



Visions of Bioeconomy and Discourses on Agricultural Development – A Comparative Analysis with Focus on Tanzania

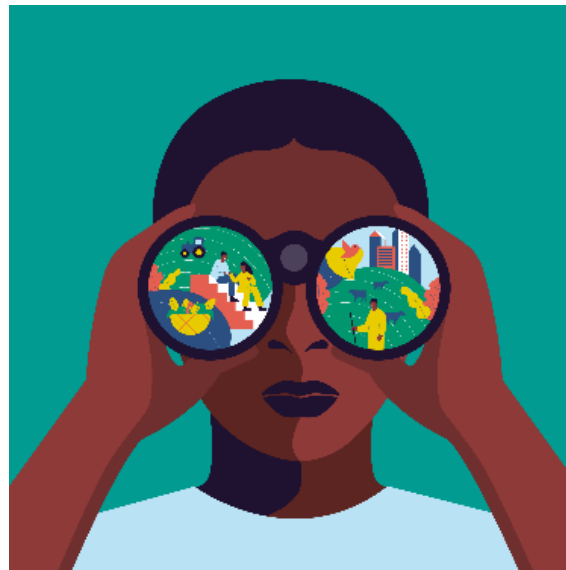




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- Bioeconomy and Agricultural Development
- Three visions of bioeconomy and three discourses on agricultural development in Tanzania
- A content analysis (Dryzek 1997)
- A discourse analysis
- The techno-political option space (Hausknost et al. 2017)
- Conclusion



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Bioeconomy and agricultural development



Bioeconomy and agricultural development

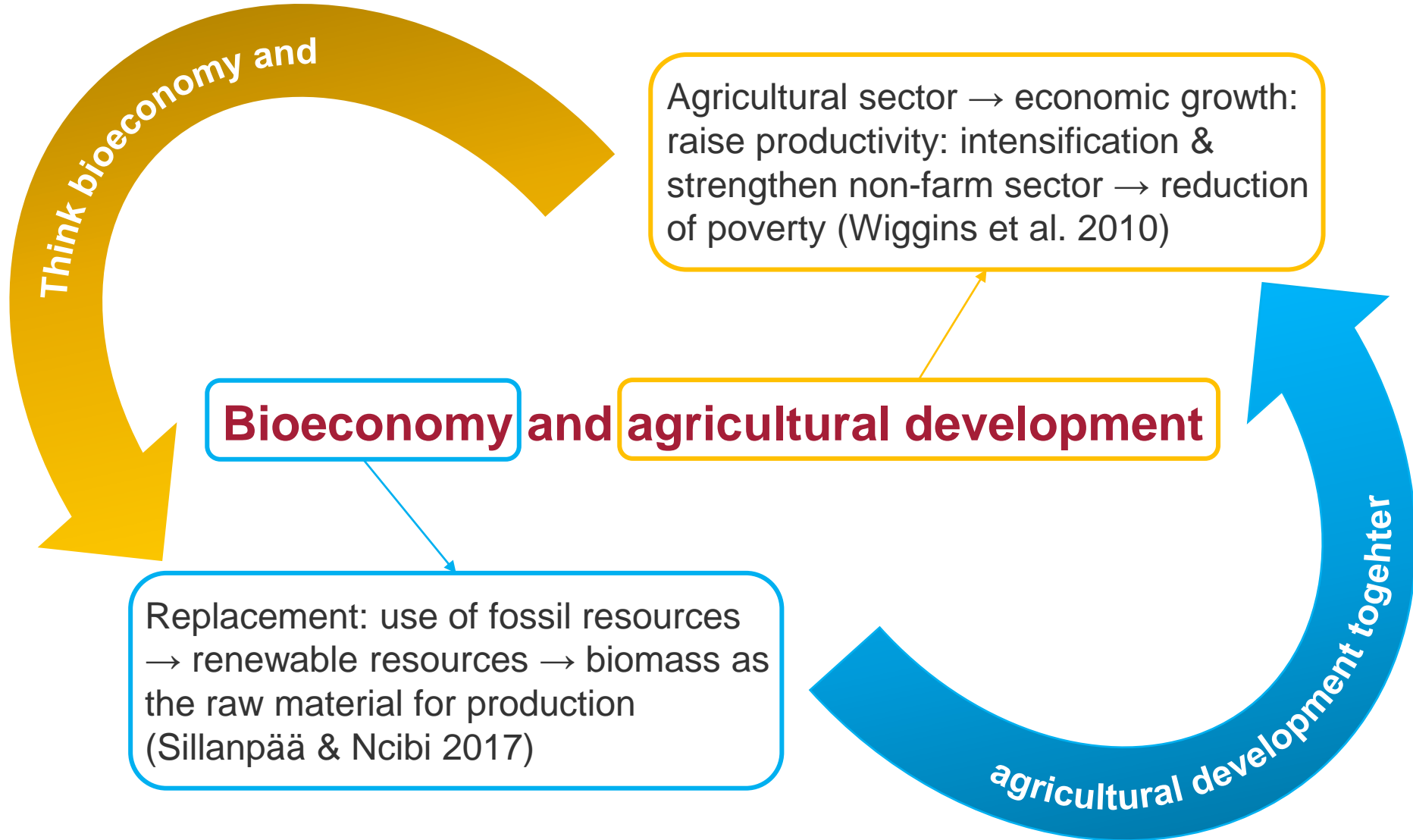
Replacement: use of fossil resources
→ renewable resources → biomass as
the raw material for production
(Sillanpää & Ncibi 2017)



Bioeconomy and agricultural development

Agricultural sector → economic growth:
raise productivity: intensification &
strengthen non-farm sector → reduction
of poverty (Wiggins et al. 2010)

Replacement: use of fossil resources
→ renewable resources → biomass as
the raw material for production
(Sillanpää & Ncibi 2017)





