



Outdoor, conservation and environmental inequalities

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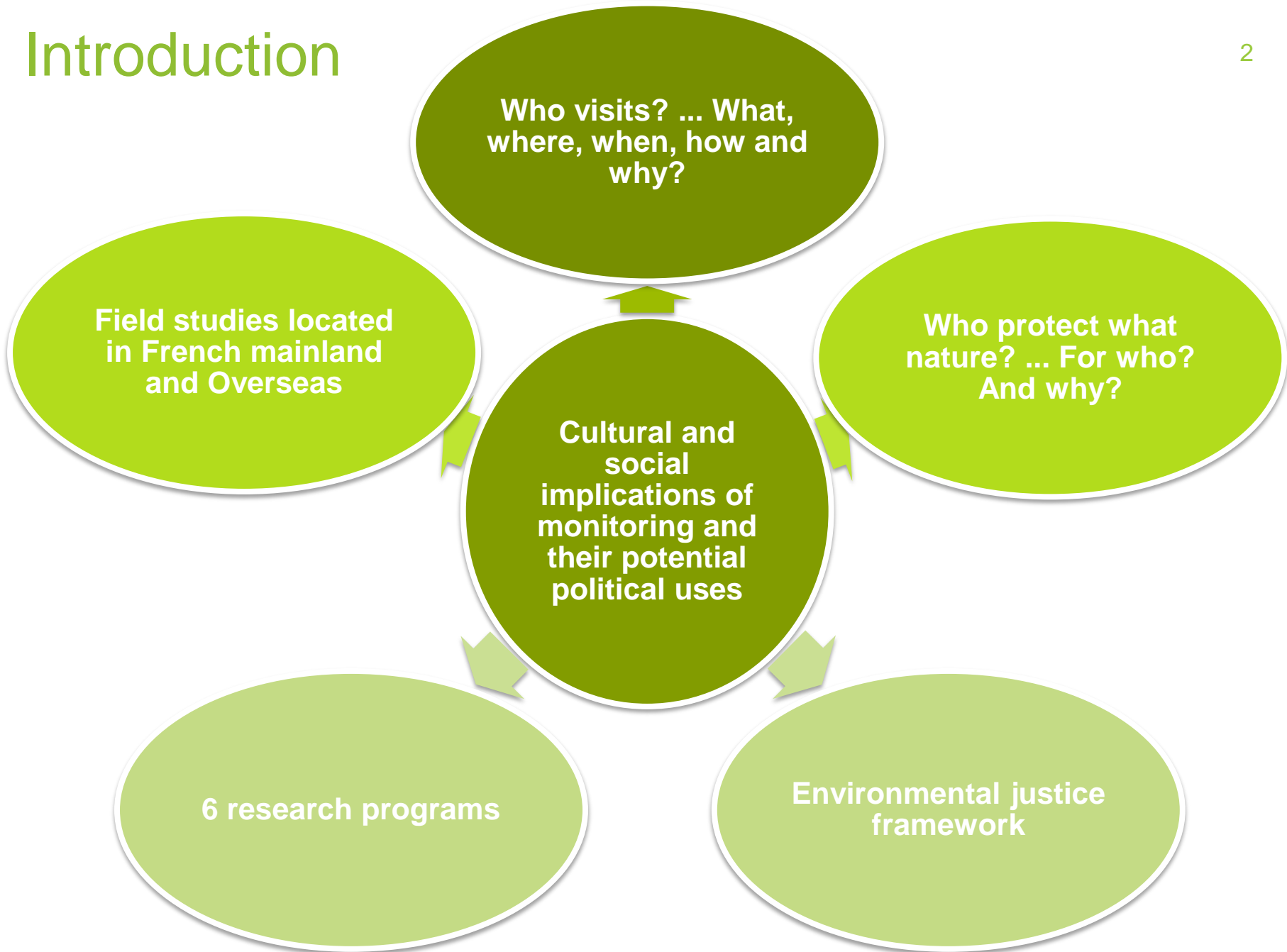
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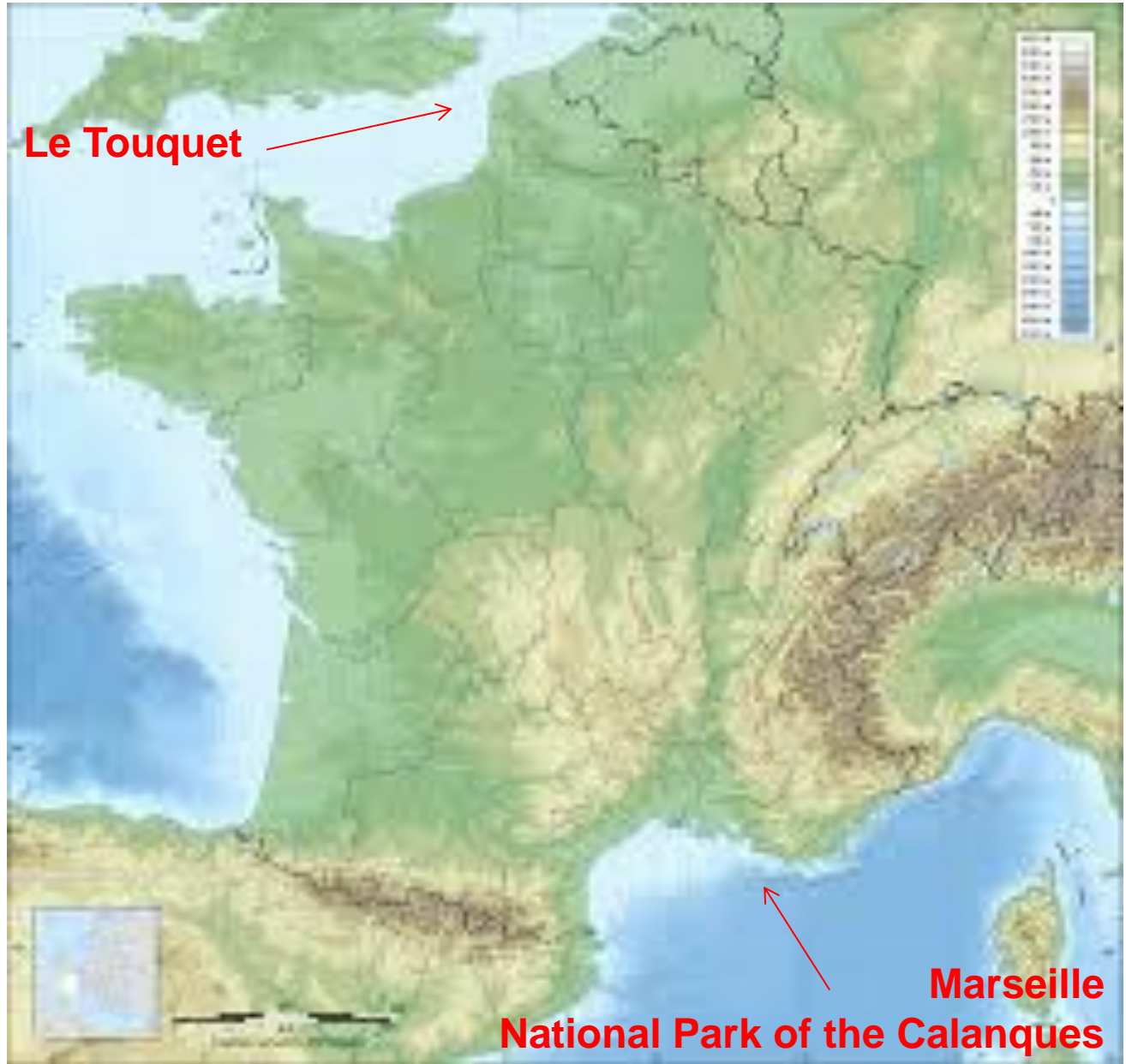
Introduction

