



seit 1558



UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

International Summer School

“Political Ecology and the Spatial Turn – from ‘Living Spaces’ to Global Understanding”

September 1-10, 2016

– Program –

2016-09-01

Wednesday, August 31

Participant arrival

Thursday, September 1

11:00 – 12:00 Registration of DAAD-sponsored participants (University Main Building, Fürstengraben 1)

15:30 – 16:00 Opening (Senate Hall, University Main Building)

Addresses by:

Benno Werlen (Head of the Social Geography Department)

Uwe Cantner (Vice-President of the University of Jena)

Claudia Hillinger (Head of the International Office)

Claudia Hammerschmidt (Leader of the Patagonia Project)

16:00 – 17:30 Lecture and discussion (Senate Hall, University Main Building)

Global Understanding and Global Sustainability

Benno Werlen (FSU, Jena)

Every day we all experience how globalization has brought and is bringing far-flung places and people into ever-closer contact. New kinds of supra-national communities are emerging at an accelerating pace. At the same time, these trends do not efface the local. Globalization is also associated with a marked re-affirmation of cities and regions as distinctive forums of human action. All human actions remain, in one way or another, regionally and locally contextualized.

The concept of global understanding addresses the ways in which we inhabit an increasingly globalized world. Everyday geography-making is essential for the constitution of geographical realities. Our world faces social, cultural, and economic change, as well as a changing climate. Human actions play a key role in creating such worldwide challenges. However, human actions also provide solutions. If individuals know what their day-to-day routines mean for the planet, they can take appropriate action to help overcome global challenges.

This approach is currently promoted by the “International Year of Global Understanding” (IYGU). IYGU wants sustainable change that starts from the bottom and thus focuses on essential daily activities such as eating, drinking, housing, working, travelling, and communicating. Why do we make the choices that we do? Which societies make more globally sustainable choices? Natural and social scientists will jointly provide answers. Ultimately, the IYGU encourages everyone to make daily decisions in the light of global challenges.

18:00 Get-together Barbeque (Volkspark Oberaue/Rasenmühleninsel)

Friday, September 2

9:00 – 10:30

Lecture and discussion (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

(Neo)extractivismo en America Latina – un modelo económico y sus ambivalencias: El caso de Bolivia

(Neo)Extraktivismus in Lateinamerika: Die Ambivalenzen eines ökonomischen Wachstumsmodells am Beispiels Boliviens

Johanna Sittel (FSU, Jena)

Después de la era neoliberal a partir de 2003 en América Latina nuevos gobiernos del medio-izquierda persiguieron un modelo económico que se describe comúnmente como “neo-extractivismo” basándose en una reprimarización económica. Este patrón de acumulación extractiva también puede ser visto como un modo de desarrollo hacia afuera propio de países exportadores, especialmente de materias primas. Pero los países particulares en América Latina expresan formas muy distintas y efectos muy ambivalentes de este supuesto modelo económico que según muchos autores simplemente reproduzca o aumenta la dependencia económica estructural del mercado mundial.

Bajo del gobierno de Evo Morales (a partir de 2006) Bolivia representa un caso radical-reformista de la ola de gobiernos del medio-izquierda en América Latina con una orientación neo-extractiva progresista. Bolivia está conocido como un caso particular porque la estrategia principal del gobierno Morales fue explícitamente la descolonización y así la ruptura definitiva con las dependencias coloniales. La primera vez se reconocieron los derechos indígenas y prometieron profundamente su inclusión social y participación democrática y una redistribución económica en favor de si mismas. Esta redistribución y las reformas sociales adecuadas, lo cual resultaron entre otros en una reducción de pobreza, están basadas en actividades neo-extractivas que siguen centrado en la exportación de materias primas, pero recuperaron los derechos de soberanía sobre los recursos naturales, sobre todo petróleo y gas. Bolivia no únicamente persiguió un rumbo simplemente neo-extractiva, sino uno mucho más complejo y diversificado. Aparte de la extracción de recursos naturales se esforzaron en implementar una industrialización de la economía nacional. Aunque los resultados de esa política económica todavía no se reflejan claramente en las estadísticas, sobre todo por unas deficiencias persistentes, ya se pueden diagnosticar primeros avances.

