



**triangle**  
UMR 5206

*Action, Discours  
Pensée politique & économique*



**International Associated Laboratory  
CNRS-ENS Lyon/ CASS  
“Post-Western Sociology in Europe and in China”**

**Workshop 2019, June 17-20th**

**“Compressed Modernities”, Ecological Risks  
and Disasters in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Africa**

ENS Lyon, Triangle

Monday 17th 9:00-17:45 Salle Marc Bloch, MSH  
Tuesday 18th 9:00-12:00 Salle Marc Bloch, MSH  
13:30-18:00 D4 260, ENS Descartes



**LIA CNRS-ENS Lyon/CASS  
Post-Western Sociology  
in Europe and in China**

**Workshop**

***Compressed Modernities, Ecological Risks and  
Disasters in Europe, Asia, Latin America,  
Africa***

**Time: 17-20 June 2019**

**Venue: ENS Lyon**

**Host Organizer: Triangle, CNRS, ENS Lyon**

**Partner: Institute of Sociology, Chinese  
Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing)**

LIA CNRS-ENS Lyon/CASS  
*Post Western Sociology in Europe and in China*

**Workshop in ENS Lyon, France, 2019**  
***Compressed Modernities Ecological Risks and  
Disasters in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Africa***

**Host Organizer: Triangle, CNRS, ENS Lyon**

**Partner: Institute of Sociology, Chinese  
Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing)**

Argumentary: In this workshop we will deal with new risks to health, food, floods, the environmental and ecological disasters such as climate change, pollution (fumes, effluent, organic and chemical waste), drought risk, etc. New ecological risks are producing uncertain situations, geographies of care and “community of destiny” produce new social solidarities, inequalities, new moral boundaries and new public spaces. Risks and disasters are social constructions rather than natural events striking societies from the outside. And, as such, they are caused by social and economic vulnerabilities, and they also sustain new forms of participative democracy.

In each place it is impossible to consider risks and disasters as being solely local; quite the opposite, we have to realize that a very deep and active process of dislocation is present everywhere in each country. Although the political, economic and social organization might shatter, we should nevertheless consider that societies are always more or less unstable. Disaster is thus a matter of degree, the point at which fragile social equilibrium makes way for stringent turmoil within societies, and at which the social and political ability to control these continuous processes of dislocation is badly altered by this tremendous shock. Since ecological disasters produce paroxysmal figures of physical and social destruction, they also open spaces for new figures of social restoration and for new processes of reconstruction of societies, and regimes of action. Citizens facing ecological risks and post-disaster consequences develop economies of political judgment by producing regimes of action from the responses of the institutions managing the post-disaster situation; these regimes of action of the victims mark out other moral boundaries linked to citizen spaces which arise out of silence, complaint, consent, indignation or the detachment of institutions.

Although we should not confuse risk society and catastrophe society, we can observe some quite similar processes affecting social vulnerability, inequalities and individual and collective capabilities. In Asia, multiple inequalities are fusing into “high-compressed modernities”—in the sense of Chang Kyung Sup—and in Europe into “low compressed modernity.” Urban ecologies assume the presence of multiple and different representations of the nature-urban culture interface, these same urban ecologies may also be studied for inequalities and environmental injustice, multi-governance and biopolitical order, regimes of action and the

citizen's competencies, and collective mobilizations. Facing new ecological risks or disasters reveals the maintaining of previous inequalities, the production of new ones and the breaking away from previous ones, but also the intersectionality and fractality between economic, social, ethnic, moral, cultural and environmental inequalities. Sociologists are invited to revise the way of defining inequalities and to conceive their plurality around social and ecological change. Individuals and social groups compete for material and social goods. They produce new social and economic frontiers, new social and moral orders in which individuals and groups have to occupy new positions and statuses.

In recent years in Europe, in China, in Indonesia, in Japan, in Venezuela and Guinea, ecological risks and disasters have caused very significant material, social, economic, moral and symbolic ruptures, and tremendous fragmentations in each society. We would like to compare also how individuals are able to develop life and survival strategies and to build collective mobilizations. In each country we would like to compare also the complexity of institutional arenas, constituted through the involvement of a plurality of local and international actors who struggle to develop governance patterns while facing situations of ecological uncertainty. We will analyze in each cultural context how collective actions and moral economies are producing new forms of citizenship in local and global public spaces, as well as the process of restoration and re-creation of societies. Adaptive learning entails re-socialization and production of new identities. A central issue thus concerns the processes of society recreation. The recreation of society could entail maintaining previous forms of socialization, inventing new ones, breaking away from previous ones or finding compromises between previous and present social, economic and moral patterns.

simultaneously of our tearing away by the techno-scientific artificialization of urban lives and the loss of empowerment by the democratic delegation. This is the reason why the autonomist discourses are very largely from the peripheral places, for many by an autonomist consideration (food, energy...) of the living relationships (Faburel, 2018).

Guillaume Faburel is a (political) geographer, Professor at University Lyon 2, also teaching at Sciences Po Lyon and Rennes. He was Research Fellow Invited at M.I.T. in 2001–2002 and lecturer at the University Paris XII until 2012. Member of the Academic College Board of Social Sciences—University of Lyon, he is a researcher at Triangle Laboratory, heading the axis Urban Studies. His scientific works and lessons, at Master level in several universities, examine urban justice including environmental one, metropolitan phenomena and urban lifestyles, and new forms of involvements and empowerments by ecological topics (infrapolitics). He recently published *Les métropoles barbares. Démondialiser la ville. désurbaniser la terre* (i.e. The barbarity of the Metropolis: Toward a Biopolitics of Radical Socio-ecological Transformation), awarded by the Foundation for Political Ecology.