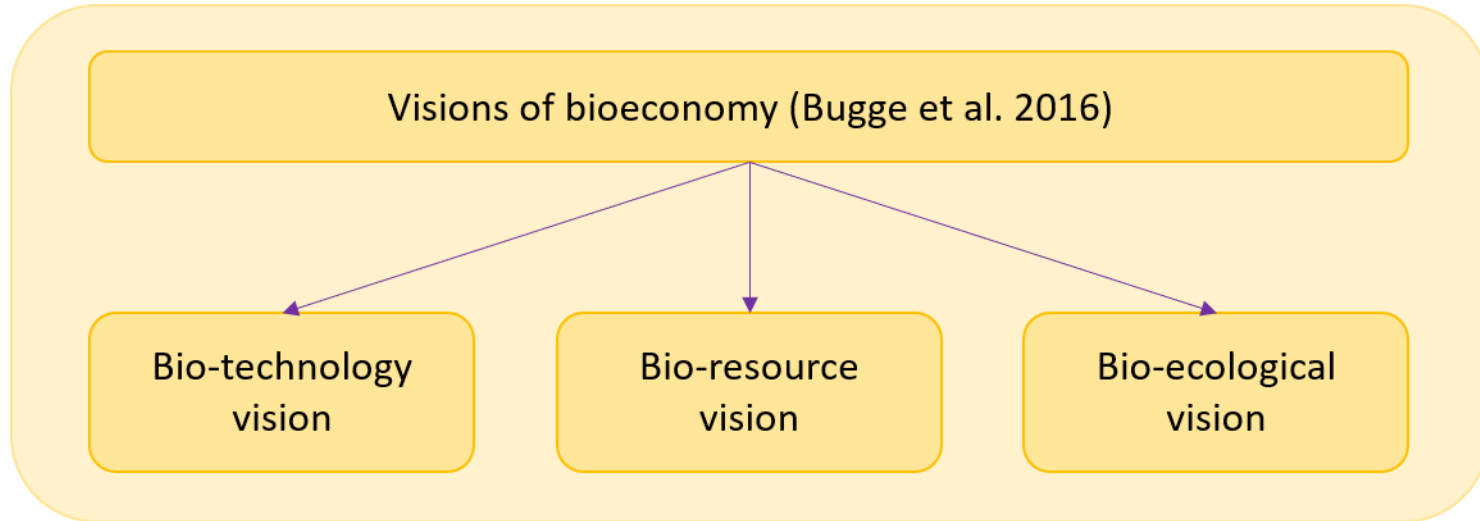
Overarching research question:

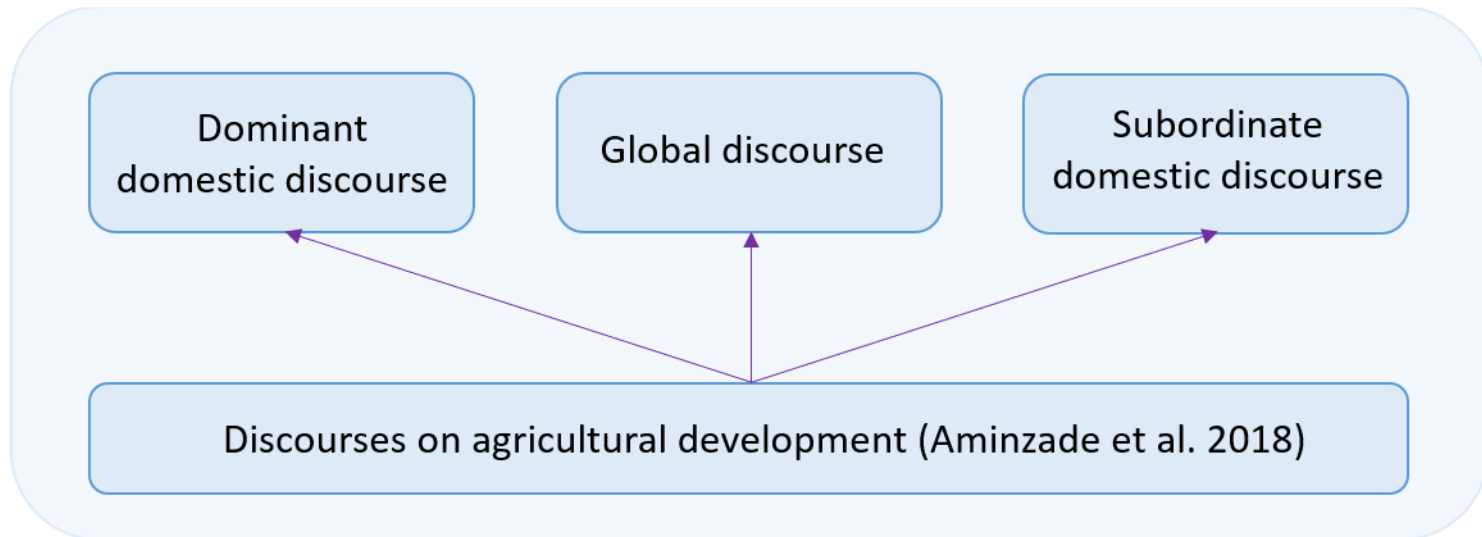
Do the three visions of bioeconomy (Bugge et al. 2016) and the three discourses on agricultural development (Aminzade et al. 2018) follow similar claims and are they based on similar human nature relationships?