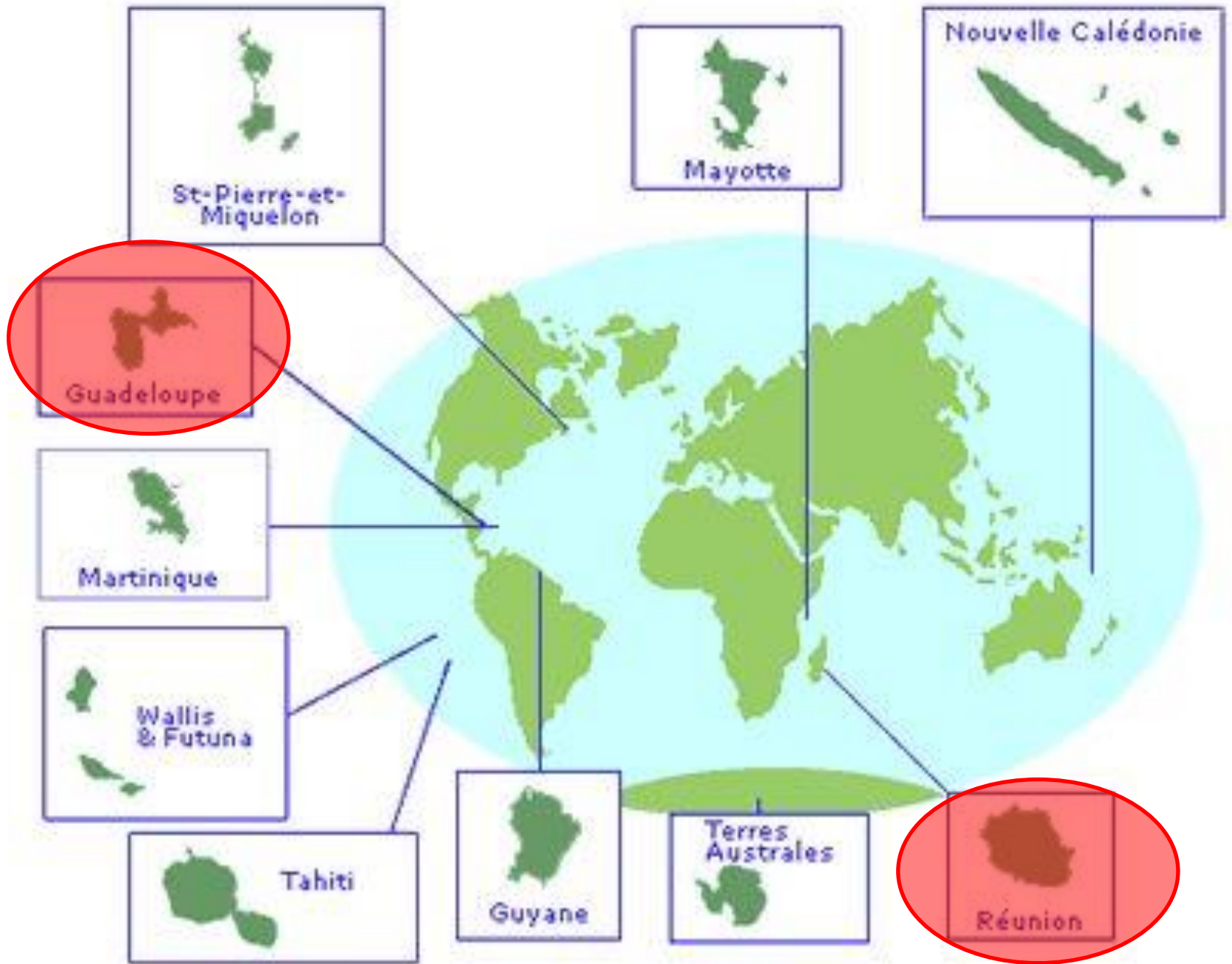


6 Research programs and their field studies

Research program	Period	Le Touquet	Calanques of Marseille	Guadeloupe (Carrabean island)	La Réunion (Indian Ocean Island)
INEGALITTO	2003-05	X			
CDE	2008-11		X		
FHUVEL	2010-13		X		
PROLITENSAN	2013-16			X	
GESPAR50	2015-18			X	
EFFIJIE	2014-19		X		X

Mainland France





1. Concepts and analytical Frameworks

Valérie Deldrève

2. Massification is not democratisation

Cécilia Claeys

3. A fair conservation?

Valérie Deldrève

4. Conclusion

Cécilia Claeys

Concepts and analytical Frameworks

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Environmental Justice, Political Ecology

(Cronon, Taylor, Martinez-Alier...)



Unequal access to Nature: Environmental Inequality



Conserved area and Fairness (Martin, Coolsaet...)