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14:30—15:00

***Waste Crisis in Contemporary China: Green Governance, Social Activisms and Technological Controversies***

**Zhang Jieying (Institute of Sociology, CASS)**

Following the rise of consumerism and critical urbanization, in 2004 China overtook the US as the world's largest municipal solid waste (MSW) producer. MSW pollution is one of the most serious environmental issues in contemporary China. However, despite the state and green activists' attempt to eliminate waste, waste continues to exist in tandem of our consumption spree. This talk explores the social origins of waste pollution by examining the waste governance issues in China. It suggests waste pollution, which is not a pure environmental issue, originates from the critical urbanization as well as the dramatic growth of consumer society, on the one hand, and the multiple predicaments of waste governance on the other. More specifically, the state's agenda of incineration construction has encountered resistance across the country. On the one hand of the spectrum, it is the "not-in-my-backyard protest" from the residents living in locations around where incineration plants are being proposed or under construction. On the other hand, there has been a growth of environmental organizations that target garbage pollution and protest against waste incineration throughout the country. Technological controversies over waste incineration constitute a vital part of this anti-incineration activism.

Zhang Jieying is a political and environmental anthropologist enculturated into an anthropological worldview at Peking University and The Chinese University of Hong Kong. She received her bachelor's degree in Biomedicine and received her doctorate from the Department of Anthropology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. She joined The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2016 as an assistant research fellow. Her research involves environmental anthropology, STS, waste study and labor study. She is currently working on several projects, including a study of the technological controversies of environmental technologies, and labor issues of IT/digital works. She has published a book on waste pickers *Waste Life* and a few papers on waste governance.

13:30—14:00

*Why and how should we work on food and agriculture to better analyze the unequal access to food? Proposal to theorize, foster and promote an agri-food justice*

**Julie Le Gall, CNRS USR 3337 CEMCA (Mexico), University of Lyon, Lyon Urban School on Urban Anthropocene studies.**

Agriculture—urban and peri-urban agriculture in particular—has been widely talked about in the consumers’ everyday life, in the grassroot initiatives, in the urban and metropolitan policies for sustainability and food governance. This communication aims to analyze this come back with a critical point of view: why have been renewed the relations between urban and rural areas? For whom? For which neighborhoods? An analysis of the processes of connection and disconnection within the metropolitan food systems (based on French and Latin American case studies) lead to claim for a renewal of the food justice theoretical and practical framework. Theorizing, fostering and promoting an agri-food justice should improve the access to a better food within the whole food systems.

Julie Le Gall is a PhD in Geography (University Paris 1—Panthéon Sorbonne) and in Social Sciences (University of Buenos Aires). Lecturer at the University of Lyon; currently Researcher at the CEMCA, Mexico, on behalf of the French National Research Agency (CNRS); Associate Researcher at the Lyon Urban School for Anthropocene Studies (EUL). She is an expert into analyzing the processes that foster social and food justice through a systemic and complex approach of the connections or disconnections between urban and rural areas, between consumers and producers. She is managing solutions-oriented projects in education, pedagogy, lifelong-learning, psychology, that help several stakeholders (youth and professors, producers, wholesalers) to face the uncertainty of global changes and of the Anthropocene. Her research and training sessions use the high potential of the disruptive interaction between disciplines, Sciences, Art, Education to build more inclusive societies. Her work has been recognized by the French Ministry for Agriculture and the Metropolitan Area of Lyon, among other institutions. Her fieldwork takes place in metropolitan areas of Latin and North America, France.

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14:00—14:30

*The living of Metropolises: from neoliberal subjectivation to the desire of autonomy in peripheral places*

**Guillaume Faburel (University Lyon 2, Triangle, ENS Lyon)**

Political self-determination makes a remarkable comeback in scientific writings on ecological issues. After analyzing the growing struggles and their critical perspectives (Keucheyan, 2014), it would be a question of rethinking more broadly the modernist project of emancipation (Audier, 2019), based notably on today’s political claims: pirate utopias and “yellow vests,” development of the Commons to the calls for civil disobedience. However, if the multitude of autonomy projects outlines the contours of “new” politicities, it is necessary to inform the processes of political subjectivation, particularly by the forms of living places. This work cannot be done without reconsidering the ecological habit of the contemporary urban settings (Li and Roulleau-Berger, 2016). Living place is at the historical foundation

## Schedule

**June 16<sup>th</sup>**

**Full Day    Arrival and Checking-in**

**June 17<sup>th</sup>**

Salle Marc Bloch MSH, 14 avenue Berthelot - 69363 Lyon

**9:00 – 9:30    Opening Ceremony**

Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, CNRS Research Director, Triangle, and French Director of the LIA CNRS/ENS Lyon, CASS.  
Professor Wang Xiaoyi, Institute of Sociology, CASS, Beijing. Vice-chairman of the committee of environmental sociology of the Chinese Association of Sociology  
Professor Yazawa Shujiro, Seijo University, Tokyo, Vice-President of the International Federation of Social Sciences, President of East Asian Sociological Association

