From 1994-96 he was a task force member of President William Jefferson Clinton's Council on Sustainable Development. A member of the Sierra Club since the mid-1980s, Michael served seven years (from 1997-2003; and from 2009-10) as a Director on the Club's national board. In 1997, in Glasgow, Scotland, Dorsey was bestowed Rotary International's highest honor, The Paul Harris Medal for Distinguished Service to Humanity. Fluent in Spanish, from 1999 to 2001, Dorsey lived in Ecuador and was a program director jointly with the Instituto de Estudios Ecologistas del Tercer Mundo and Acción Ecológica. At Acción Ecológica Dorsey co-led an initiative monitoring the commercialization of biodiversity in Ecuador as well as the other four countries in the Andean Pact. Subsequently he advised the Ecuadorian Institute for Intellectual Property (IEPI)—an Ecuadorian government agency.

Dr Kirk W. Junker

University of Cologne

Kirk W. Junker holds the Chair in US American Law at the University of Cologne, Germany, where he is also Director of the International Master of Environmental Science Program. Before joining the University of Cologne, Junker was Associate Professor of Law and Director of International Programs at Duquesne University School of Law in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Professor Junker held the first cross-border academic position in Ireland by being a full-time member of faculty at both Queen's University of Belfast in Northern Ireland and Dublin City University. He was part of the team that created the Masters in Science Communication at the Open University. Before moving to academics full time, Junker was a trial lawyer with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources. In addition to periodical publications, he is the author of *An Interdisciplinary Introduction to US American Law* (Carolina Academic Press, forthcoming 2012) and *Communicating Science* (Routledge) as well as translator of *German Legal Methods*, by Rheinhold Zippelius (Carolina Academic Press). He has been a regular contributor to *Futures* (Elsevier).

B.A., Pennsylvania State University; J.D., Duquesne University; Ph.D. with Certificate in the Rhetoric of Science, University of Pittsburgh; post docs at University of Tübingen and University of Bonn.

Professor Beth Savan

University of Toronto

Beth Savan is the inaugural Sustainability Director at the University of Toronto, where she has been responsible for establishing the Sustainability Office and managing its staff, for engaging several thousand students a year in sustainability activities on campus, and for overseeing energy and resource conservation programs. For seven years, Beth directed the Environmental Studies Programme at Innis College, University of Toronto. She served as Research Director and Undergraduate Coordinator for the Centre for Environment and has a cross-appointment in the Geography Department and in the Masters in Planning Programme.

Beth obtained her Ph.D. in insect ecology from the Imperial College of Science and Technology at the University of London (England), and has received numerous large research grants, most recently to work on energy conservation on campus, on community sustainability locally, on climate change internationally, and on barriers and factors facilitating Community Based Research in Canada.

Beth has been very active as a government advisor, on Environmental Non-Governmental Organization boards and on foundation grants committees. Recently, she chaired the Environmental Assessment Review Panel for the Ontario Minister of the Environment and co-chaired the City of Toronto's Sustainability Round Table. She served on the Board of Directors of the Sustainability Network and the Toronto Atmospheric Fund and co-chairs TAF's Grants Committee. She also has broad experience in the popular media, where she has worked in TV, radio and print. In addition to a large number of scholarly publications, Beth has produced several award-winning radio series and has published two popular books, one for adults and one for children. Beth lives in Toronto with her husband and three children.

Speaker's Bio-Notes

Seminar Speakers

Cultural Legitimacy and the International Law and Policy on Climate Change International Interdisciplinary Seminar

Ms Carola Betzold

Centre for Comparative and International Studies

Carola Betzold is a PhD candidate at the Centre for Comparative and International Studies, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, Switzerland. Her doctoral research looks at non-state actors in international environmental negotiations, in particular those on climate change. Questions concern the mobilisation of these actors, the activities they engage in at the negotiations, as well as their impact on negotiation outcomes. Before coming to Zurich, Carola Betzold read for an MPhil in International Relations at the University of Cambridge. She holds a BA in International Politics and History from Jacobs University Bremen and a licence in English and Spanish as Applied Foreign Languages from the University Paris X Nanterre.