Social inequality frameworks (Bourdieu)



+ Postcolonial Studies (Miller)



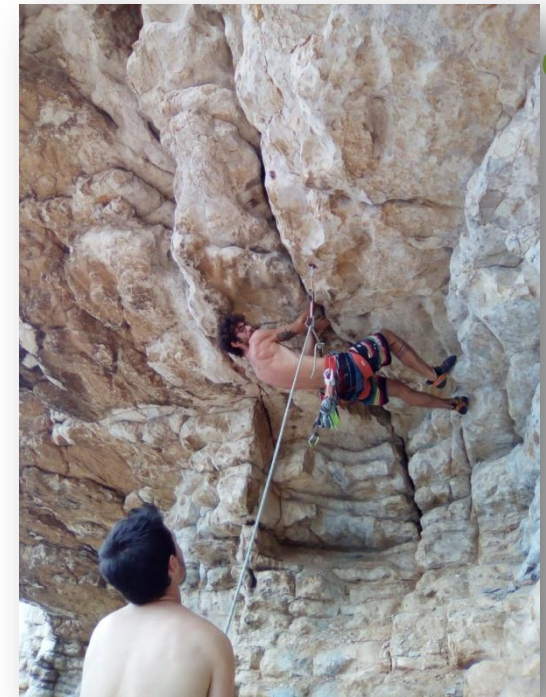
Les Stone

GREENPEACE

**Massification is not democratisation ...
Are social inequalities the price to pay for nature
protection efficiency?**

Hypothesis:
Despite their massification, uses of natural areas are still socially unequal
=> Forms of environmental injustice

Indeed:
Overrepresentation of upper and middle classes among visitors of protected areas



Climbing in the National Park of the Calanques (NPC)

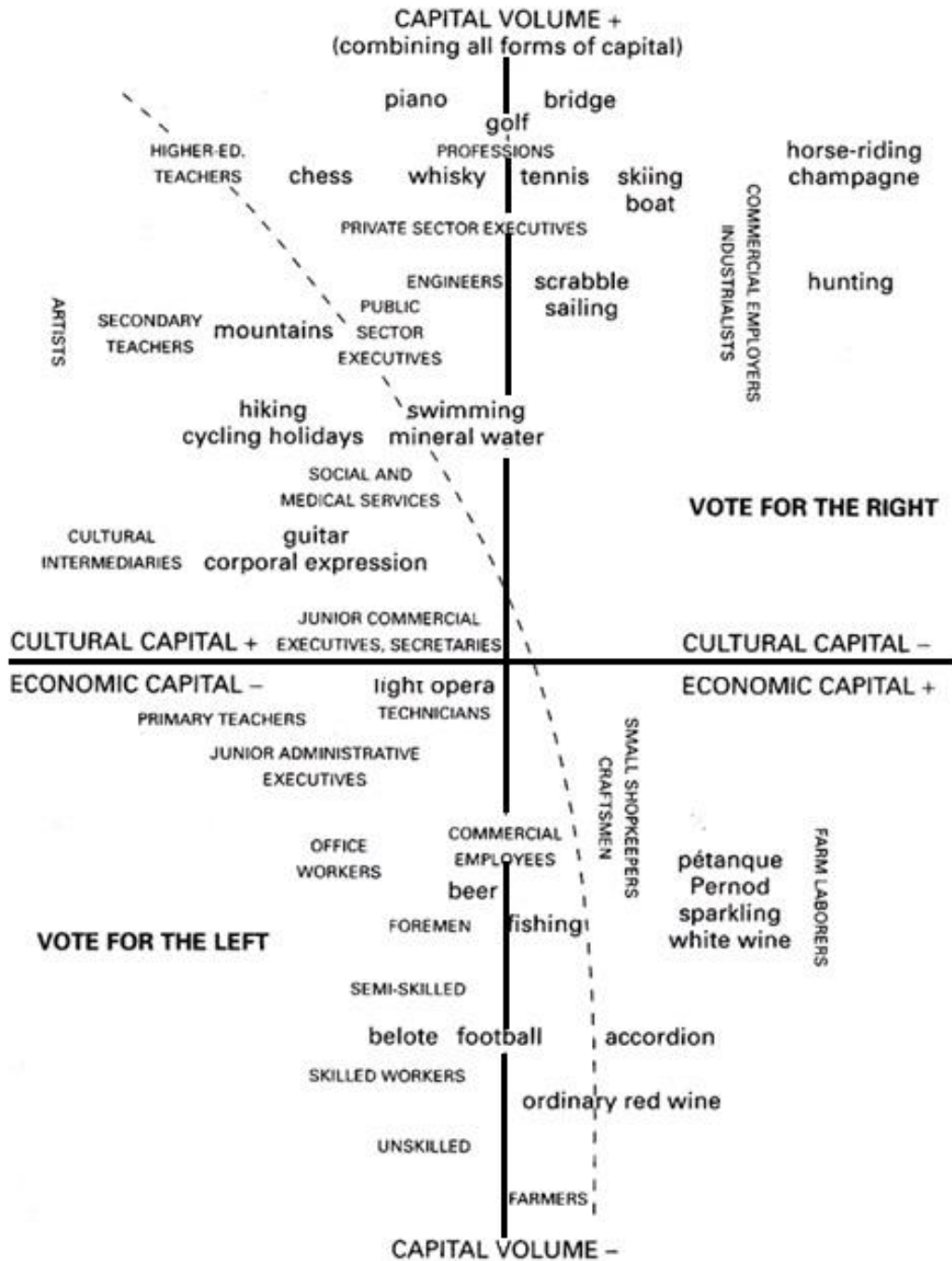
The word 'social class'