- 09:30—10:00 *Compressed modernities and ecological risks in Europe and in Asia***  
Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, CNRS Research Director, Triangle ENS Lyon  
Doctor Li Yong, Post-Doctoral Fellow Triangle, ENS Lyon
- 10:00—10:30 *Food security and rural environmental issues***  
Professor Wang Xiaoyi, Institute of Sociology, CASS, Beijing. Vice-chairman of the committee of environmental sociology of the Chinese Association of Sociology
- 10:30—10:45 Coffee Break**
- 10:45—11:15 *From risk society to risk culture***  
Professor Yazawa Shujiro, Seijo University, Tokyo. Vice-President of the International Federation of Social Sciences, President of East Asian Sociological Association
- 11:15—11:45 *Disasters as political subjectivation processes: the case of Indonesia***  
Associate Professor Lois Bastide, University of French Polynesia, Papeete

**11:45—12:15 Discussion**

Chairpersons: Professor Hasegawa Koichi and Doctor Paula Vasquez Lezama, CNRS Senior Researcher

**12:30—14:00 Lunch Break**

- 14:00—14:30 *Rethinking on the post-disaster recovering process: from the experiences of the March 11 disaster***  
Professor Hasegawa Koichi, Tohoku University, Sendai, Vice-President of the Japanese Sociological Society

6. **14:30—15:00** *Anthropogenic disasters and mistrusts crises: the recognition of the victims of an oil refinery disaster in Venezuela*  
 Doctor Paula Vasquez Lezama, CNRS Senior Researcher, CRESSPA

**15:00—15:15 Coffee Break**

7. **15:15—15:45** *Adaptative governance and climate change: case analysis of Inner Mongolia grassland and counterplan study*  
 Associate Professor Zhang Qian, Institute of Sociology, CASS, Deputy Director of the Rural Sociology Department and AI Li-Kun, Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Beijing

8. **15:45—16:15** *Epistemic tensions and power issues around the notion of emergence*  
 Professor Frédéric Le Marcis, ENS Lyon, Triangle and IRD

**16:15—16:30 Coffee Break**

**16:30—17:45 Discussion**

Chairpersons: Professor Yazawa Shujiro and Associate Professor Loïs Bastide

**19:00 Dinner**

of some animals (namely dogs and horses). He's also working on animal rights activism, and especially the links between advocacy and academia. He has recently published a paper about how social sciences deal with the animal issue: <https://booksandideas.net/The-Animal-Cause-and-the-Social-Sciences.html>

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**10:45—11:15**

*The social foundation of rural environmental governance  
 —A case study based on the classification of garbage in Lujia Village, Zhejiang Province*

**Jiang Pei (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing 100732)**

Rural environmental governance is inseparable from all kinds of social capital in rural society. All kinds of social relations are an important social foundation for rural environmental governance. This is the social fact that must be faced in the current rural environmental governance. Lujia Village in Zhejiang Province used the social relationship of the square dance interest group to drive women to carry out garbage classification. Moreover, the village established a garbage classification contact group of Party Members +Farmers based on social relations. At the same time, the use of various identities, faces and other relationships in the acquaintance society to maintain the normal operation of the classification of garbage mechanism, and promote farmers to develop a conscious classification behavior. In addition, modern rural social relations have changed rapidly. It is necessary to repair and create social relations in rural environmental governance so that it can be organically combined with environmental systems, administrative management, and network technology to achieve modernization of environmental governance.

Jiang Pei. Graduated from Hohai University. The research direction is environmental sociology. In 2017, he became a postdoctoral fellow at the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. At present, he mainly focuses on some rural environmental issues and their research on governance.

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of agriculture as an ecological and social risk. Some urban and rural mutual aid organizations, farmer's market or consumer cooperatives advocate various types of production and distribution that can replace conventional agriculture's system and food. Under the influence of the Japanese teikei support system and the community-supported agriculture in the United States, these groups are creating alternative food networks in China. They focus on the source of food, the ecological nature of farming methods, the fair treatment of farmers, and the relationship between producers and consumers. Each group tends to different goals, including biological, economic, political, social, or cultural goals. Based on a survey in Yunnan and Guangxi provinces, this paper analyzes the definitions of work and ecology through the cross-sectional study of these goals and practices. The back-to-the-land movement reveals rural-urban transmission processes that include economic trades as well as cultural practices. Rural cultural heritage is brought into new urban "ecological spaces." A main figure of this process is that of the "returned youth," which act as a key intermediary between local communities, urban organizations and international foundations. The questions of work and of ecology appear to belong to the same environmental economy, where traditional savoir-faire, protection of the biodiversity and capitalist ideology are either struggling or complimentary.

Jean Tassin is a candidate for a joint Ph. D in sociology at ENS of Lyon (France) and ECNU (China). He has passed the agrégation of Chinese and is a member of the LIA "Post-Western Sociology in China and in Europe" (CNRS/ CASS). His thesis on "autonomy, negotiations and mobilizations in southwest China: the place of community supported agriculture", is conducted under the direction of under the supervision of Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger (research director, CNRS, ENS de Lyon, Triangle UMR 5206, France) and Professor Wen Jun (professor, ECNU, Dean of the school of Social Development, China).