El caso de Bolivia descubre ciertas ambivalencias del supuesto modelo económico (neo-)extractivo y su realización que también se reflejan en fuertes conflictos sociales. Demostrar unas de esas ambivalencias del neo-extractivismo en América Latina es objetivo de mi presentación. Después de una introducción sobre el tema del (neo-)extractivismo y un breve resumen de la situación en los diferentes países Latinoamericanos expongo como caso particular el desarrollo bajo del gobierno Morales en Bolivia.

Die neuen Mitte-Links-Regierungen, die ab 2003 Lateinamerika prägten, verfolgten ein ökonomisches Modell, das gemeinhin als „Neo-Extraktivismus“ bezeichnet wird und auf einer wirtschaftlichen Reprimarisierung basiert. Dieser extractive Akkumulationsmodus kann auch als exportorientiertes Entwicklungsmodell auf Rohstoffbasis beschrieben werden. In den einzelnen Ländern Lateinamerikas finden sich jedoch sehr unterschiedliche Ausprägungen und ambivalente Effekte dieses ökonomischen Entwicklungsmodells, das für viele AutorInnen vordergründig zur Verschärfung der strukturellen wirtschaftlichen Abhängigkeit vom Weltmarkt führt.

Die Regierung von Evo Morales (ab 2006) in Bolivien steht für einen radikal-reformistischen Fall der neuen Mitte-Links-Regierungen in Lateinamerika, mit progressiver, neo-extraktivistischer Orientierung. Bolivien wird als Sonderfall bezeichnet, da das Hauptbestreben der Regierung Morales explizit in der Dekolonisierung und damit im endgültigen Bruch mit kolonialen Abhängigkeiten lag. Zum ersten Mal wurden die Rechte indigener Völker anerkannt, ihre soziale Integration und demokratische Teilhabe gestärkt und eine entsprechende ökonomische Umverteilung angestoßen. Diese Umverteilung und die damit verbundenen sozialen Reformen, die u.a. zu einem signifikanten Rückgang der Armut beitrugen, wurden durch den Export von Rohstoffen – vor allem Erdöl und -gas – ermöglicht, deren Hoheitsrechte man zurückerobert hatte. Bolivien verfolgt nicht nur einen neo-extraktivistischen Kurs, sondern zeigt ein viel komplexeres und vielfältigeres Bild. Neben der Rückgewinnung natürlicher Ressourcen versuchte die Regierung auch Industrialisierungsprozesse zu implementieren. Obwohl die Ergebnisse dieser Wirtschaftspolitik sich noch nicht eindeutig in den Statistiken widerspiegeln, vor allem aufgrund der Persistenz einiger struktureller Schwächen, können erste Erfolge verzeichnet werden.

Der Fall Bolivien veranschaulicht bestimmte Ambivalenzen des neo-extraktivistischen Wirtschaftsmodells und dessen Umsetzung, die sich auch in sozialen Konflikten vor Ort widerspiegeln. Ziel meiner Präsentation ist es, die Widersprüche des Neo-Extraktivismus in Lateinamerika exemplarisch aufzuzeigen. Nach einer Einführung zum Thema (Neo-)Extraktivismus und einer kurzen Zusammenfassung der Situation in den verschiedenen lateinamerikanischen Ländern seit den 2000ern werde ich mich konkret dem bolivianischen Beispiel widmen.

11:00 – 12:30

Lecture and discussion (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

A new hope? The discourse of nature in the new social geography of Chilean Patagonia

Enrique Aliste (UdCh, Santiago de Chile)

To produce images capable of representing the ecological ideal in the world requires several important scenarios. Patagonia plays an important role in this scenario, as a place associated with a strong sense of pristine, an inhospitable area with untouched geography.

The ideas that produced these scenarios have been largely strengthened from the notions of margins, borders or distance. These are all topics formed from the idea that while disadvantage initially led to these spaces becoming neglected territories, today they are sites of interest whose value stems precisely from its status as distance.

Research focuses on the conditions that produced the possible utopia for ecological dream of the planet. These conditions have been mobilized by an imaginary ecological ideal, which has relied on photographic, cinematographic, literary and geopolitical production, which together defined a geography marked by the idea of boundary, immensity and pristine.

Consequently this production of space resulted in a process of social, economic and political reorganization of the social and cultural geography, where new interests and strategies start to reassess this new source of value and in this sense, created a new sociological morphology around this territory.