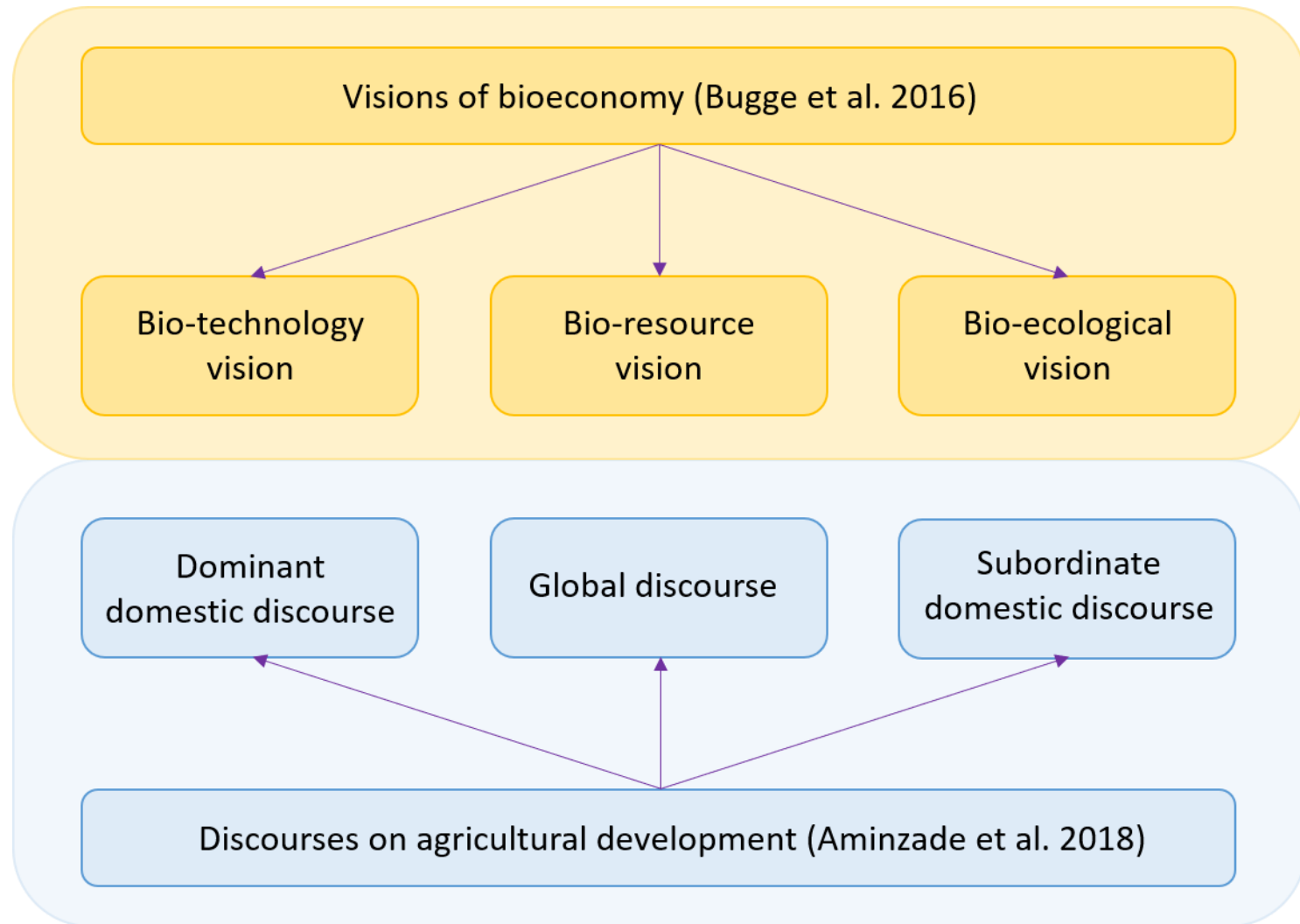


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