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**10:15—10:45**

***Animalism vs Environmentalism in Western Europe and the Anglo-Saxon World***

**Jérôme Michalon (CNRS – Triangle)**

Based on past or ongoing work, this paper will provide some elements of sociological understanding of pro-animal movements. I will focus on two dimensions: (1) how the currently very visible movements (often called «animalists») have to be understood as an extension of the longer history of animal protection and animal rights, which emerged in the 19th Century in Western Europe and the Anglo-Saxon world (2) the difference between pro-animal mobilizations and environmental mobilizations, which is greatly underestimated by environmental sociology. Doing so, I want to underline the need not to narrow the analysis of how humans relate to non-humans to the ecological/environmental framework: there are various and changing ways people see and interact with non-human entities.

Jérôme Michalon is a researcher in Sociology, at the French National Centre for Scientific Research. He's currently working at the Triangle laboratory (UMR 5206—University of Lyon). His research interests are human-animal relationships, science studies, sociology of mobilization, and sociology of health. His work consists in a sociological exploration of social dynamics within the "benevolence towards animals' communities." His PhD dissertation about Animal-Assisted Therapies as a social phenomenon has been published in 2014 (Panser avec les animaux. Sociologie du soin par le contact animalier, Presses de Mines, Paris). He tries to understand how health care changes the social status

**June 18<sup>th</sup>**

Salle Marc Bloch MSH, 14 avenue Berthelot - 69363 Lyon

9. **9:00 – 9:30 *Policy Convergence in Prolonging Rural Land Contract for Thirty Years***  
Professor Zhang Hao, Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing Deputy Director of the Rural Sociology and Industry Sociology Department
10. **9:30-10 :00 *Back to the land: work and ecology in the renewal of small-scale farming in contemporary China***  
Jean Tassin, Ph. D. candidate, ENS Lyon, Triangle

**10:00 – 10:15 Coffee Break**

11. **10:15—10:45 *Animalism versus environmentalism in Western Europe and Anglo-Saxon world***  
Doctor Jérôme Michalon, CNRS Researcher, Triangle, ENS Lyon
12. **10:45-11:15 *The social foundation of rural environmental governance --- A case study based on the classification of garbage in Lujia Village, Zhejiang Province***  
Doctor Jiang Pei, Postdoctoral Fellow, Institute of Sociology, CASS

**11:15—12:00 Discussion**

Chairpersons: Professor Guillaume Faburel and Doctor Zhang Jieying

**12:15—13:30 Lunch Break**

**Afternoon:** Salle D4 260, ENS Descartes, 15 parvis René Descartes, 69342, Lyon

13. **13:30 – 14:00 *Why and how should we work on food and agriculture to better analyze the unequal access to food? Proposals to theorize, foster and promote an agri-food justice***  
Associate Professor Julie Le Gall, ENS Lyon, CNRS USR 3337 CEMCA (Mexico), University of Lyon
14. **14:00—14:30 *The Living of Metropolises: from neoliberal subjectivation to the desire of autonomy in peripheral places***  
Professor Guillaume Faburel, University Lyon 2, Triangle, ENS Lyon
15. **14:30—15:00 *Waste crisis in contemporary China: green governance, social activisms and technological controversies***  
Doctor Zhang Jieying, Institute of Sociology, CASS

**15:00-16:00: Discussion**

Chairpersons: Doctor Zhang Qian and Doctor Jérôme Michalon

**16:00-16:15: break**

**June 18<sup>th</sup>**

**9:00-9:30**

***Policy Convergence in Prolonging Rural Land Contract for Thirty Years***

**Zhang Hao (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)**

Under the Household Contract System, the ownership of rural farmland in China belongs to the collective and the usufruct right was distributed to individual farmer households. Based on the report of the 19th Communist Party of China National Congress in 2017, the farmland contract relationship will be kept stable and unchanged for a long time, and the second round of land contract will be extended for another 30 years after its expiration. Overall, this policy is a “reassuring pill” for hundreds of millions of farmers. Meanwhile, it also confronted with the problem of policy convergence: after the contract expiration, should the farmland contract be adjusted before the second round of 30 years?

Based on the report, it seems there will be no adjustment in land contract. However, the automatic renewal of farmland contract may intensify the contradictions and problems in land system arrangement in the past 40 years. The essence of the extension of farmland contract for another 30 years is the continuation of the policy of “no variations in farmland area related to change in the size of farmer’s household.” However, this important institutional arrangement following the rural household contract system has been facing controversy since its inception.

Any policy decision is selected based on the willing that the decision will lead minimum negative result. To realize the effective connection and smooth implementation of the policy of farmland extension for another 30 years, we need to carefully introduce relevant supporting measures and carry out a lot of meticulous work based on facing and respecting public opinion.

Zhang Hao is an associate research fellow of the Institute of Sociology, CASS. And he is deputy director of Rural Sociology and Industry Sociology Department. Zhang Hao received his PhD degree at Peking University and the major is rural sociology. His research has focused on rural sociology and the transition of Chinese Society and the current topics are land reformation of rural areas of China and governance of rural society.