14:30 – 16:00

Lecture and discussion (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Critical concepts in Geography. A view from Latin America

Perla Zusman (UBA/CONICET, Buenos Aires)

Concepts have a performative character. It means that they do not only grasp the dynamic of historical, social and spatial processes but also participate in the production of these processes. At the same time concepts have political implications. Firstly, they can either legitimize the existing order or can contribute to redesign of other possible worlds. Secondly, they are involved in political struggles since their contents are shaped and redefined by social conflicts.

The paper will present some discussions on ideas of territory and socio-spatial justice that are taking place in social sciences. Specifically, we want to establish a dialogue between the readings that emerge from the central countries and those originating in Latin America. Latin American perspectives are embedded in decolonial visions (they recognize the local character of knowledge and the need for diversifying places of enunciation) and in the conceptual redefinitions that are being carried out by different social movements of the region within the framework for their demands for recognition or social redistribution.

Saturday, September 3

9:00 – 10:30

Lecture and discussion (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Territorialidades y Sustentabilidad: conceptos y metodologías en el contexto de la glocalización

Claudia Tomadoni (ARCOSUR, Weimar/Jena)

Como consecuencia del proceso geohistórico de reestructuración del capitalismo financiero, estamos en presencia de un proceso de alta volatilidad: la glocaliza(c)ión. Tanto las acciones GLObales como las LoCALes de los diferentes actores que intervienen en el territorio producen territorialidades variadas acorde a su grado de empoderamiento. Las geografías que resultan de este proceso muestran simultáneamente lógicas territoriales glocaldependientes y emancipadoras. En este contexto, cómo referir al concepto de sustentabilidad, cómo caracterizar estas lógicas y cuáles son los desafíos metodológicos de cara a estrategias emancipadoras para sociedades en movimiento como las Latino-americanas.

11:00 – 12:30

Lecture and discussion (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Crisis of capitalism and territorial hybridization in Latin American metropolis

Pablo Ciccolella (UBA, Buenos Aires)

Considerable Metropolitan transformations in Latin America have taken place during the last decades. They created the need for a revitalized discussion on the new nature of the Latin American city, in order to identify common features and singularities in the great metropolises of the region. We discuss the new tensions of the new Metropolitan scenarios, such as the difficulties of local states to understand and metabolize these changes, and to develop effective forms of intervention for urban spaces; the advance of a hegemonic urban project mainly represented by financial and real estate capital; and the worsening of an historically unequal territorial socio-economic structure.

When looking at these tensions, significant questions appear: Is it possible to think of a competitive, productive and in turn socially fair and territorially integrated Latin American city? What images, what city models are emerging as a result of the accelerated changes suffered by the metropolis, and, at the same time, what imaginary urban utopias are emerging?

The way that capitalism uses the territory to boost metropolitan development, if not the building of cities and suburbs on a large scale, seems to be one of the attempts to exit the structural crisis observed since the 90s, while also producing conditions for a new conjunctural or even structural crisis, and generating processes of territorial hybridization.

Globalization, financialization and neoliberalism constitute a reality, a hard limit for the city production policies, but they cannot immobilize arguments for new utopias and for the creation of new forms of management and alternative powers while the total crisis of capitalism or the rearticulation of political and productive forces redefine themselves.

14:30 – 16:00

Lecture and discussion (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Geographies of communities: Sustainability and Global Understanding

Tilo Felgenhauer (FSU, Jena)

Sustainability and transitions to sustainable forms of living are key issues of contemporary public discourse as well as they are subjects to in-depth scientific research. As a recurring outcome the contrast arises between widely affirmed rhetorics of community and collective responsibility on the one hand and practical limitations for “real” transformations of everyday practice or capitalist regimes on the other.

The presentation approaches this matter by revisiting classic notions of societal evolution and the much-discussed opposition of *community* (Gemeinschaft) vs. *society* (Gesellschaft). Since imaginations of communities are obviously crucial for sustainability strategies basic questions arise: What are the basic differences between community and society under contemporary conditions – especially in spatial respects? Which community is actually addressed by the “we” in sustainability rhetorics? And how do ideas of community relate to everyday routine

practice, complex institutional implementation and the complexity of late modern societies in general?

As a contribution to the discussion of such questions the hypothesis will be introduced that many forms of sustainability strategies operate implicitly with the concept of community (Gemeinschaft) while the majority of aspired subsequent actions would have to be situated in the context of society (Gesellschaft). Thus, strategies of public mobilization and rhetorics of collective action often remain limited in their outcome. In order to overcome the gap between community and society several scenarios will be explored – ranging from traditional regionalism to the current concept of Global Understanding.

