

Introduction to Environmental Social Science

EVPP 608

3 credits

Spring Semester, 2021



INSTRUCTOR: Diego Valderrama.
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CLASSROOM: Enterprise Hall, room 173.

CLASS MEETINGS: Mondays, 4:30 PM to 7:10 PM.

OFFICE HOURS: By appointment.

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course aims to provide insight into some of the most relevant social sciences and social scientific perspectives for studying environmental issues. The environmental social sciences (ESS) explore how humans interact with their surroundings and the contexts for their behaviors that have impacts across local, regional, and global scales. Because of the increasingly dire effects of human activities on the state of the Earth's ecological resources, the social science disciplines have a critical role to play in improving our understanding of these socio-environmental systems and promoting sustainable solutions.

The following is a list of sample research questions addressed by ESS:

1. To what extent does technological **change crowd out behavioral change** and what balance between technological and behavioral change is appropriate under different circumstances? For example, do recycling efforts lead us to reduce and reuse (the other of the three R's) less?
2. What factors about the current generation in the United States explain why it is **apathetic** with respect to particular environmental issues?
3. Can a small-scale biodiesel company that sources its oil primarily from street-food vendors make a profit in a New Delhi neighborhood? If so, what factors would affect the **financial viability** of this company?
4. What are the different **environmental and economic impacts** of shade-grown vs. sun-grown

coffee plantations in Guatemala?

5. How *effective* will a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme be in the community of Boca Paríamanu in Madre de Dios, Peru?
6. How can remote sensing and geographic information systems technologies *lower the transaction costs* involved in monitoring outcomes of market-based watershed and water quality protection schemes in the Northern Forest region of New England?
7. What is the relationship between the presence of oil refinery sites, fuel-burning plants and *county-level Medicaid expenditures on asthma*?
8. What makes for an effective *eco-label* on clothing?
9. What drives *tropical deforestation*?

The course will introduce students to different social scientific disciplines, including anthropology, psychology, development studies, marketing, economics and political and policy sciences. Students will also learn about different social scientific perspectives and concepts, and will apply them in a small research proposal. The proposal could be used to develop a framework for the evaluation of environmental management strategies, as the starting point for building an interdisciplinary research proposal team, or as part of the student's master's thesis or doctoral dissertation.

The class is meant for students with either a natural or social science background. Based on the course, the student will be better able to choose follow-up social science classes that are most relevant and of interest to him/her.

REQUIRED READING:

- Bennett, N.J., R. Roth, S.C. Klain, K. Chan, P. Christie, D.A. Clark, G. Cullman, D. Curran, T.J. Durbin, G. Epstein, A. Greenberg, M.P. Nelson, J. Sandlos, R. Stedman, T.L. Teel, R. Thomas, D. Verissimo and C. Wyborn. 2017. Conservation social science: Understanding and integrating human dimensions to improve conservation. *Biological Conservation* 205: 93-108.
- The reading list for the class will primarily consist of journal articles to be made available in Adobe PDF format (see Schedule section).

COURSE STRUCTURE: The course will consist of one introductory lecture and 11 topical sessions, each of which will review a major field in ESS. In each session, one student will deliver a presentation based on a representative article in ESS (see Schedule section). The instructor will complement the presentation and follow-up discussion with content related to the article, e.g., social science methods or follow-up developments in the field. A quiz based on the student presentation delivered the previous week will be administered at the beginning of each session.

Throughout the semester, each student in the class will review and present a total of three papers.

Research Proposal

Over the course of the term students will develop expertise on a number of social science fields. As a final assignment for the course, students will be required to submit a small research proposal on a social science research topic of their choosing. Students are encouraged to choose an area they already have some familiarity with, or an area for which they want to build up expertise (e.g., wildlife conservation, payment for ecosystem services, coastal flooding). Students might choose an issue related to previous papers they have written, their master's thesis or doctoral dissertation, or an area in which they might like to study or work after graduation. Students will present their proposals in the last two sessions of the semester.

COURSE GRADING: Grades will be based on the instructor's assessment of the presentations, quizzes and research proposals submitted by students. Weighting of these activities will be as follows:

Presentation – Article 1	20%
Presentation – Article 2	20%
Presentation – Article 3	20%
Average score of quizzes	25%
Research proposal	<u>15%</u>
TOTAL	100%

Final scores will be calculated based on the percentage grade earned on each of the course activities listed above, multiplied by the weighting listed for each activity. Letter grades will be assigned based on the final course score as follows:

- A+ = 97-100%
- A = 93 - 96%
- A- = 90 - 92%
- B+ = 87 - 89%
- B = 83 - 86%
- B- = 80 - 82%
- C = 70 - 79%
- F = 0 - 69%

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY: GMU students, faculty and staff are bound by the GMU Honor Code. Adherence to the GMU Honor Code is expected of all students, specifically:

Members of the George Mason University community pledge not to cheat, plagiarize, steal, or lie in matters related to academic work.