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**9:30—10:00**

***Back to the land: work and ecology in the renewal of small-scale farming in contemporary China***

**Jean Tassin (Ph. D. candidate, ENS Lyon, Triangle)**

The back-to-the-land movement that has been growing for the past fifteen years in contemporary China is interrogating the relationship to social and natural environment. Facing food safety crises as well as the dislocation of the rural community, alternative food networks consider the modernization

**16:15-18:00: Roundtable Discussion for a LIA Research Program**

Chairpersons: Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Professor Wang Xiaoyi and Professor Hasegawa Koichi

1. Theories in sociology of risk and modernities
2. Environmental risks and compressed modernities
  - 2.1. *Food risks and insecurity*
  - 2.2. *Environmental health and cities*
  - 2.3. *Environmental risks and governance*
3. What makes disaster?
  - 3.1. *Ecological disasters and compressed modernity*
  - 3.2. *Cosmopolitan risk community and humanitarian governments*

**19:30                      Dinner**

**June 19<sup>th</sup>**

**Fieldwork Site Visits organized with Regional Union of Architecture and Urbanism Councils Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes**

9:00-12:00: Oullins/Yzeron: water retention, risk management, flooding, renaturation project

14: 00-17 :00: Risks of the Chemistry Valley: from the pollutant to the green chemistry (St-Fons, Feyzin)

**June 20<sup>th</sup>**

**9:00-17:00: Fieldwork Site Visit in**

The farm of the Marquise (organic farming) and organic lunch on site in Drôme (100 km from Lyon)

**June 21<sup>st</sup>**

**Full Day Checking-out and Departure**



15:45-16:15

*Epistemic tensions and power issues around the notion of emergence*

**Frédéric Le Marcis (ENS de Lyon & Triangle)**

Recent episodes of pathogens emergence associated with zoonosis (SARS, H1N1, EBOLA, ZIKA) have resulted in the massive development of epidemiological surveillance and anticipation programs (demonstration aimed at testing our ability to anticipate risk, search for vaccine responses). Thus, in the Republic of Guinea since the outbreak of Ebola hemorrhagic fever in 2014–2016, three vaccine trials have been implemented (Russia, France—USA, France—UK), a systematic search for Ebola virus in possible animal host is under way (France), epidemiological surveillance systems have been installed in the prefectures with French funding, and a cohort of survivors has been implemented (France) to monitor the fate of possible virus reservoirs. These developments raise questions on multiple scales but which are linked:

- Global health governance and the sovereignty of the countries in which these programs are implemented.
- The technological utopia and faith in our ability to anticipate risk that underlies the development of these programs
- The ontologies mobilized to think about zoonoses: how to think about the environmental scenes on which zoonoses are played out and the agents involved in them in coexistence networks
- The redefinition of human—non-human relations and the politics of othering.

Based on a field study conducted in Guinea, this paper will discuss these questions from an empirical point of view by showing how the analysis of what is at stake under the heading of “one health” and “preparedness” requires us to question in an articulated way the economic and power issues in global health governance, the renewed forms of othering of populations perceived as the origin of the spillover and therefore our conceptions of the environment and the human-non-human relationship.

Frédéric Le Marcis is a Professor of Social Anthropology at ENS de Lyon. His research explores health issues mainly on the African continent. He has been working on the experience of Aids in South Africa, on HIV clinical trials in Ivory Coast and has been involved in recent Ebola outbreak in Guinea (2014–2016). He did accompany the setting up of the favipiravir clinical trial and conducted an ethnography of the Ebola response in Guinea. He is co-directing the Ecoppaf research program on prison in Africa. His current research developed in Guinea consist in looking at the past epidemic's experience in Guinea during the 20th century. It involves studying virus sciences in the making, popular experiences and handling of epidemics and the articulation of multiple ontologies. His recent publications related to the Ebola include : “La mise en camp de la Guinée. Ebola et l’expérience postcoloniale”, *L’Homme* 2017 (222) : 57-90 (with Veronica Gomez-Temesio) « Prepared for the ‘unexpected’? Lessons from the 2014–2016 Ebola epidemic in West Africa on integrating emergent theory designs into outbreak response. » *BMJ Global Health*, 2018, 3 (4). (With Janice E. Graham, Shelley Lees, Sylvain Landry Faye, Robert R Lorway, Maya Ronse, Sharon Abramowitz, Koen Peeters Grietens.)

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## Title, Abstract, and Short-Bio of Presenters

June 17<sup>th</sup>

09:30—10:00

*Compressed modernities and ecological risks in Europe and in Asia*

**Laurence Roulleau-Berger (CNRS, Triangle ENS Lyon)**

**Li Yong (CNRS, Triangle, ENS Lyon)**

In the 1970s and 1980s, research in the social sciences and humanities was devoted primarily to major technological and natural risks, the hidden side of risk. Thus, political modernization was used to conceptualize the multiplicity of actors, multi-level governance and contribute to the understanding of environmental policymaking. Environmental sociology began in the 1980’s and 1990’s with the emergence of environmental problems.

In Europe, the reflexive modernization theories of Anthony Giddens and Ulrich Beck inspired the notion of ecological modernization which may be defined by Arthur P.J.Mol, Gert Spaargaren and David A. Sonnenfeld (2000) as “the social scientific interpretation of environmental processes at multiple scales in the contemporary world.” This signifies analyzing how various institutions and social actors deal with the environment and the crisis of trust especially in the field of sustainable consumption and disaster contexts. Environment also involves citizens in new experiences of unequal situations, individual and collective action.

Chinese sociologists deal with environmental inequalities in emphasizing the issue of the reconstruction of trust as a social and political process which influences normative orders and individual identities in risk or disaster societies. According to Li Peilin and Wang Xiaoyi (2016) we are living in a context of an “ecological civilization construction” where multi-governance is constructed around ecological migration organized by local and central governments.