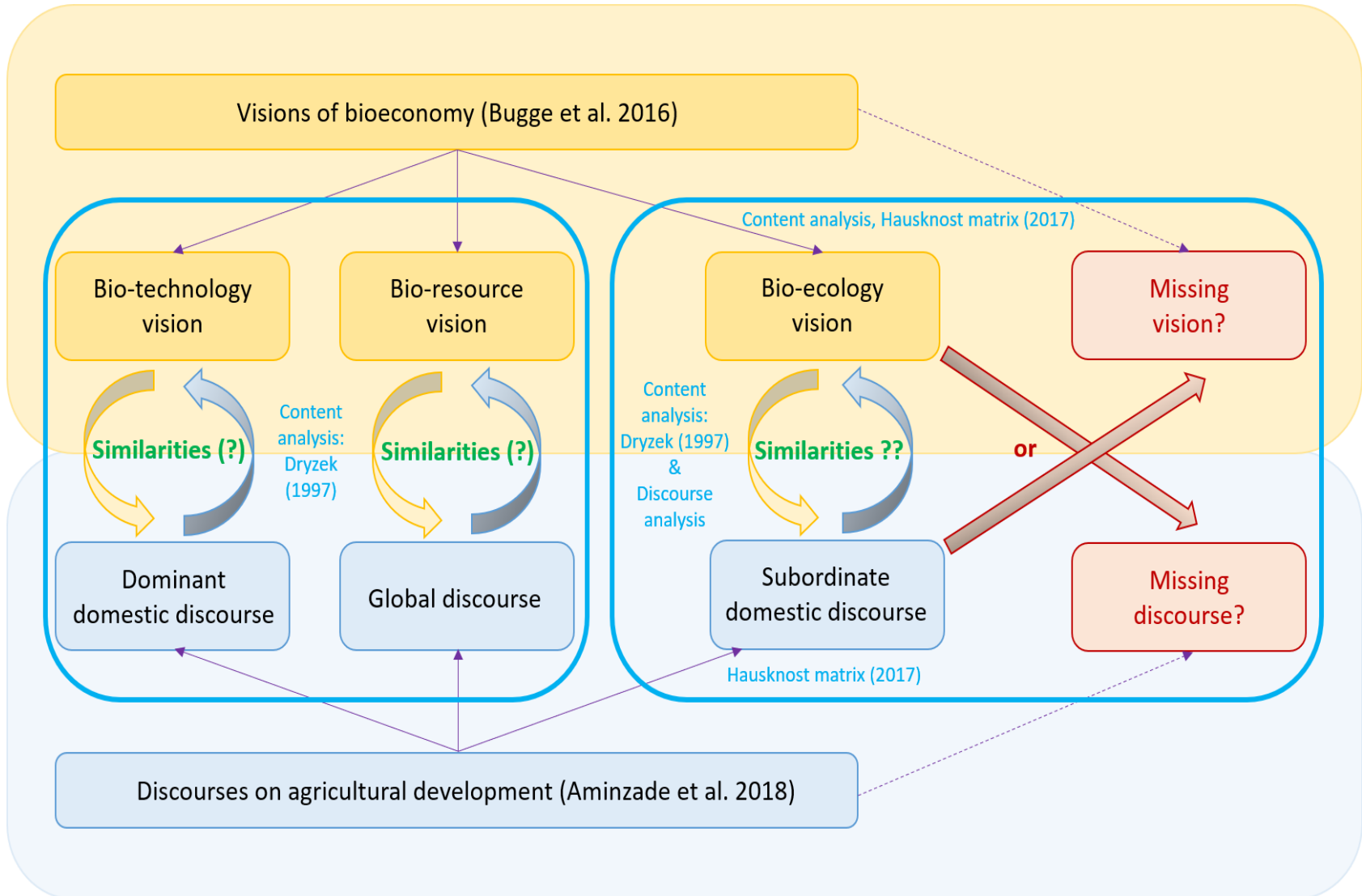
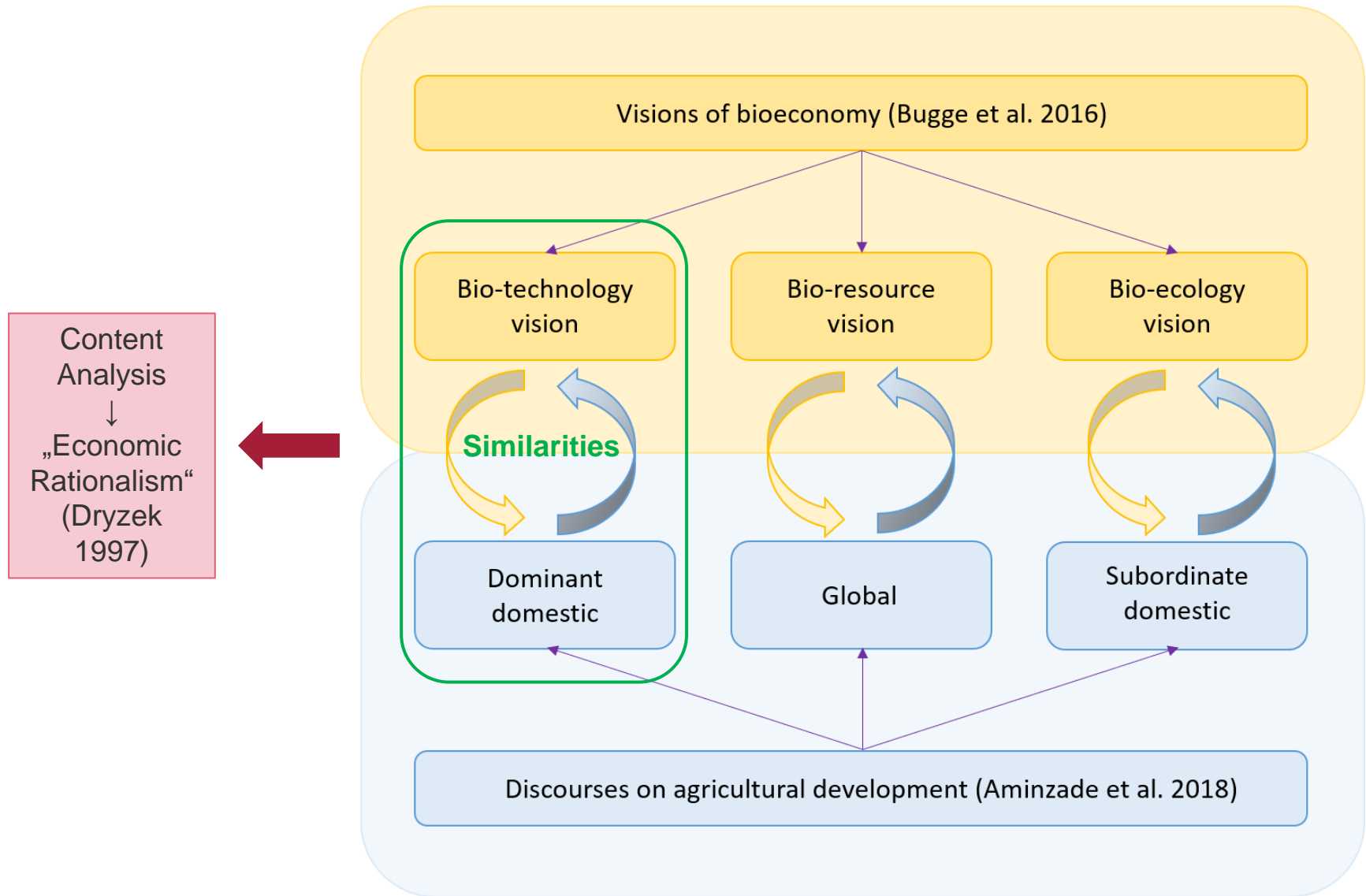
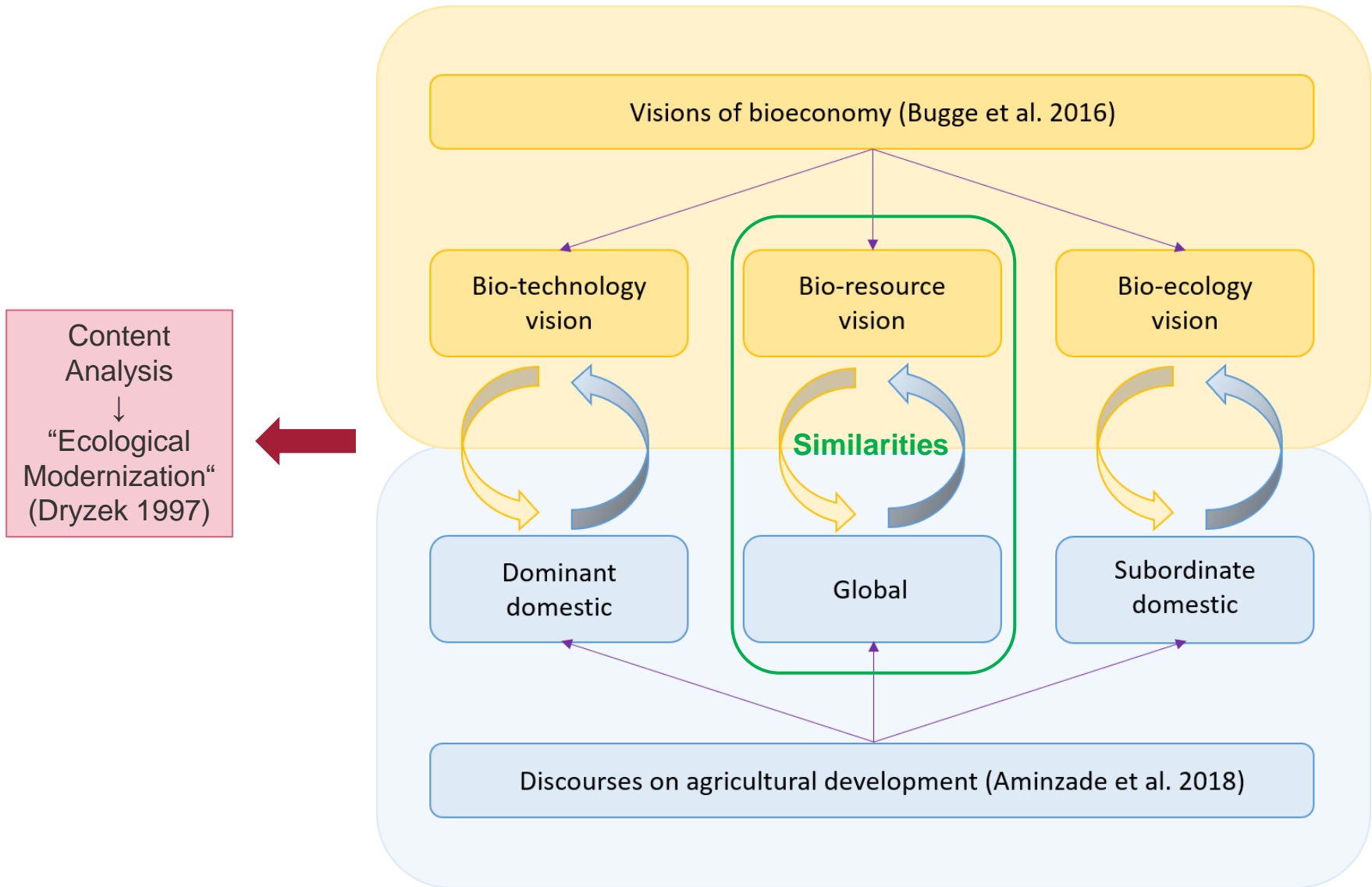


