

1970-80's in the City of Tampere, SW Finland. A combination of vegetation analysis and ethnographic approaches ('walking interviews' with inhabitants, observation, and photographing the places valued by them) has been used to gain understanding of the inhabitants' engagement with the emerging natures and the relationship between scientific and locally relevant biodiversity values. The findings can be used in developing approaches to urban planning based on a wider comprehension of new natures and their role in cooperative conservation of urban biodiversity.

4. **Kris Van Koppen**, Wageningen University, Netherlands

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Monitoring Public Awareness and Participation for Biodiversity

Within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), a world-wide commitment has been made to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss. In order to monitor progress towards this '2010 target' sets of indicators are needed. This paper deals with the development of indicators for public awareness and participation in Europe. A difficulty is that the CBD process until now has hardly provided guidelines for public awareness and participation. Another problem is that the concept of biodiversity finds little resonance among a broader public. The paper explores the need for indicators of awareness and participation with regard to biodiversity. As a case study, it presents the current design and application of such indicators in the Netherlands. It argues that public awareness and participation are vital in making progress towards biodiversity management and it discusses the possibilities of developing a well-founded and effective structure of indicators for monitoring public awareness and participation.

Session 1b: Biodiversity and Nature Protection (2)

Tuesday 4th, 09.00 – 11.00, Room W709

Chair: Tbc

1. **Mr Anders Blok**, Copenhagen University, Denmark

From Cosmopolitanism to Cosmopolitics: Negotiating Nature-Cultures in the Case of Japanese Whaling

Within the field of biodiversity conservation, the long-standing controversies surrounding whales and whaling can be seen as emblematic of wider global tensions between competing conceptions of nature. Mixed into questions of endangered species are two seemingly irreconcilable standpoints: the anti-whaling 'arcadian' view stressing the intrinsic value of whales ('preservationism') versus the pro-whaling 'resource' view stressing sustainable human use ('conservationism'). In the International Whaling Commission, both anti- and pro-whaling networks appeal to trans-local (or 'cosmopolitan') sources of scientific and legal legitimacy, but for three decades no stable ordering has been achieved. Based on qualitative interviews with Japanese pro-whaling policy actors, this paper raises a fundamental question: why does the 'cosmopolitan' ordering fail to achieve closure (or compromise) on this nature controversy? For suggestive answers, inspiration is drawn from 'Science and Technology Studies' (STS), particularly the recent work of Bruno Latour. Here, whales are seen as embroiled in 'ontological politics': what a whale is, and what it represents, is clearly at the centre of controversy. If whales are multiple, we may have to switch from 'cosmopolitanism' to 'cosmopolitics', exploring how natures can be made to coexist. Analytical and normative implications of such a re-conceptualization will be discussed for the broader field of global biodiversity politics.

2. **Philippe Deuffic**, Cemagref, France

Deadwood for biodiversity or energy savings ? An environmental dilemma for foresters

Searching for more legitimacy, many forest policies try to take into account biodiversity. This notion is elevated to the status of a positive norm with a moral connotation so that biodiversity promoters avoid the use of terms such as 'useless' or 'noxious' species. However, biodiversity conservation programmes are selective. They often emphasize the protection of mammals