In Japan Shujiro Yasawa (2018) has developed a theory of risk culture rather than risk society after East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster to understand non-institutional, emergent sociation, horizontal orders and reflexive communauty. Koichi Hasegawa asked (2014) the following question: what impact has civil society on Japan’s nuclear policies? He demonstrated how public arenas emerged to deepen the public discourse and elaborate policy proposals in collaboration with scholars and NGOs.

In European, Chinese and Japanese environmental sociology the concepts of knowledge, risk perception, acceptance and public attitudes are still central. Environmental risks produce new social and economic frontiers, new social and moral orders in which individuals and groups have to occupy new positions and statuses. We have observed intersectionality and fractality between different inequalities: economic, social, ethnic, moral, cultural and environmental inequalities. Although rural and urban ecologies assume the presence of multiple and different representations of the nature-urban culture interface, these same ecologies may also be studied for environmental injustice, multi-governance and biopolitical order, but also for regimes of action, public arenas

citizens' competencies and collective mobilizations (Rouleau-Berger, 2016).

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Laurence Rouleau-Berger is Research Director at CNRS, Triangle, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, Ph D and Habilitation in sociology. She was a Visiting Scholar at the University of Berkeley, at the Institute of Sociology in CASS, and a Visiting Professor at University of Lausanne (Switzerland) and University of Beijing. She is doing research in Europe and in China in urban sociology, economic sociology and sociology of migration for 30 years. Since 2006 she is involved in the epistemological way on "Post-Western Sociology." She is the French director of the LIA CNRS-ENS Lyon/CASS "Post-Western Sociologies in Europe and in China." She has published edited, co-edited over twenty-five books and numerous articles and book chapters in French, English and Chinese. Among recent books: *Post-Western Revolution in Sociology. From China to Europe*, Brill Publishers, 2016—*Ecological Risk and Disasters-New experiences in China and Europe*, co-edit with Li Peilin, 2016, Routledge Publishers *Work and Migration. Chinese Youth in Shanghai and in Paris*, with Yan Jun, L'Aube Publishers, 2017—*The Fabric of Sociological knowledge* co-ed with Xie Lizhong, Peking University Press (in Chinese), 2017- *Post-Western Sociology. From China to Europe*, co-ed with Li Peilin, Routledge Publishers, 2018. *She is Editor-in Chief of the Serie Post-Western Social Sciences and Global Knowledge*, Brill Publishers, and of the *Serie De l'Orient à l'Occident*, ENS Publishers.

Yong LI is a postdoctoral fellow at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon and research coordinator in the LIA "Post-Western Sociology in Europe and in China" CNRS-ENS de Lyon/CASS. He has obtained a PhD in sociology from the University of Rouen Normandy (2016). His doctoral thesis "Condemned to Succeed: Professional Integration of Chinese Graduates in France. New Migratory and Identities Dynamics" questions the condition of student migrants in the context of globalized risk society. His current research falls under several themes: the life-course of skilled Chinese migrants in France and their transnational mobility; the identities of racialized minorities in France and their experiences of discrimination; the emergence of non-western global cities in mainland China.

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10:00-10:30

***Food Security and Rural Environmental Issues***

**Wang Xiaoyi (Institute of Sociology, CASS, Beijing)**

Owning to the industrialized way of production, the output of agricultural production has been growing rapidly. Under the circumstances of rural population declining and the farmland area decreasing, the consumption of grain and meat has grown substantially. And the small farmer's mode of production is growingly replaced by corporate mode. In response to this trend, there are two kinds of reactions: (1) to develop large-size agricultural corporates, which can effectively increase the output of agricultural production while decrease the input of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, and could be easily supervised by the government; (2) to promote more small farmers to engage in the organic/green production, to build a novel relationship between producers and consumers, and to reconstruct the link between production and consumption so as to relief the food security crisis. This study tries to reconsider the possibilities as well as the difficulties these two modes encounters in the background of village revitalization.

WANG Xiaoyi is a research fellow of the Institute of Sociology, CASS, vice-chairman of the committee of environmental sociology of the Chinese association of sociology, and the vice-

15:15-15:45

***Adaptive governance and climate change: case analysis of Inner Mongolia grassland and counterplan study***

**ZHANG Qian (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing)**

**AI Li-Kun (Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing)**

Through the adaptive governance, by which institutional arrangements and ecological knowledge are tested and revised in a dynamic, bottom-up, ongoing, self-organized, learning by doing process, different systems including social-economic system, natural ecosystem and local knowledge and culture system should be considered into the process of decision-making. Comparing three cases in Inner Mongolia, this article evaluates their climate change risk and social vulnerability, and explores the reasons of different adaptation capacity to climate extreme events, and illustrates the possibility to apply adaptive governance to the endeavor of decreasing the local vulnerability. We found that different herders have different strategies for coping with natural disasters because they have different social capital and social memory. Some herders could move out their livestock from drought areas by using their social capital; some herders could reorganize grassland use and livestock moving based on their social memory; but some herders could only buy more and more fodder and forage. This research showed that introducing adaptive governance at local level may meet the different requirements of different stakeholders to adapt climate change, promote disciplinary cooperation between natural, social and management sciences. Therefore, adaptive governance has the same view with "Future Earth" on the conceptions of "co-design, co-produce, co-deliver," which can be developed as a practical experiment in local adaptation to climate change.