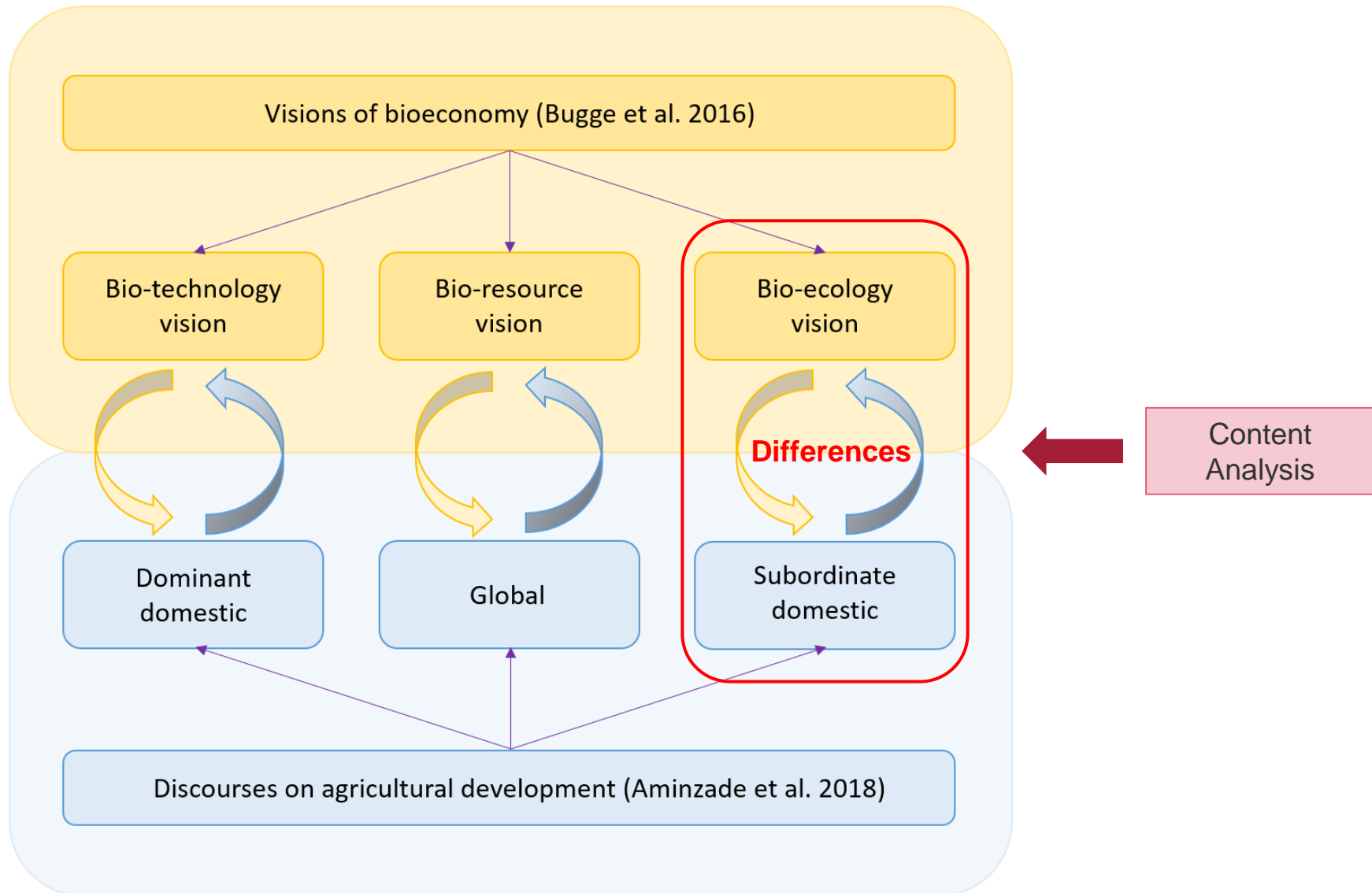


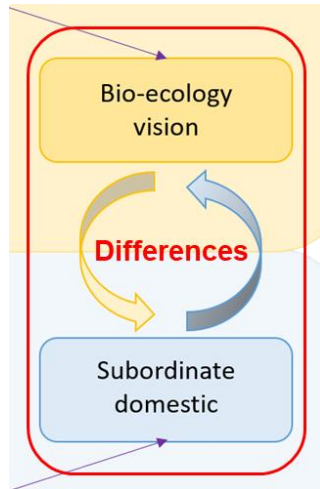
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Content Analysis:
Bio-ecology vision of **bioeconomy** and subordinate domestic discourse on **agricultural development** in Tanzania (Dryzek 1997)

"Green Rationalism"		"Green Romanticism"	
Bioregionalism	Environmental Justice	Eco-Communalism	Deep Ecology
Ecosystem boundaries	Egalitarian ideas	Ethical social life	Organic unity, holistic nature, ecological webs
Community self-control	Distributional aspects	Life in harmony with each other and with the local ecosystem	Biocentric quality
Trade with a local focus	Network of different stakeholders		Preserve and protect wilderness [biodiversity]

