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Introducing, framing and concluding

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What we will discuss

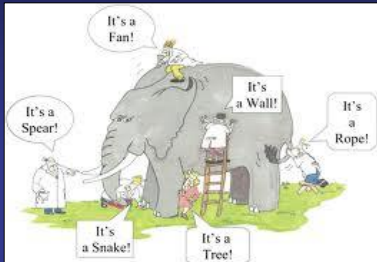
- Framing
- Structure
- Exercise

What do we mean by “Framing”



Framing (explaining) a problem

- Many different ways of understanding and explaining a problem ... leading to different narratives
 - Different values, experiences, interests...
- Diversity of framings of system structure and function
 - Politics of knowledge
 - Politics of scale



Framings and Narratives

Choice of elements

- Scale
- Boundaries
- Key elements and relationships
- Dynamics at play
- Outputs

Subjective judgments

- Perspectives
- Interests
- Values
- Notions of relevant experience
- Goals

Guardian sustainable business water

Will mega dams turn Bhutan's happiness sour?

Famed for its pursuit of happiness, Bhutan's investment in a new wave of hydropower projects suggests all may not be as it seems in the Buddhist kingdom

Beth Walker reporting from Bhutan
Beth Walker is the UK editor of thethirdpole.net
Wednesday 20 May 2015 11:02 BST

< 500 13

As Bhutan seeks to modernise, its leaders face a growing dilemma of how to balance the environment, happiness and economic growth. Photograph: © Robert Harding Picture Library /Alamy

The tiny kingdom of Bhutan, wedged high in the Himalayas between China and India, has become famous for its pursuit of gross national happiness (GNH) – conserving nature and cultural values over and above economic growth.

Bhutan is also praised as a global leader in environmental protection: 72% of the country is under forest cover and more than half is a protected area. The country has declared it will be the world's first 100% organic nation and carbon neutral for all time to come.

<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/may/20/will-mega-dams-turn-bhutans-happiness-sour>

SUSTAINABLE HYDROPOWER IS THE MAGIC INGREDIENT TO BHUTAN'S HAPPINESS

Hydropower and dams Gross National Happiness go hand-in-hand in environment-friendly Bhutan

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As Bhutan seeks to modernise, its leaders face a growing dilemma of how to balance the environment, happiness and economic growth. Photograph: © Robert Harding Picture Library /Alamy

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Structuring your introduction

- **Opening paragraph:**
 - A teaser, a succinct summary, or your key argument
- **Rationale**
 - Problem or proposition
 - Theory & key concepts
 - What we know (i.e. mini-literature review)
 - Knowledge gap or new hypothesis
- **Statement of purpose (This paper will...)**
 - Incorporates the research question
- **Summary of argument (This paper finds/ argues/ concludes...)**
- **Paper structure**

Structuring your introduction:

Title

Politics of knowledge and collective action in Health Impact Assessment in Thailand: The experience of Khao Hinsorn community

By Carl Middleton, Somporn Pengkam, and Areeya Tivasuradej.

- **Title identifies concepts and some details on the case study**

Structuring your introduction:

Opening “hook” paragraph

Introduction

Impact assessment tools for water governance are arenas of contested knowledge production (Dore et al. 2012). In the Mekong region, impact assessment tools are increasingly utilized, in particular Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), for which every country has now legislated, and to a lesser extent Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These tools are most commonly associated with the production of expert knowledge, with varying – but still largely limited – degrees of public participation and information sharing (Baird and Frankel 2015). When impact assessment is conducted for large infrastructure, such as hydropower dams, special economic zones, and coal-fired power-stations, they can become the focus of contestation about the predicted magnitude and distribution of costs and benefits. This contestation can be introduced by design when public participation is meaningfully incorporated. When it is not, however, the impact assessment can itself become a source of controversy (Daniel 2013).

- **“Bold” first sentence;**
- **Highlight the widespread use and importance of “impact assessment”**
- **Suggest a controversy within it**

Structuring your introduction:

Para 2: Problem statement (pt 1)

In Thailand, uniquely for the Mekong region, Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has gained significant traction. A commonly-cited definition of HIA emerged from the Gothenburg Conference in 1999 as “*a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of effects within the population*” (Kemn, 2013a:4). Emerging from widespread support for ‘healthy public policy’ in Thailand since 2000, HIA was legislated into Thailand’s 2007 National Constitution and the National Health Act (2007) (Sukkumnoed 2013). Thailand is recognized as a global leader in HIA, especially amongst lower-middle income countries, including for its incorporation of HIA into legislation (Byambaa et al. 2014).