ZHANG Qian received her PhD in Environmental Sciences from Peking University in 2008. Her research specialization is natural resources management and rural development from the perspective of environmental sociology. She has worked as a research associate in the Institute of Sociology (IOS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Beijing, China. She currently serves as the deputy director of the Rural Sociology Department of IOS. She has published on rangeland protection policy in China, impacts of climate change on rangeland adaptive governance, as well as the management of the socio-ecological system in Northern China. Her most recent project is a comparative study on rural development and natural resources management in East Africa. Her forthcoming book titled *Understanding Grassland Management as A Wicked Problem: An Environmental Sociology Perspective* will be published by China Social Sciences Press in 2019.

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14:30-15:00

***Anthropogenic disasters and Mistrusts crises: the recognition of the victims of an Oil refinery disaster in Venezuela***

**Paula Vasquez Lezama (CNRS, CRESSPA)**

In August 2012 the explosion of the Amuay oil refinery left 48 dead and hundreds wounded in the city of Punto Fijo (Falcón State, west of Venezuela). While conducting fieldwork in 2015, I studied the subjective experience of living next to the refinery and its assimilation into everyday life in the city of Punto Fijo. The explosion was unprecedented in Venezuela. Everyday life for these communities is marked by uncertainty because the national oil company (*Petróleos de Venezuela* or PDVSA) lacks alarm and evacuation systems and is unaccountable to the citizenry. In this regard, knowledge and analysis of the circumstances surrounding the explosion of the Amuay Refinery in Paraguaná, which left 48 dead and hundreds of wounded, is a way to open a public debate regarding this critical situation. The case this city involves analyzing data I have been collecting in Venezuela since 2014 about political emotions, particularly resentment, rancor, hostility, disgust and revulsion in this city affected by the disaster. Many affected families do not accept either the appraisals of the expropriated homes nor the relocations proposed by the Venezuelan Oil Company. They do not know how to deal with the risks of living in the perimeter of an Oil refinery.

Paula Vasquez Lezama (Caracas, 1969) holds a doctorate in Social Anthropology and Ethnology from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in Paris. She graduated in sociology from the Central University of Venezuela in Caracas, and has done research in, and taught political anthropology, medical anthropology as well as sociology of social intervention. Titled "Politics of Catastrophe in Times of the Bolivarian revolution: Management of the Disaster victims of the Tragedy of 1999 in Venezuela," her doctoral dissertation focuses on the political anthropology of humanitarian action and the governmentality of a singularly extreme situation of crisis in Venezuela. Her academic interests include the political anthropology of the State in Latin America, the anthropology of disasters and extreme situations as well as the anthropology of political emotions. In her work she privileges the individual experience and the subjective construction of the people's relationship with the State and the extreme. She holds a position as permanent researcher at the CNRS in Paris, France. She has published two books: *Le chavisme, un militarisme compassionnel* (2014) Paris, Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'homme, and *2010 Poder y catástrofe. Venezuela bajo la Tragedia de 1999* (2010) Caracas, Taurus, Santillana. One book chapter about the "Tragedy" of 1999 in Venezuela (2010) "Compassionate Militarization: The Management of a Natural Disaster in Venezuela". In *Contemporary States of Emergency. The Politics of Military and Humanitarian Interventions*. Didier Fassin and Mariella Pandolfi (eds.). New York, Zone books: 135-149. And many scientific journals articles (peer reviewed), the last two are: (2017) "El suplicio de Franklin Brito o la significación política de un duelo somático" *Trace*. CEMCA, México, n°72 :34-55. (2017) « La tension entre l'autoritarisme et la compassion : le cas de Franklin Brito au Venezuela » *Raisons politiques*. N° 65 : 91-105.

chairman of the association of ecological ethnology of the Chinese association of ethnology. He has been engaging in the study of rural society in China for 30 years, and focus on the issues of rural industrialization, rural-urban migration, pasturing society and grassland management, rural poverty and rural environment. His publications are: "Qualitative Poverty Assessment in Rural China" (2009), "Grassland Community under Pressure of Environmental Protection" (2009), "Climate Change and Social Adaptation: Based on the grassland of Inner Mongolia" (2014), "Ecological Migration and Precision Poverty Alleviation: Practice and Experience of Ningxia."

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10:45—11:15

***From risk society to risk culture***

**Yazawa Shujiro (Seijo University, Tokyo)**

This presentation aims to examine and develop a theory of risk culture rather than risk society. It aims to investigate in the present stage and problem of development of risk culture after East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster.

Firstly, this presentation introduces the concept of risk culture instead of risk society. Risk culture is better than risk society, because it can understand non-institutional, emergent sociation of risk culture. It is based less in cognitive than in aesthetic reflexivity. Risk culture is reflexive community.

Secondly, this presentation tests and verifies the concept of risk culture by using empirical facts of East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster. When this concept is not analytically good enough, this concept is reconstructed. Especially I will reinvestigate the relationship between risk culture and the sublime. Thirdly, this presentation will precisely analyze reflexive community.

Finally, this presentation will deal with reconstruction of the concept of risk culture and conclude that risk culture means emergent, non-institutional, horizontal ordering.

Professor Yazawa Shujiro got two tasks at Graduate School of Social Sciences, Tokyo University. The first one was to understand and criticize American sociology from a perspective of sociology of knowledge. This task has been very important and urgent one, because Japanese society has been heavily influenced by the USA. The second task has been to become a successor of activities of internationalization of sociology by ISA and JSS. Since then, he tried to fulfill the tasks as a professor. Professor Yazawa was a visiting professor to various universities in the USA, Canada and England. He invited many international professors to Japan and organized conferences. Among leading scholars, he was influenced greatly by Manuel Castells and Alberto Melucci. He visited Silicon Valley as a participant observer under guidance of Castells. Melucci's way of thinking is a combination of Western way of thinking with Eastern way of thinking. We established East Asian Sociological Association in 2017. It is a critical association, because sociologists can break an invisible barrier which separates the Japanese from the world. The association will provide a space to construct East Asian Sociology which is characterized as Post-Western sociology.

