

Governing ecological transition: ports and land-sea interdependencies



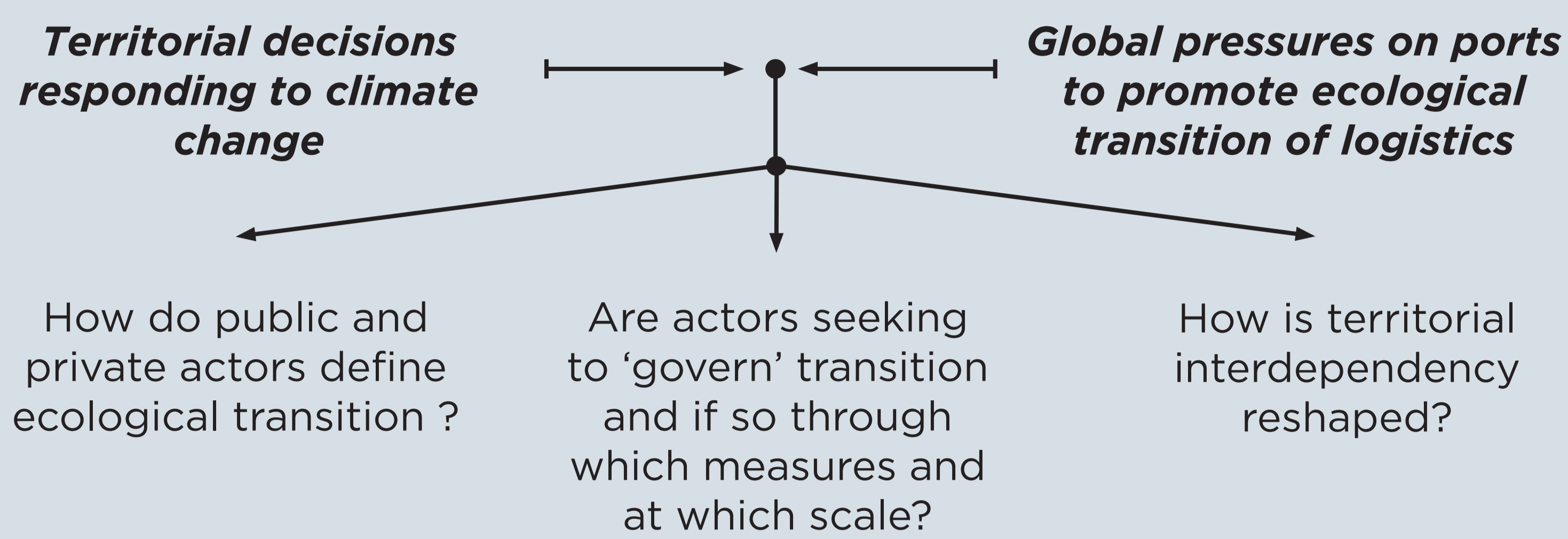
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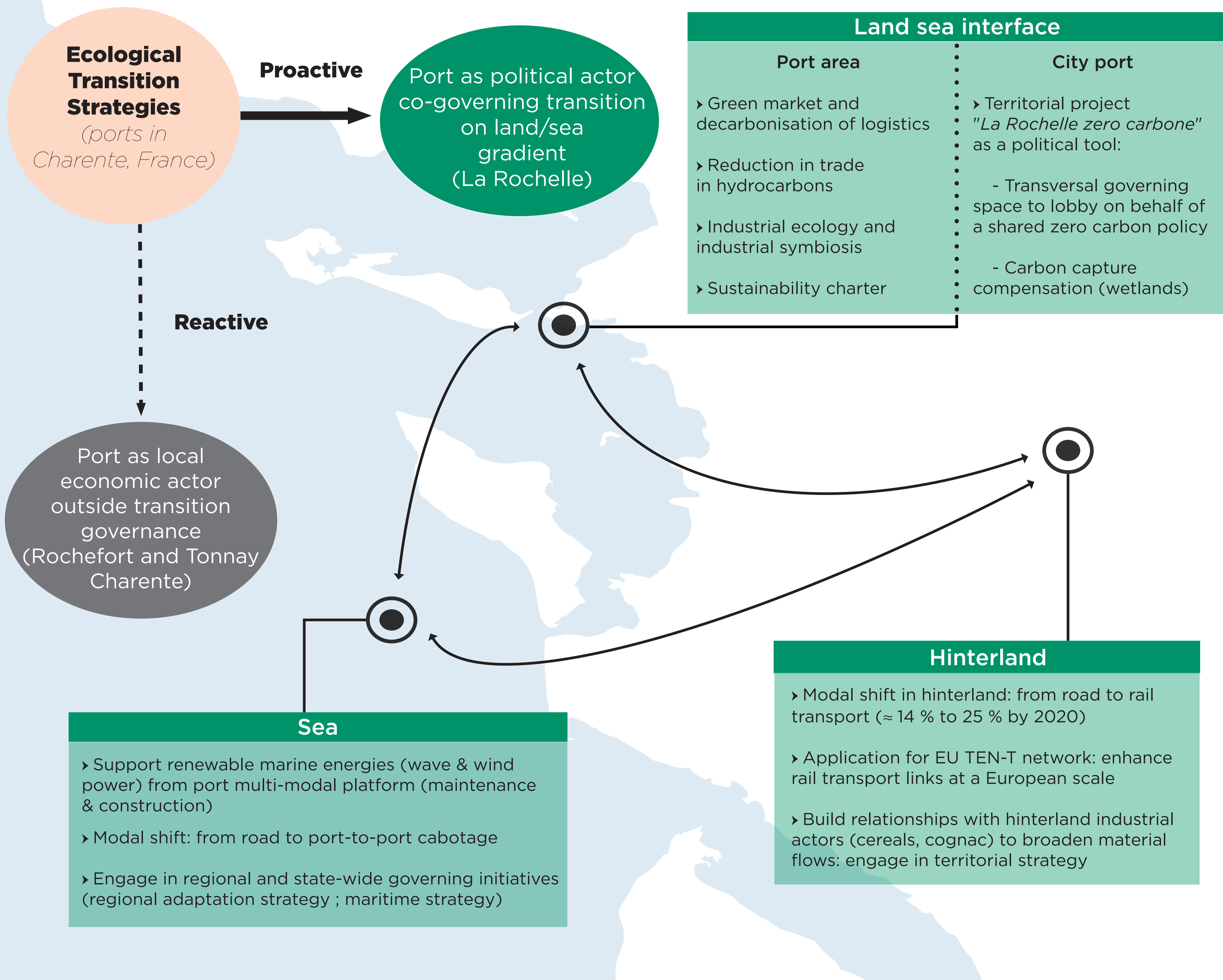
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°773782