- **Focus on to Thailand, and introduce Health Impact Assessment**
- **Highlight that Thailand is an interesting case for study**

Structuring your introduction:

Para 3: Problem statement (pt2)

There are at present four approaches to HIA in Thailand (see next section), of which two are most commonly practiced. The first views HIA largely as an extension of EIA, in the form of an Environment Health Impact Assessment (EHIA), the procedures for which are increasingly detailed in Thailand’s legislation (Chandanachulaka 2013). The process is led by experts and emphasizes scientific knowledge production in particular on health impacts due to changes in the physical and biological environment. Public consultation is given a relatively significant role, yet psychological, social and spiritual factors of health often raised by consulted communities remain downplayed as insufficiently scientific (Sukkumnoed 2013). The second approach, referred to as Community Health Impact Assessment (CHIA), is community-led with support from the National Health Commission Office (NHCO) and civil society groups. Whilst not compulsory in Thailand, CHIA can be requested under the National Health Act (2007). The CHIA knowledge production process emphasizes the importance of community learning about the impacts of planned projects and policies on community health, and is therefore also in principle a process of empowerment.

- **More details on the four types of HIA in Thailand, with an emphasis on the two that are the main focus of the paper.**
- **Includes details, and also some commentary/ critique**

Structuring your introduction: Para 4: Conceptual problem

Over the past decade, the effectiveness of impact assessment tools in enabling inclusive, sustainable, and equitable decision-making in water governance have been intensively studied (e.g. Dore et al. 2012). The politics of expert knowledge versus situational knowledge (commonly named “local knowledge”) has been extensively considered, including the discourses it produces and the power relations in play (Contreras 2007). How knowledge is claimed as legitimate or not has been studied, including how knowledge interacts with policy decision-making through formal (legislated) and informal processes (Daniel 2013). Expert knowledge in impact assessment is often revealed to privilege the agenda of those in positions of power (Wells-Dang et al, 2016). In Thailand, *Tai Baan* research (“villagers’ research”) has emerged as an influential form of situational knowledge production and community empowerment, often catalyzed by civil society groups (Scurrah 2013). One form of *Tai Baan* is as a “counter-hegemonic” response to expert knowledge, organized to resist a particular state- or private sector-led project. Here, in a highly-politicized context, situational knowledge often reflects the advocacy agenda that it is tied to, and the experts of project proponents often seek to downplay its legitimacy as “unscientific” (Scurrah 2013). Within less politicized contexts, however, *Tai Baan* has also been undertaken as a research initiative towards sustainable resource governance, where situational knowledge engages with local government institutions (Scurrah 2013). Furthermore, as shown by Sangkamanee (2013), how the community renders itself “legible” through *Tai Baan*-produced knowledge to engage the state is itself a dynamic and tactical process in securing state support for desired projects. Yet, within this overall body of water governance literature, HIA has been little, if at all, studied relative to other impact assessment tools such as EIA and SEA.

- Introduce concept of politics of knowledge
- Highlight the debate within politics of knowledge of impact assessment
- Identify the conceptual knowledge gap

Structuring your introduction: Para 5: Purpose of paper and argument

This chapter reflects on the origin and growth of HIA in Thailand. Conceptually, we frame our chapter around the politics of knowledge and its relationship to collective action through the various forms of HIA now implemented in Thailand. We present the case study of the proposed Khao Hinsorn coal-fired power station, where the distribution and governance of water resources is a key issue at stake. We show how the Khao Hinsorn community have deployed CHIA as a means to engage in – and challenge – an expert-led EHIA that backs the coal-fired power station’s construction. Through the CHIA, the community successfully revealed analytical shortcomings in the EHIA, in the process broadening the definition of legitimate knowledge considered within formal state-led decision-making processes. We argue that CHIA has emerged as an important and strategic collective action response in Thailand, which has contributed towards social learning and community empowerment, and thus enabled the contestation of unequal power relations within knowledge production with implications for social justice outcomes.

- Explains the purpose of the paper
- Defines the conceptual and case study problem
- Details what the paper “argues”

Next session

- 15 min [Individual work]:
 - Review your introduction from your conference paper.
 - Outline the logic/ flow of the introduction
 - Consider how you will restructure your introduction (paragraph by paragraph), and write down the new logic/ flow
 - Keep in mind your work yesterday on: identifying concept and argument; and relating your chapter to the ongoing academic policy debate
- 45 min [Group work] Summarize your introduction to the group for “critical friend” feedback