=

A wide range of meanings

=> taxonomic implications and hidden variables.

Sailing in the NPC



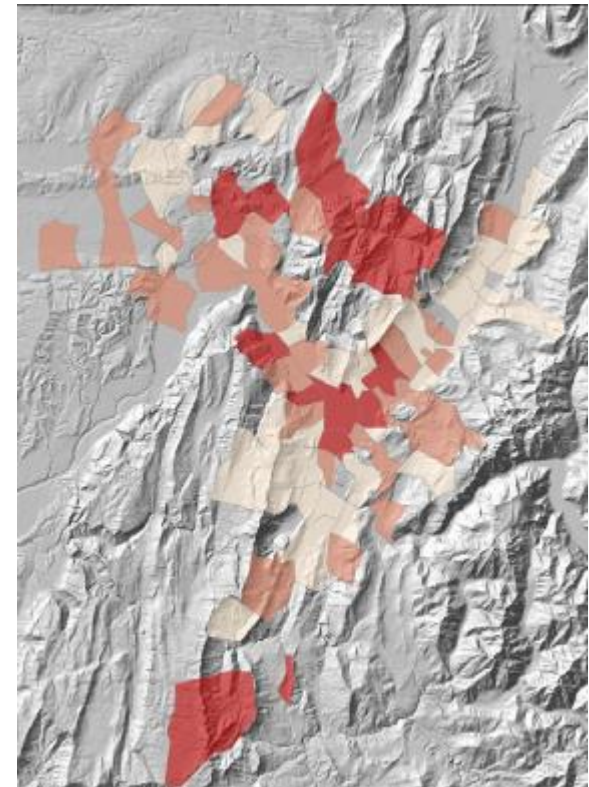
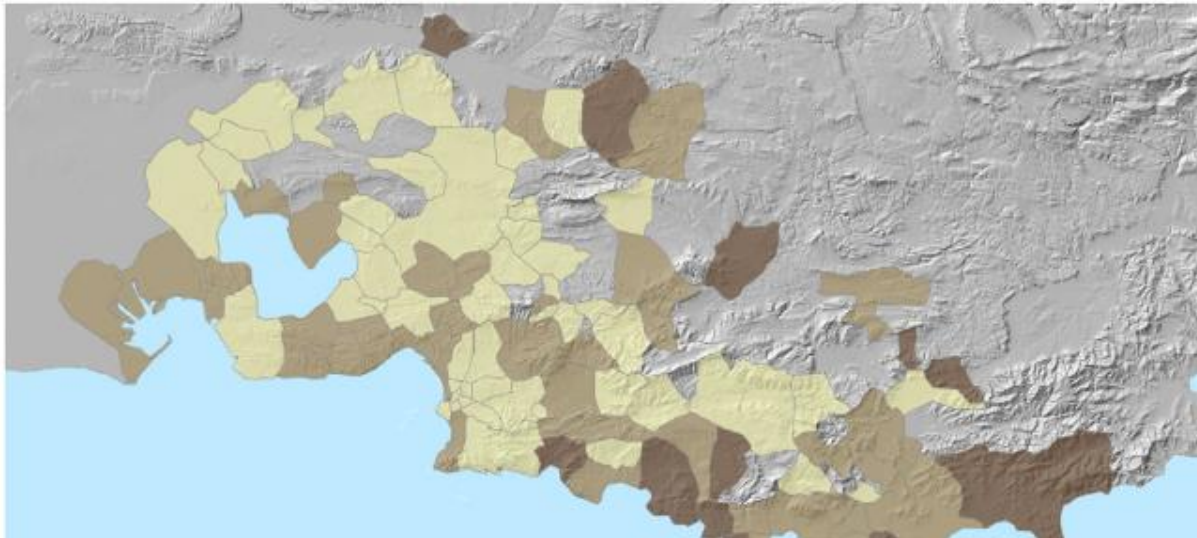
The two dimensions of social classes: Cultural capital and economical capital