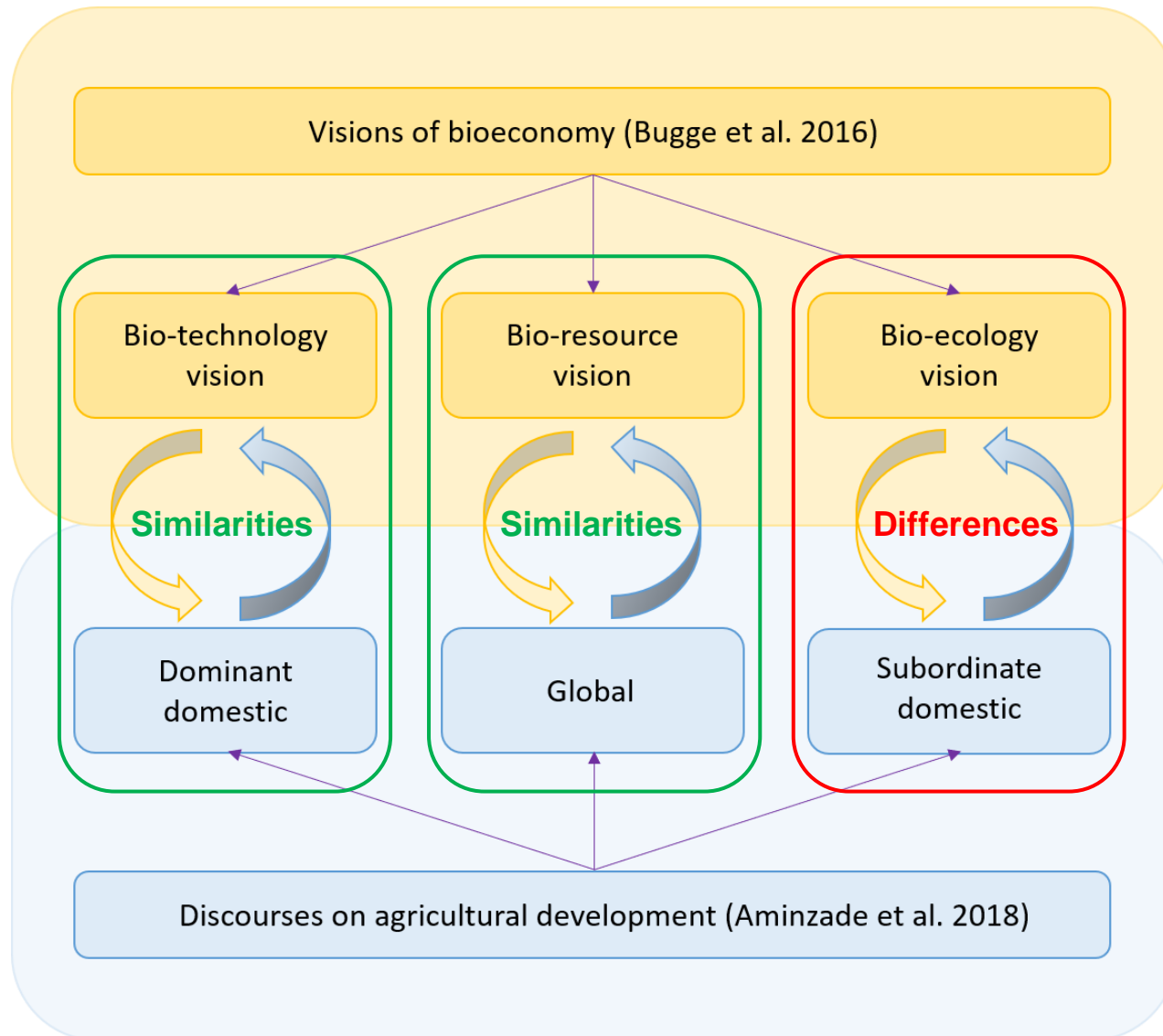
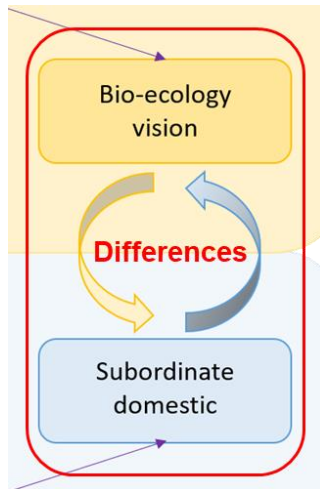




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Discourse analysis

Bio-ecology vision	Subordinate domestic discourse
<p>10 documents: “Bugge articles” (published between 2006 and 2013),</p>	<p>12 documents: 5 “Aminzade articles” (published between 2011 and 2016), 7 additional documents (published between 2015 and 2019)</p>
<p>→ need for additional analysis</p>	<p>Distinction of three sub-types</p>



Overall category

Sub-categories

Results: types

Human-nature relationship

Additional attitudes towards values and justice

Normative attitudes towards nature

Attitudes towards land use

Values

Injustice

Perception + meaning of land (use)

Agricultural methods

Local knowledge

Ujamaa values complemented by SD and care

Local justice systems, identity

Access to + control over land

Use and control of (access to) nature + its products for human benefit (money)

Nature as possession

Social significance (-> no dependency) and cultural value

Harmony: nature + humans -> balance

Access to + control over land

“Modern” agriculture: GMO, agro-chemistry etc.

⇒ solution for hunger + malnutrition

⇒ health + environmental risk

“Alternative” agriculture: permaculture, Zai etc.