Anaïd Flesken

Centre for Comparative and International Studies

Anaïd Flesken is a PhD candidate at the Exeter Centre for Ethno-Political Studies (EXCEPS), University of Exeter, UK, where she is working on the political mobilization of indigenous peoples' organisations in Bolivia. More precisely, she investigates how ethnic mobilization has affected social and political cohesion within the country. Previously, she has completed her Master of Arts in Research Methods Politics/ International Relations at the University of Sheffield, UK, and holds a Bachelor of Arts in International Politics and History from Jacobs University Bremen, Germany.

Dr Mediha Burcu Silaydın Aydın

Dokuz Eylül University

Assistant Professor Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning, TURKEY

Dr Aydın is carrying out research about ecological urban planning. She is also interested in urban economics especially in rent theories.

Ms Lucy Brown

University of Lund

Lucy Brown completed her BA degree in Jurisprudence at Worcester College, Oxford University. After working for the Environmental Law Foundation, based in London, she moved to Sweden to study for a

Masters in Environmental Studies and Sustainability Science at Lund University. Lucy's master's thesis was an investigation into the idea of 'Personalising Consumption' via a personal carbon allowance scheme. Lucy has worked for over two years as an independent Sustainability Consultant and UK Legislation Expert for the Swedish company 'Natlikan'. She has recently been living and working on a remote Indonesian spice archipelago in the Banda Sea as an environmental advisor to the local community, appointed by the late Mayor of Banda Neira.

Ms C Chinweze

Chemtek Associates, Nigeria

Ms. CHINWEZE is a chartered environmental scientist. She is involved in research activities on environmental change and human vulnerability with a focus on developing sustainable environmental strategies and climate based policies. Ms Chinweze provides consulting services to the private- and public-sector as a consultant with Chemtek Associates. She is a fellow of LEAD International (Leadership for Environment and Development). LEAD is an international non-profit organization whose mission is to inspire leadership for a sustainable world. She has attended and made presentations at various workshops and conferences both locally and internationally.

Dr Scott Hardy

McDaniel College

Dr. Scott D. Hardy is Assistant Professor of Environmental Policy and Science and a member of the Department of Political Science and International Studies at McDaniel College. He completed a Ph.D. in 2007 in Human Dimensions of Natural Resources at The Ohio State University School of Environment and Natural Resources. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Environmental Geography from Ohio University's Department of Geography and his Master's of Professional Studies in Environmental Management from Cornell University's Department of Natural Resources. Prior to joining the faculty at McDaniel College he served as a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer in Honduras, a program assistant with The Nature Conservancy, and more recently as a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Geography and Planning at the University of Akron. Dr. Hardy's research looks at collective action through an institutional lens. Current studies focus on the connections among actors and institutions within networks of regional governance, and how these lead to patterns of community organizing, environmental management, and public policy. He is especially interested in how current administrative and policy arrangements will adapt to emerging water pollution and availability issues, impacts of climate change on natural resources, and community-based sustainability initiatives.

Professor Margot Hurlbert University of Regina

Prof Margot Hurlbert has a B.Admin. (Great Distinction) from the University of Regina, an LL.B. (Osgoode), and an LL.M. (Osgoode) in Constitutional Law with a focus on Aboriginal and environmental issues. Margot has authored numerous journal articles, book chapters and scholarly papers on a broad range of justice topics but more recently on the subjects of Aboriginal justice, water and climate change adaptation. Margot also co-authored a book entitled "School Law and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms" (second edition)(1992). Her research interests focus on environment, climate change, water and Aboriginal peoples.

Prior to embarking on a full time academic career, Margot practiced law in private practice for 12 years and in corporate practice as the Assistant General Counsel for SaskPower for seven years. As diverse as her publication list, her areas of practice included human rights, family, agriculture, criminal and banking law, as well as corporate commercial, privacy, and legislative drafting and policy.