Bourdieu's original graph (1980s')

Its shape is still relevant. Its content has to be actualised

Spatial Variables

Can spatial proximity between protected natural areas and urban districts modifies the social composition of visitors, reducing social inequalities?



Spatial proximity between protected natural areas and urban or suburban districts

=> reduce social inequalities among visitors?

Grenoble

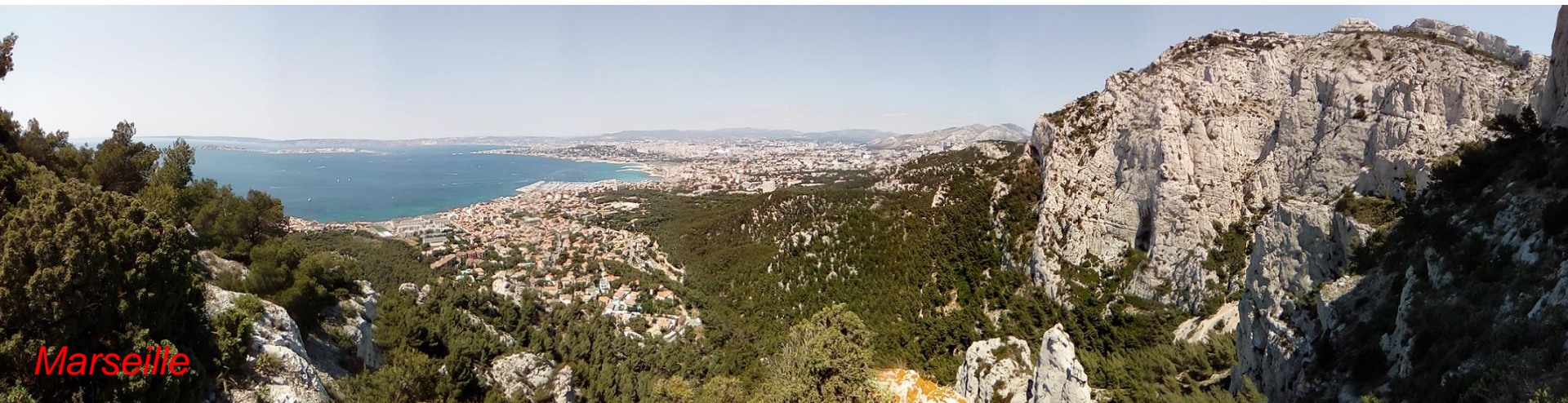


Schaeffer et al. 2016:

"residential segregation is strengthened if the socio-spatial outcomes of the "natural amenity-driven segregation channel" and the "standard segregation channel" coincide, and attenuated if not".

But

Marseille



Ethno-phenotypic variable

14



Hiking on the Volcano in Guadeloupe



Mixing black and white population on a public beach in Guadeloupe

USA:

Lower level access to environmental amenities enjoyed by ethnic minorities (Taylor).

In France:

Racial statistics are still forbidden...

=> colour blindness resulting from the French historical illusion of Universalism



*Seaside leisure in
Guadeloupe*





Abolition of slavery (1848)

Guadeloupe:

Local black population exposed to coastal natural hazards

Environmental amenities enjoyed by the white people



Marine erosion destroying a poor district



Private beach of an hotel

An aerial photograph of a beach. The sand is dark and textured with numerous footprints and ripples. In the bottom right corner, the feet of a person are visible, standing on the sand. A white rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing text.