16:30 – 18:00 World Café (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Global Understanding

Karsten Gäbler (FSU, Jena)

Sunday, September 4

10:00 – 12:30 Lecture and Workshop (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Methods of transdisciplinary research

Karsten Gäbler (FSU, Jena)

Transdisciplinarity has become one of the most popular buzzwords of present-day science. However, the frequency of the word’s use surprisingly contrasts with a remarkable conceptual vagueness or even complete misunderstanding of the term. The workshop will develop an understanding of transdisciplinary research that is rooted in both transgressing disciplinary boundaries and transgressing the boundaries of the scientific ivory tower. We will address methodological questions of bridging different scientific mindsets (connecting disciplines around shared problems) and questions of translating lifeworld-problems into scientific subject-matters (integration techniques).

14:00 – 18:00 Field trip Dornburg

Monday, September 5

8:30 – 19:00 Field trip Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research) Leipzig

Environmental research and Social Sciences

Matthias Groß (UFZ/FSU, Leipzig/Jena)

Field trip Leibniz Institut für Länderkunde (Leibniz Institute for Regional Studies) Leipzig

Sustainable land management: The KULUNDA project

Sebastian Lentz (IfL, Leipzig)

Tuesday, September 6

9:00 – 9:45 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Tensions between nature conservation and family farming in Misiones (Argentina)

Lucila Muñecas (UBA, Buenos Aires)

9:45 – 10:30 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

The Political Ecology of Heimat and its societal and spatial relations in contemporary media discourses

Robert Wenzl (FSU, Jena)

11:00 – 11:45 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Timber expansion, socio-natural disasters and the emergence of new territorialities. Case Study in Constitución, Chile

Marcela Salgado (Santiago de Chile)

- 11:45 – 12:30 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)
- How do native forests in northern Patagonia contribute to global Climate Change mitigation policies? Reflections around new neo-liberal ways of measuring and valuating nature*
- Constanza Casalderrey (UBA, Buenos Aires)
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- 14:30 – 16:30 Visit “Ernst-Haeckel-Haus” (“Villa Medusa”) Jena
- Ernst Haeckel and the foundations of ecology*
- Elisabeth Elschner (FSU, Jena)
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- 20:00 Movie night “Historias mínimas” (Lecture hall, Lödbergraben 32)

Wednesday, September 7

9:00 – 11:00 Field trip “Bioenergiedorf” (“Bioenergy Village”) Schlöben

Local sustainability strategies

Hans Peter Perschke (Mayor, Schlöben)

12:00 – 17:00 Field trip Weimar

Thursday, September 8

9:00 – 9:45 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Transition towns – From globalization back to regionalism

Mareike Wurmehl (FSU, Jena)

9:45 – 10:30 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Pro-Sustainability Settlements in Chile: Findings and preliminary discussions

Leonardo Cancino (UdCh, Santiago de Chile)

11:00 – 11:45 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Gold mining in San Juan. Local strategies vis-a-vis transnational movements

Silvina Basualdo (UBA, Buenos Aires)

11:45 – 12:30 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Lifestyles and sustainability: A student survey

Christine Renner (FSU, Jena)

14:30 – 15:15 Student presentation (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Sustainability and nutrition – Practices of foodsharing

Johann Ellmer (FSU, Jena)

15:30 – 17:00 Expert interview (Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3 “Campus”)

Regional sustainability strategies

André Schäfer (NHZ, Arnstadt)

Friday, September 9

9:00 – 18:00 Field trip Thüringer Ministerium für Umwelt, Energie und Naturschutz (Thuringian Ministry for the Environment, Energy, and Conservation) Erfurt

Energy transition (“Energiewende”) and Climate Change in Thuringia

Martin Gude (TMUEN, Erfurt)

Field trip Erfurt, “Haus der Nachhaltigkeit” (“Sustainability House”)/“Welt(t)raum e.V.”

Sustainability and Civil Society – Local projects

Sascha Schulz (FSU, Jena/Erfurt)

19:00 Evening Dinner (Restaurant “Papiermühle” Jena)

Saturday, September 10

9:00 – 10:30 Student panel discussion (place: Room 121, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 3)

Political Ecology and the Spatial Turn

11:00 – 12:30 Final discussion and evaluation

Sunday, September 11

Departure