In all assignments and communications, plagiarism will not be tolerated. This applies equally to oral and written communications in the context of any evaluated (graded) course assignments. As stated in the Honor Code, infractions may result in invalidated credit for dishonorable work and lowered grade,

including failure from the class, suspension or dismissal. Inquiries for clarification from the professor are welcome. For more information see the complete Honor Code in the university catalog.

DISABILITY ACCOMMODATIONS: Disability Services at George Mason University is committed to upholding the letter and spirit of the laws that ensure equal treatment of people with disabilities. Under the administration of University Life, Disability Services implements and coordinates reasonable accommodations and disability-related services that afford equal access to university programs and activities. Students can begin the registration process with Disability Services at any time during their enrollment at George Mason University. If you are seeking accommodations, please visit <http://ds.gmu.edu/> for detailed information about the Disability Services registration process. Disability Services is located in Student Union Building I (SUB I), Suite 2500. Email: ods@gmu.edu | Phone: (703) 993-2474.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION: Students must use their MasonLive email account to receive important University information, including communications related to this class. I will not respond to messages sent from or send messages to a non-Mason email address.

DIVERSITY STATEMENT: George Mason University promotes a living and learning environment for outstanding growth and productivity among its students, faculty and staff. Through its curriculum, programs, policies, procedures, services and resources, Mason strives to maintain a quality environment for work, study and personal growth. An emphasis upon diversity and inclusion throughout the campus community is essential to achieve these goals. Diversity is broadly defined to include such characteristics as, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, gender, religion, age, disability, and sexual orientation. Diversity also entails different viewpoints, philosophies, and perspectives. Attention to these aspects of diversity will help promote a culture of inclusion and belonging, and an environment where diverse opinions, backgrounds and practices have the opportunity to be voiced, heard and respected.

Schedule

Date	Topic	Key References (I – Presented by instructor; S – Presented by students)
Jan 25th	Course Overview / Introduction	Bennett <i>et al.</i> 2017. Conservation social science: Understanding and integrating human dimensions to improve conservation. <i>Biological Conservation</i> 205: 93-108. (I)
Feb 1 st	Environmental Anthropology	Hardin, R. and M.J. Remis. 2006. Biological and cultural anthropology of a changing tropical forest: A fruitful collaboration across subfields. <i>American Anthropologist</i> 108: 273–285. (S)
Feb 8 th	Conservation and Development	Stevenson, T.C., B.N. Tissot and W.J. Walsh. 2013. Socioeconomic consequences of fishing displacement from marine protected areas in Hawaii. <i>Biological Conservation</i> 160: 50-58. (S)
Feb 15 th	Environmental and Conservation Education	Kuhar, C.W., T.L. Bettinger, K. Lehnhardt, O. Tracy and D. Cox. 2010. Evaluating for long-term impact of an environmental education program at the Kalinzu Forest Reserve, Uganda. <i>American Journal of Primatology</i> 72: 407–413. (S)
Feb 22 nd	Environmental Economics	Schmalensee, R. and R. Stavins. 2019. Learning from thirty years of Cap and Trade. <i>Resources</i> . (I) Wilens, J.E. 2006. Why fisheries management fails: Treating symptoms rather than the cause. <i>Bulletin of Marine Science</i> 78: 529-546. (S)
March 1 st	Ecological Economics	Costanza <i>et al.</i> 1997. The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital. <i>Nature</i> 387: 253-260. (S) Fletcher, R. and B. Büscher. 2017. The PES conceit: Revisiting the relationship between payments for environmental services and neoliberal conservation. <i>Ecological Economics</i> 132: 224-231. (S)
March 8 th	Environmental Humanities	Sörlin, S. 2012. Environmental humanities: Why should biologists interested in the environment take the humanities seriously? <i>BioScience</i> 62: 788–789. (S)
March 15 th	Environmental and Conservation Law	Gellers, J.C. In Press. Earth system law and the legal status of non-humans in the Anthropocene. <i>Earth System Governance</i> . (S)
March 22 nd	Conservation Marketing	Wright, A.J. <i>et al.</i> 2015. Competitive outreach in the 21st century: Why we need conservation marketing. <i>Ocean & Coastal Management</i> 115: 41–48. (I) Martinez, R., K.M. Green and A. DeWan. 2013. Establishing reciprocal agreements for water and biodiversity conservation through a social marketing campaign in Quanda Watershed, Peru. <i>Conservation Evidence</i> 10: 42–47. (S)
March 29 th	Political Ecology	Cole, S. 2012. A political ecology of water equity and tourism: A case study from Bali. <i>Annals of Tourism Research</i> 39: 1221-1241. (S)

Date	Topic	Key References (I – Presented by instructor; S – Presented by students)
April 5 th	Political Science (Environmental Governance)	Brenner, L. and H. Job. 2012. Challenges to actor-oriented environmental governance: Examples from three Mexican biosphere reserves. <i>Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie</i> 103: 1-19. (S)
April 12 th	Psychology	Pickering, J. <i>et al.</i> 2018. Using psychology to understand practice change among sugar cane growers. <i>Rural Extension & Innovation Systems Journal</i> 14: 62-72. (S)
April 19 th	Presentation of proposals by students	
April 26 th	Presentation of proposals by students	