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11:15-11:45

*Disasters as political subjectivation processes: the case of Indonesia*

Loïs Bastide (University of French Polynesia)

As a country, Indonesia is particularly prone to disasters. Recently, it faced deadly earthquakes in Lombok and Sulawesi, tsunamis in Sulawesi, Java and Sumatra, not counting various volcano eruptions through the archipelago. Traditionally, nature has been perceived as a living being, and disasters were interpreted as a form of communication, a way of adjusting the relationship between humans and nature, or between humans and the divine. Indeed, nature was conceived either as a being in its own rights, or as a mediator between God and humanity, in a country where pluralistic “ontologies” (Descola 2005) co-existed. Each catastrophe was thus the subject of a collective interpretative labour, aiming at giving meaning to the event. Such experiences thus had transformative effects on established “moral economies,” through the attribution of blame (Douglas 1992) and the redistribution of social prestige (Bastide 2015). However, two processes have been unsettling this situation over the last 60 years: first, we witness a pluralization of the relationship to nature, due to the introduction and spread of scientific worldviews. These perspectives both objectify nature (nature is seen as an object, not a being) and promote an autonomous view of humanity: disaster is not seen as a form of communication, but as a revelator of man-made risks and vulnerabilities. Secondly, the difference between natural and man-made disaster is increasingly difficult to establish, as environmental damage and bad urban planning become increasingly obvious factors in the context of contemporary catastrophes. In this context, the post-disaster blaming process, as a sense-making practice, is transformed; segments of populations oppose, as certain groups keep on interpreting the event in the context of a religious worldview, while other groups—including experts, governmental and international agencies—, develop a secular understanding of nature. Moreover, individuals themselves often carry both logics, shifting between different understandings according to specific social interactions. Whereas post-disaster subjectivation processes used to promote re-adjustments between humans and nature, catastrophes are now scenes of “political subjectivation”, where secularized blaming processes unfold, in the context of “humanitarian arenas” (Hillhorst and Jansen 2010).

Loïs Bastide, PhD in Sociology, is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of French Polynesia, a Research Associate at the Institute of Sociological Research, University of Geneva, and a member of the International Associated Laboratory (LIA) CNRS-ENS Lyon-CASS “Post-Western Sociology in Europe and in China”. His research interests include international migrations in Southeast Asia, the sociology of disasters, global health, with a particular interest in outbreak response systems, and violence and social change. His publications include *Habiter le transnational: Migrations et travail entre Java, Kuala Lumpur et Singapour* (ENS éditions 2015), « Faith and uncertainty: migrants’ journeys between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore », (*Health, Risk & Society*, 2015), « “Troubles dans le local” : Migrations transnationales et transformations culturelles à Java » (*Critique Internationale* 2015), and « Migrant, être affecté : Pratiques de l’espace, structures de sentiment et subjectivation entre Java, Kuala Lumpur et Singapour » (*REMI* 2013).

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14:00 – 14:30

*Rethinking on the Post-disaster Recovering Process: From the Experiences of the March 11 disaster*

Hasegawa Koichi (Tohoku University, Sendai)

The Asia-Pacific region has recently so often experienced severe natural disasters like huge earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons and floods. The concept of sustainability has been discussed focusing on the relationship to future generations, between developing countries and developed countries, and to natural limits. However, recent disasters in this region reveal that new dimension of community or local resilience to disaster should be added to the concept of sustainability. Japanese people experienced an unprecedented triple disaster by earthquake, tsunami and severe nuclear accident on March 11, 2011. Widespread areas along 500 km coastal line were devastated. Especially remote, rural, depopulated and aged coastal areas based on fishing industry and agriculture were devastated. National land planning for centralization and efficiency since the Meiji Era and especially the post-war period had brought and accelerated depopulation of these areas and varieties of disparities between urban areas and remote areas. Suddenly, after the disaster these communities have been turned to being front runners of tackling recent Japan's social problems of aging, depopulating and restructuring. Now the communities devastated are standing at a crossroads between rebirth and extinction. Under the political backlash led by we-firstism and populism, Japan’s civil society is also facing at cross roads, still forwarding or declining. The disaster has served as a call to rethink the relationship between nature and society, and begin planning for a truly sustainable future. On the other hand, the disaster was a trigger to bring some citizens and students as volunteers, media reporters and researchers from urban areas to these communities. They stimulated and encouraged suffered communities. Various forums, NGOs and NPOs had appeared in these areas. Women, youth, children, aged, handicapped, foreigners and sexual minorities started to raise their own voices in the recovering process.

Koichi Hasegawa is a professor of sociology of Tohoku University, Japan. He is the Executive Committee Member of the International Sociological Association (ISA). He served as the Chair of the local organizing committee for the ISA's Yokohama World Congress in 2014. He is the former Vice-president of the Japanese Sociological Society. He published so many articles and books including *Beyond Fukushima: Toward a Post-Nuclear Society*, Trans Pacific Press in 2015.

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