⇒ harmony + balance:

⇒ people – nature and people – people

Green – Human benefit type
Blue – Sustainable Ujamaa type
Orange – Harmony type

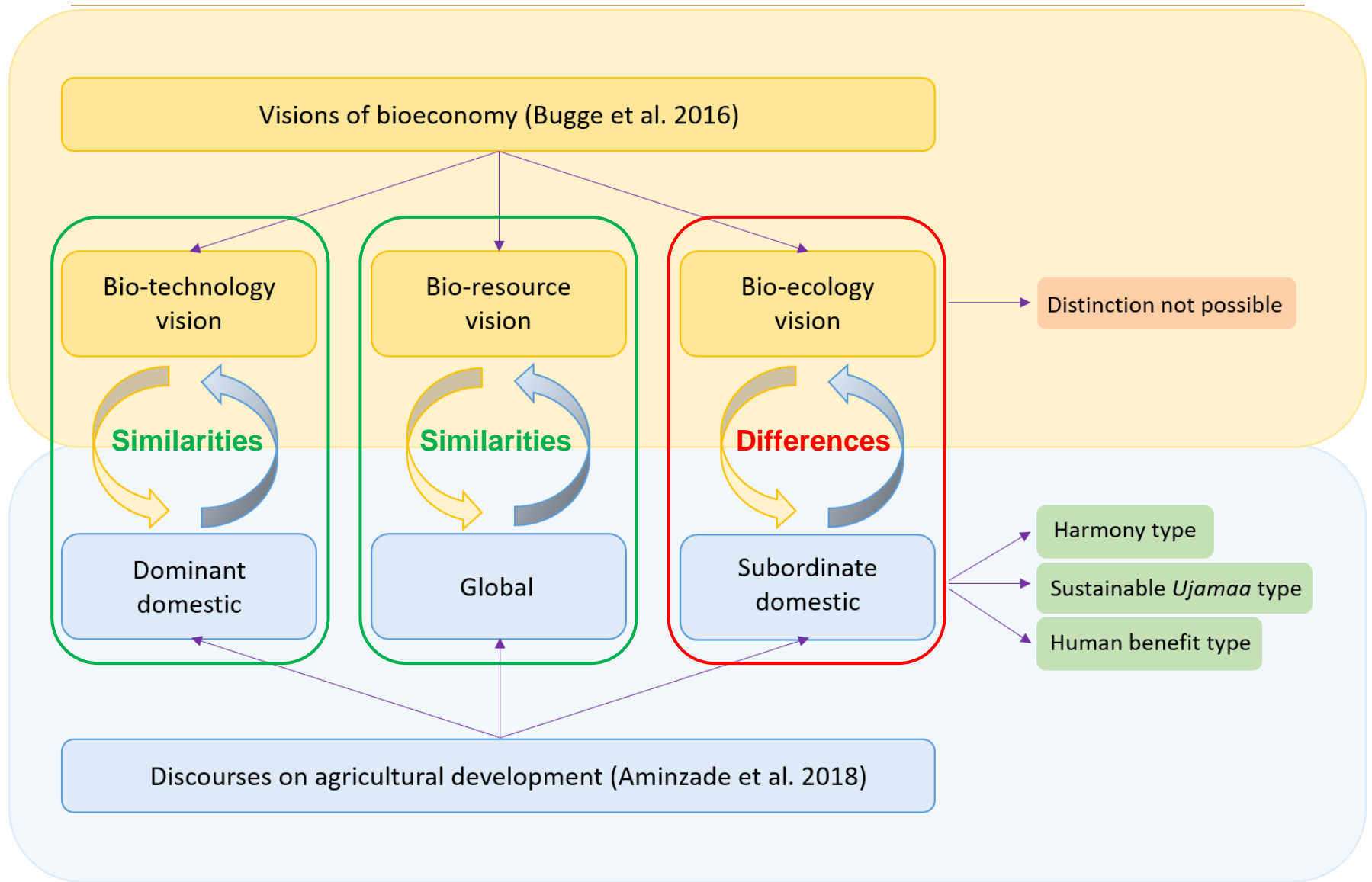
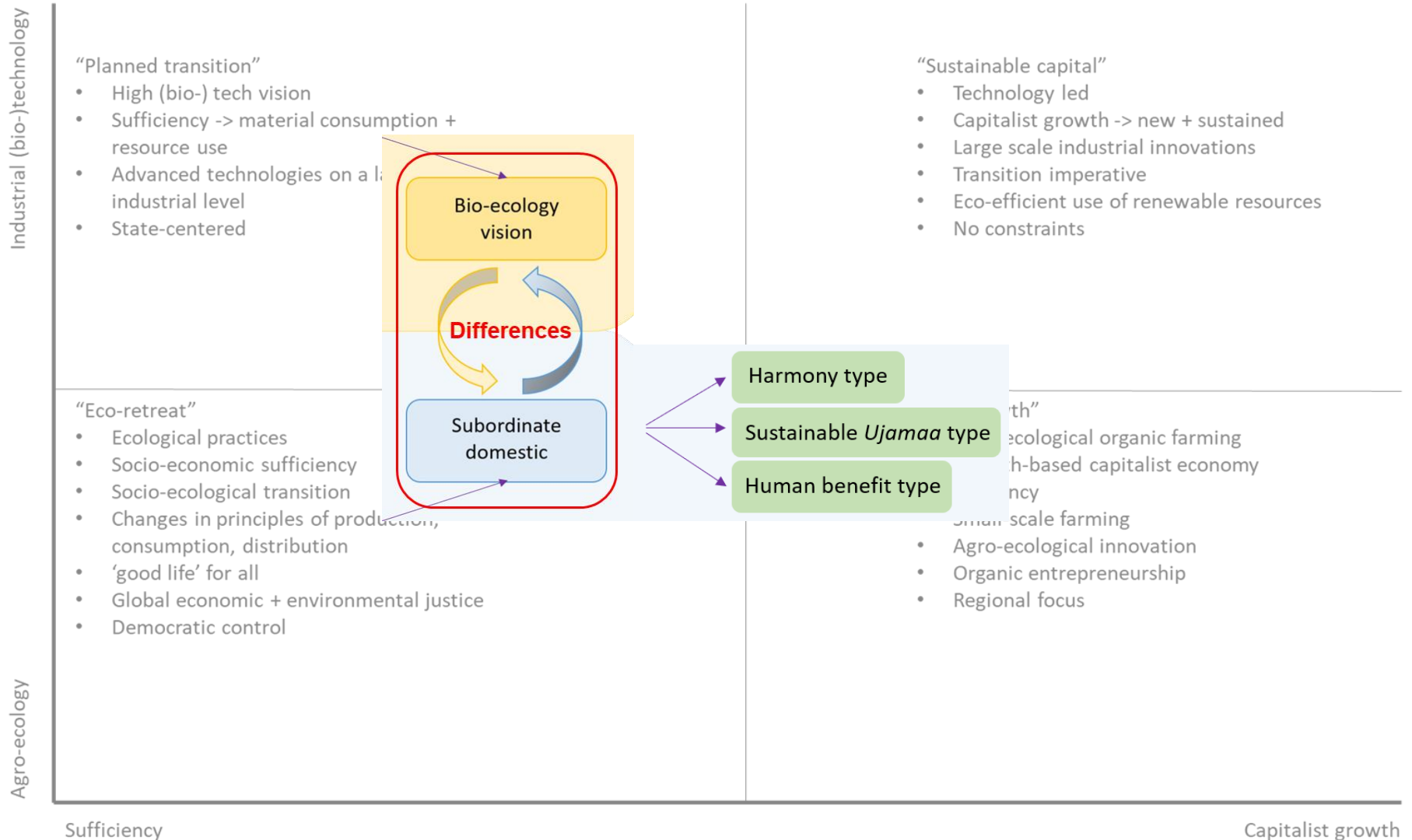