A long history of volunteerism in the community include volunteering at the YMCA since 1990, holding various executive positions with the Canadian Bar Association since 1987 (and currently acting as their designate on the board of the Public Legal Education Association), filling various executive positions with SCEP Center, a non profit organization in Regina since 1997, and being President of the Regina Women's Network (1996-97).

Mr Pravin Jeyaraj University of Westminster

Incentives – disrupting the macro-family of society, state and environment

Pravin Jeyaraj is a doctoral student at the University of Westminster. He is looking at the tension between rationality and relationality in environmental law, with a particular focus on incentivised recycling. Prior to starting his PhD, he worked in property law and corporate social responsibility.

Dr Thoko Kaime University of Surrey

Thoko Kaime is lecturer in law in the School of Law and Deputy Director of the Environmental Regulatory Research Group. Before joining the School, Thoko Kaime served as Senior Teaching Fellow at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London and as a corporate consultant for business

advisory firm Exclusive Analysis Limited where he was Head of Africa Division. Thoko has previously studied law at the Universities of Malawi, Pretoria and Western Cape and was awarded his PhD at SOAS. He has been associated as a researcher with leading research and strategic institutions in various countries including the Centre for Human Rights (Pretoria), Children's Institute (Cape Town), and the International Environmental Law Research Centre (Geneva). He maintains broad interests in the area of public international law and the social critique of law and legal policy. He has written extensively on human rights, focusing on the intersection between law and legitimacy. He is the author of *The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: A socio-legal approach* and is currently involved in research investigating the linkages between cultural legitimacy and various aspects of international law, including human rights and climate change policy and regulation. Thoko is a founding member of the Law Environment and Development Centre at the School of Oriental and African Studies and a member of the Surrey International Law Centre. He also serves as an Associate Editor of the Malawi Law Journal and the Law Environment and Development Journal.

Ms Ju Youn Kang Korea Climate Change Adaptation Centre

Ms. Juyoun KANG is a researcher of Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change. She has been actively working in the field of climate change, especially in policy, outreach and education. Her recent activities are to support international and domestic local governments' adaptation to climate change such as 'Initial Study on Technologies Transfer for Climate Change Adaptation for the Six ASEAN Countries' and 'Training program to Raise Awareness and Enhance Action on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation at the Sub-national Level.' As a beneficiary of the Korea Government Scholarship, she achieved M.A. from Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.

Ms Jenni Kaupila UN Association of Finland

Since 2009 Ms. Jenni Kaupila has coordinated Citizens' Global Platforms' project "Making marginalized voices heard in the UN processes". The project works through civil society networks in Brazil, Finland, India and Tanzania. Before starting with the United Nation's Association of Finland, who hosts the project in Finland, Ms. Kaupila worked at the University of Tampere as a researcher and lecturer in environmental policy. Her Master's thesis (2002) was on the reconstruction after the Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua and her Licenciate Thesis (2007) on the co-management of the Makuleke Region of the Kruger National Park in South Africa.

Ms Denise Margaret Matias

Germanwatch e.V.

Denise Margaret Matias is a visiting researcher from the Philippines at Germanwatch e.V., a north-south non-government organization working on climate change, business responsibility, and food security. Under the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung International Climate Protection Fellowship, she is doing a research on low-carbon development in two regions in Southeast Asia during her research stay. She has an academic background in biology and environmental science and has work experiences in the academe and non-government organizations.

Professor Xiao Recio-Blanco

Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas Mexico

Xiao Recio-Blanco completed his degree in law at the Complutense University of Madrid (2004) and received his LL.M. in International Law at the same University in 2006. From 2006 to 2008 he was a lawyer at the Banco Santander's Legal Department as well as legal counselor of the investment society Santander Energías Renovables, S.C.R. In Mexico, he has worked as a consultant in international and environmental law for the World Wildlife Fund – Mexico (2009), the Mexican Ministry of the Environment – SEMARNAT (2010) and the United Nations Development Programme (2010). Since January 2010 he is an international law professor at the Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE), in Mexico City. His research areas are national security and international environmental law.