Problem and objectives



Conceptual approach and methods

- Interdisciplinary approach:** political science & geography
- Conceptual relations:** sector/territory & power/space
- Actors:** social representations & governing strategies
- Territorial interdependency:** dynamic tensions between people, nature and infrastructure; between administrative jurisdictions and ecological territories at different scales (Carter, Bouleau, Le Floch, 2020)
- Literature review and documentary analysis
 - Semi-structured interviews
 - Geographical mental mapping
 - NVivo 11 software



Conclusions

- Medium-sized ports can become pro-active political actors influencing the governing of ecological transition, not only of the port area but also of the city port.
- In our study, port area actors make sense of ecological transition through developing de-carbonisation strategies. These promote reshaped territorial interdependencies between port activities, carbon emissions and logistics infrastructure.

- These territorial interdependencies are not only promoted at the local interface, but at a wider scale linking land and sea, confirming the importance of the hinterland in the analysis of green ports (Aregall et al, 2018).
- Zero-carbon strategies can build integrated local governance and pitch bioeconomic transition against local sustainability development (Mat et al, 2014). There are challenges extending this form of governance to regional and national scales managing end-to-end supply chain logistics.

In line with its aim to inspire long-term coastal-rural synergies, COASTAL helps highlight how ports can promote new territorial interdependencies.