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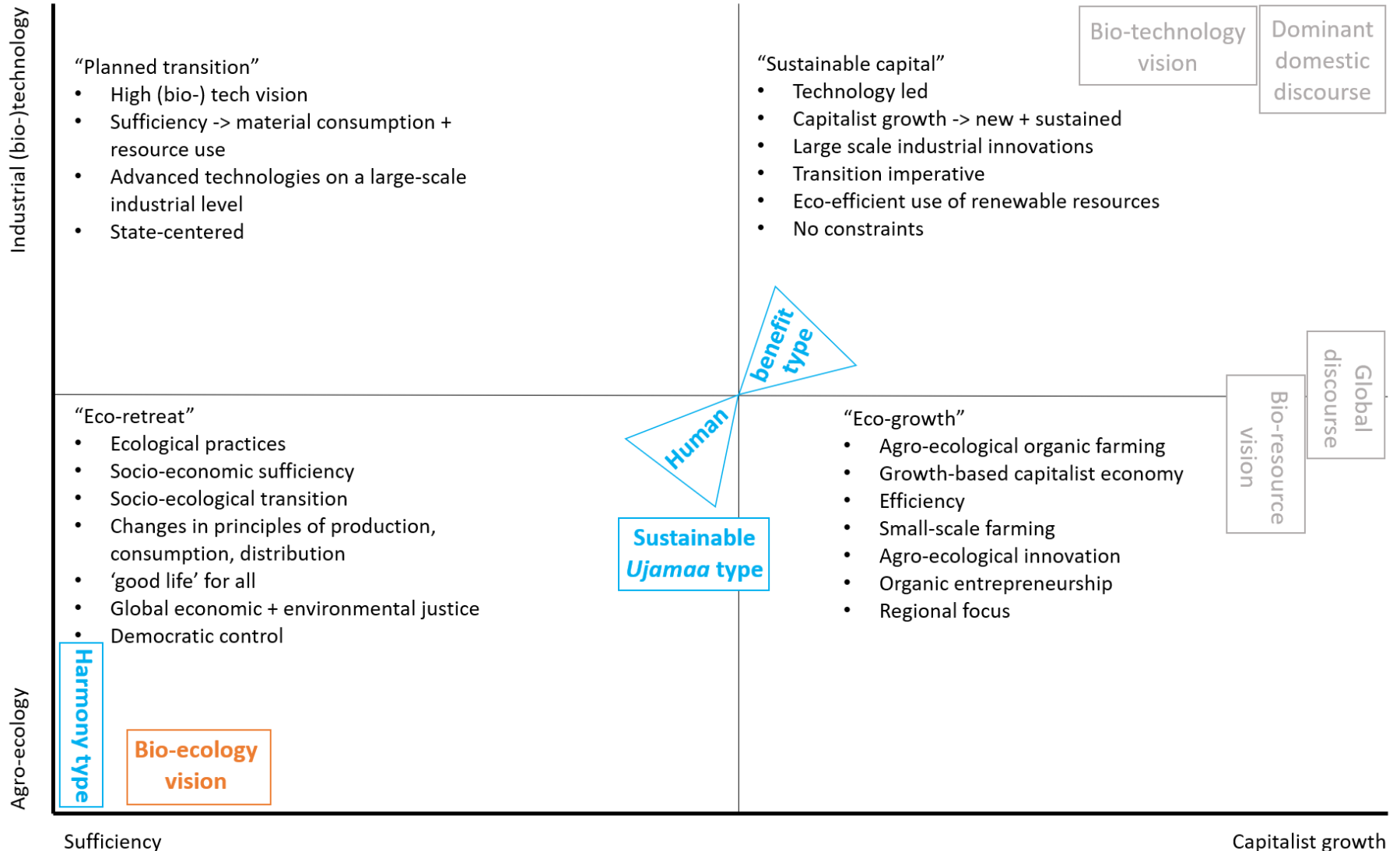




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Overarching research question:

Are the three visions of bioeconomy (Bugge et al. 2016) and the three discourses on agricultural development (Aminzade et al. 2018) follow similar claims and are they based on similar human nature relationships?

Conclusion I

- The two dominant visions of bioeconomy and the two dominant discourses on agricultural development in Tanzania go well in line with each other and their human-nature relationships demonstrate their stakeholders' attitudes and values towards nature and land.
- The subdominant vision of bioeconomy as well as the subordinate domestic discourse on agricultural development in Tanzania do not go in line with each other.
- Even within the subordinate domestic discourse, three different sub-types exist which do not share the same goals or assumptions and are based on different human-nature relationships.



Conclusion II

- Whereas the harmony type and the sustainable *Ujamaa* type provide alternative visions of agricultural development, the human benefit type seems to develop in the direction of the global discourse.
- The bio-ecology vision of bioeconomy shows its closest similarities with the harmony type.
- However, to confirm this evidence from literature, fieldwork is needed:



First, fieldwork should be conducted in Tanzania, to prove the three ideal types of the subordinate domestic discourse and their human-nature relationships discourse right or wrong.



Second, fieldwork should be conducted in Germany to discover hidden bio-ecology visions of a bioeconomy which could fit to the three sub-types of agricultural development.



References

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Thank you very much for your attention!

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Project: “BATATA - Bioökonomie als gesellschaftlicher Wandel”

Modul 2 (2): Whose Bioeconomy? Tracing Visions of Socio-ecological Transformation and their Ethical Deliberation in Tanzania

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