'The end or the humanization of nature'

(Yearly 2005)

Camargue:

The first French natural reserve =

Result of a social and economical
conflict between modern agriculture
and industrial salt exploitation

(Picon, 1978)



Pink flamingos



Salt Industry



Agricultural water channel

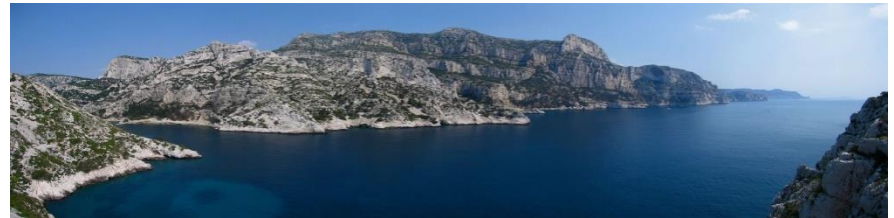
A fair conservation?

A fair conservation?

Hypothesis: conservation policy does not fall into the traps of ethocentrism and universalism

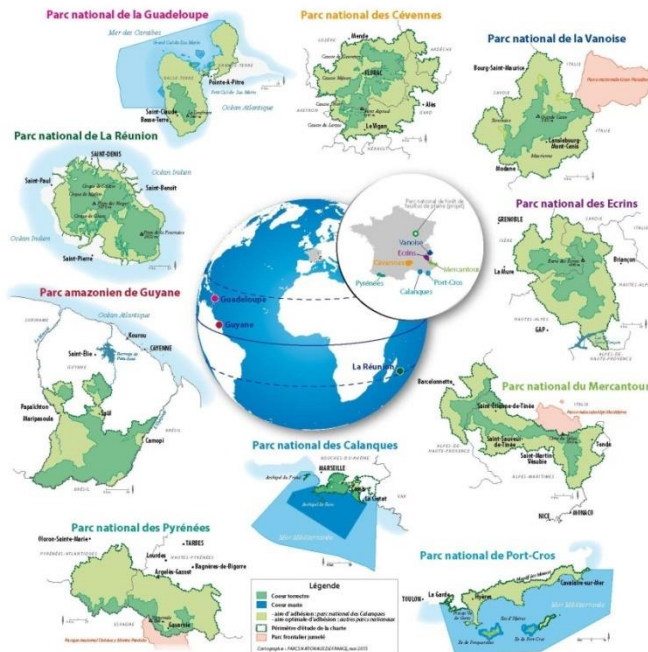
Participation and democratisation = a way of reducing inequalities ?

4 cases of studies...



A fair conservation?

1. The reform of French National Parks (2006) more local participation but for which users?



A fair conservation?

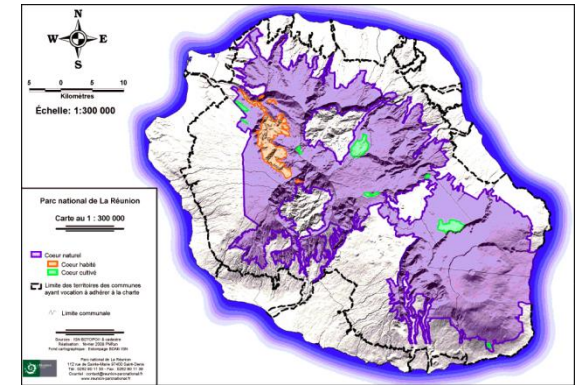


2. Access to natural recreational activities in Le Touquet?

Democratisation or class-based ethnocentrism?



A fair conservation?



3. Allowing the Rainbow trout rearing in the Reunion National Park?

Just conservation of *bichique* or ethnoracial influence



A fair conservation?

4. The Calanques National Park: spatial segregation policy and channelling visitor flows

Each one, according
to his capacity?”



Redesigning the
access to Sormiou creek



Conclusion

Environmental Effort + Urban Effort (Candau and Deldrève, 2014, Claeys et al. 2017)



Fighting environmental inequality is a significant step in better protecting the environment

Thank you for your attention