Surrey International Law Centre

The seminar is organised by Dr Thoko Kaime and Dr Regina Rauxloh of the Surrey International Law Centre (SILC).

Officially inaugurated in 2009, the Surrey International Law Centre is based at the School of Law in the University of Surrey. Committed towards research, teaching and consultancy, the Centre deals with four main areas within public international law: International Commercial and Financial Law, International Criminal Law and Law of Armed Conflict, International Environmental Law and International Human Rights. SILC members include researchers based at the University of Surrey and external members coming from a wide spectrum of countries and different academic backgrounds.

For more information about SILC please see www.surrey.ac.uk/silc or email Dr Regina Rauxloh (r.rauxloh@surrey.ac.uk). We welcome new members from all disciplines.



Institute Of Advanced Studies (University Of Surrey)

The Institute of Advanced Studies at the University of Surrey hosts small-scale, scientific and scholarly meetings of leading academics from all over the world to discuss specialist topics in a free-flowing and productive atmosphere, away from the pressure of everyday work. The workshops are multidisciplinary, bringing together scholars from different disciplines to share alternative perspectives on common problems.

For more information please see <http://www.ias.surrey.ac.uk/>

School Of Law (The University Of Surrey)

Law has been a part of the University's portfolio almost since its foundation, with Law and Language combined programmes dating from the 1960s. Over recent years legal education at Surrey has undergone rapid expansion with undergraduate programmes in Law with International Studies and single honours Law now also being offered, as well as a range of postgraduate programmes and research opportunities. In recognition of this, as part of the 40th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the University, Law at Surrey became a School of Law in 2007.

For more information please see www.surrey.ac.uk/law

Two sets of publications are planned from this seminar:

- An edited book *Cultural Legitimacy and International Law and Policy on Climate Change* will be published by Carolina Academic Press;
- A selection of articles will appear in a special edition of the journal *Carbon and Climate Law Review*;

CAROLINA ACADEMIC PRESS



List of Participants

	Name	Affiliation
1.	Ms Carola Betzold	Centre for Comparative and International Studies, ETH Zurich
2.	Dr Mediha Burcu Silaydin Aydın	Dokuz Eylül University
3.	Ms Lucy Brown	University of Lund
4.	Ms Chizoba Chinweze	Centre for Sustainability and Development, Nigeria
5.	Professor Alison Clarke	University of Surrey
6.	Mr Felix Dodds	Stakeholder Forum
7.	Professor Michael Dorsey	Dartmouth College
8.	Ms Sanna Elfving	University of Surrey
9.	Ms Anaïd Flesken	Centre for Comparative and International Studies, ETH Zurich
10.	Ms Gisela Grabow	Maiwald GmbH Patent-und Rechtsanwälte
11.	Dr Scott Hardy	McDaniel College
12.	Professor Margot Hurlbert	University of Regina
13.	Mr Pravin Jeyaraj	University of Westminster
14.	Professor Dr Kirk W. Junker	Universität Köln
15.	Dr Thoko Kaime	University of Surrey
16.	Ms Ju Youn Kang	UN Association of Finland
17.	Ms Jenni Kaupila	UN Association of Finland
18.	Ms Feja Lesniewska	School of Oriental and African Studies
19.	Professor Rosalind Malcolm	University of Surrey
20.	Mr Antoine Martin	University of Surrey
21.	Dr Luke Mason	University of Surrey
22.	Ms Denise Margaret Matias	Germanwatch e.V.
23.	Dr Ginee Pillay	University of Surrey
24.	Dr Regina Rauxloh	University of Surrey
25.	Dr Xiao Recio-Blanco	Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas Mexico
26.	Professor Beth Savan	University of Toronto

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this brochure at the time of going to press. The University reserves the right, however, to introduce changes to the information given including the addition, withdrawal or restructuring of degree programmes.

Faculty of Management and Law

University of Surrey

Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XH UK

www.surrey.ac.uk

