

CREATIVE METHODOLOGIES FOR STUDYING CHANGING CLIMATES

// emotion - space - weather

Second Symposium
16-17 September 2026
Amsterdam University Library



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM
Centre for Sustainable Development Studies

Acknowledgements

The symposium *Creative Methodologies for Studying Changing Climates: Emotion, Space, and Weather*, is hosted by the Centre for Sustainable Development Studies (CSDS) at the University of Amsterdam.

The organizers would like to extend a heartfelt thank you to our research assistants, Ariadna Romans i Torrent, Sebastian Loermans and Isaï van Dinter without whom this event would not have been possible. Special thank you also to our supporting staff in the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR), Robert van de Walle, Jip Balm and Luca Krijgsman.

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LETTER FROM THE ORGANISERS

Thank you for joining us for our symposium *Creative Methodologies for Studying Changing Climates: Emotion, Space, and Weather* at the University of Amsterdam. Extreme weather conditions, driven and intensified by the global climate emergency, are increasingly affecting societies around the world. As climatic threats become more frequent and severe, researchers are developing new methodological approaches to better understand the role of emotions in how individuals and communities experience climate impacts and respond to changing environmental, social, and cultural conditions.

While disciplinary research has examined topics such as embodied experiences, sensory responses, environmental meaning-making, and the influence of emotions on climate change experience and action, there is a growing need to bring these perspectives into dialogue. The *Creative Methodologies for Studying Changing Climates* symposium, the second in a series that began at Pennsylvania State in March 2026, addresses this gap by exploring how diverse and creative methodologies can deepen our understanding of what it means to prepare for, respond to, and live with climate change.

Bringing together scholars from across the social sciences and allied fields, the symposium focuses on the intersections between emotion, space, and weather, examining the experiential, material, and ecological dimensions of inhabiting changing climates. The symposium features two keynote lectures and twenty-three paper presentations, with contributions covering multiple climatic threats within and across world regions. It also includes reflections on what it means to develop and implement creative climate methods individually and through collaborative work. Through interdisciplinary exchange, this event aims to generate new insights into how emotions shape climate knowledge, engagement, and collective responses to uncertain environmental futures.

We hope you feel inspired by the varied and creative contributions we have curated for this exciting event!

Sincerely,
Karen, Aparna, & Lisa

SYMPOSIUM ORGANISERS



Karen Paiva Henrique

Assistant Professor of Human Geography, Planning, and International Development Studies, and Co-director of the Centre for Sustainable Development Studies, University of Amsterdam

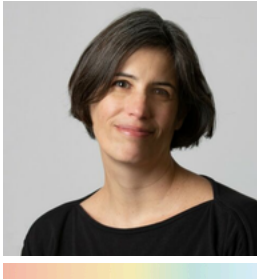
Dr. Karen Paiva Henrique is a tenured Assistant Professor in the Department of Human Geography, Planning and International Development at the University of Amsterdam. Her work investigates the un/just implications and everyday decision-making in the context of the global climate emergency. For over fifteen years, Karen's research has focused on climate change adaptation, asymmetrical power relations, and urban informality. Karen is an editorial board member for the journals *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* and *Springer Nature Climate Action*. She is co-director for the Centre for Sustainable Development Studies (CSDS) and co-convenor for the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) Working group on *Just Development*.



Aparna Parikh

Associate Teaching Professor of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies and Asian Studies, Pennsylvania State University

Aparna Parikh is Associate Teaching Professor of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies and Asian Studies at the Pennsylvania State University. An architect and feminist urban scholar, her work examines belonging and violent exclusions from urban environments shaped by globalization, climate change, and ethnonationalism. She is currently looking at knowledge production and lived experiences of Mumbai's mangrove landscapes, and on exclusionary vegetarian housing in India. Aparna collaborates on several interdisciplinary endeavors: a Sawyer project on gendered dimensions of ethnonationalism; an initiative on advancing creative methods to study climate change; and as co-convenor of the South Asian Urban Climates collective. She is an editor for *ACME: An International Journal of Critical Geographies* and her work has been published in several journals, including the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, *Gender, Place and Culture*, and *GeoHumanities*.



Lisa D. Iulo

Director of the Hamer Center for Community Design, Professor of Architecture, Pennsylvania State University

Lisa D. Iulo is Professor of Architecture and Director of the Hamer Center for Community Design in the Stuckeman School, College of Arts and Architecture, Penn State. The Hamer Center for Community Design (Hamer Center) is an endowed center that utilizes the expertise of faculty and students in Penn State's Stuckeman School to address a range of issues impacting the quality of communities, with a focus on relevance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Hamer Center activities entail two distinct but related types of undertakings: 1) applied research; and 2) theoretical investigations on issues related to community design and planning. The Hamer Center's work addresses community-engaged design in the public interest including, but not limited to, affordable housing, energy and community resilience, and healthful and sustainable built environments. Researchers in the Hamer Center lead visionary community-engaged design research where challenges and solutions are shaped with the communities we serve, fostering an action-oriented shared learning culture that challenges assumptions, expands understanding, creates reciprocity, and strengthens justice-driven collaborations.

SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME

DAY 1 | 16 SEPTEMBER

Morning session. Knowing changing climates

8.30 - 9.00 Check in

9:00 - 9:30 Welcome and Introduction

9.30 - 11:00 **Paper session 1. Weaving diverse climate knowledges**

Moderator: Gerben Moerman

From subjects to scientists: Reimagining climate-health research through community-led inquiry in informal settlements in Kampala City

by Hakimu Sseviiri, Paul Isolo Mukwaya, Warren Dodd, Megan M. Schmidt-Sane, Peter Kasaija, Moses Tetui, Alice Sverdlik, Jacqueline Mbabazi

Lost in translation: Visual metaphors for when words don't match worlds in climate communication

by Natascha Ng, Zhe Wang, Zixuan Hong

Cultivating island futures: Mapping Siargao Island in seas of change

by Cara Flores, Josie Chambers, Britta Ricker, Charm Wissink-Nercua, Elena Marie Enseñado

Creative and art-based methods for intergenerational communities and infrastructures in ecological care

by Francesca Ranalli

11:00 - 12.00 **Keynote by Prof Isabelle Anguelovski**

Joy, Opportunities, and Trade-offs in Engaged Research: (Re)Conciliating priorities and capacities for academics and partners

12:00 - 13.00 Lunch break

Afternoon session. Living with changing climates

13.00 - 14.30

Paper Session 2. Sensing and embodying heat

Moderator: Heidi Mendoza

Thermal diaries: Tracing the embodied and spatial rhythms of extreme heat in Karachi

by Soha Macktoom and Nausheen Anwar

Infrastructural heat diaries: studying the emotional geographies of urban heat from Rio de Janeiro's favelas

by Francesca Pilò

From measured to experienced heat: A multimodal analysis of temperature, urban form, and social media in Mexico City

by Richard Lemoine-Rodríguez, Henri Debray, Carolin Biewer, Luis Inostroza, Hannes Taubenböck

Photo walks as a methodology for multispecies pedagogies at Rome's Ex-SNIA

by Micol Sonnino

14:30 - 16:00

Paper Session 3: Storying and reimagining water

Moderator: Daniele Tubino de Souza

Storying solutions for historical constraints: Storytelling trainings as an emergent method for data collection

by Ariadna Romans i Torrent

Re-imagining groundwater futures: A Political Ecology of Futures-making under drought

by Dona Geagea and Heidi Mendoza

From mapping to method: The transect as an analytical tool

by Lekha Samant

On learning from the floodplain

by Mahwish Khalil



- 16.00 - 17.30 **Paper Session 4. Food and table encounters**
 Moderator: Martha Dietrich
- Politics of taste in changing climates*
 by Niranjana Ramesh & Bhagath Singh A
- Table manners: Participatory performance as a method for studying and rehearsing climate relations*
 by José Ibarra
- Reconnecting schools and local ecologies: Teachers, Indigenous Knowledge, and pluriversal climate adaptation in Indonesia*
 by Fadilla Mutiarawati
- 17.30 - 18.30 Reception at Blue Amsterdam

DAY 2 | 17 SEPTEMBER

Morning session. Co-creating climate knowledges

- 8.30 - 9.00 Check in
- 9.00 - 11:00 **Paper Session 5. Collaborations and knowledge production**
 Moderators: Hannah Knox & Aparna Parikh
- *This session will feature collaborative work developed within research groups



IMAGINE Adaptation

Relationality must be at the heart of climate adaptation evaluation: Insights from urban nature-based solutions

by Sean Goodwin, Cecilia Alda Vidal, Ana Terra Amorim-Maia, William Lewis, Maria Loroño, Marta Olazabal

From lived experience to actionable knowledge: Learning through participatory evaluation of urban climate adaptation

by Cecilia Alda Vidal, Aitana Lopez Cambria, Maria Loroño Leturiondo, Angela Lara Garcia, Marta Olazabal

Sokola Institute

Entangled forestscapes and the reworking of Halom: Orang Rimba's ontological struggle in a changing landscape

by Aditya Dipta Anindita

Soundscapes and the loss of forest worlds: Listening to environmental change with Orang Rimba

by Alberta Prabarini & Jangat Pico

Co-animation as climate method

by Butet Manurung

Embracing Immigrant Knowledges for Just Climate Health Adaptation (IMBRACE) / Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability (BCNUEJ)

Heat imaginaries, belonging and migrants' right to the city: The case of Athens and Berlin

by Fizza Fatima

Feeling climate in the city: Participatory methods and migrant knowledge for equitable adaptation

by Kim West and Panagiota Kotsila

Hamer Center for Community Design

Co-creating climate action

by Lisa D. Iulo



11:00 - 12:00 **Keynote by Hira Nabi**
Becoming volcanic: Cracking, erupting, sleeping, singing

12:00 - 13:00 Lunch break

Afternoon session. Decolonising approaches

Workshop: Decolonising methodologies for studying changing climates

**Please note: this workshop is a closed event by invitation only.*

13:00 – 13:15 Opening remarks

13:15 – 15:00 Session 1: Decolonising research design and data collection

Panel Discussion

Moderator: *Karen Paiva Henrique*

Panelists

- **Eka Permanasari**, Monash University
- **Franklin Ginn**, University of Bristol
- **Aparna Parikh**, Pennsylvania State University
- **Tatiana Acevedo Guerrero**, Utrecht University
- **Kiran Grewal**, University of Amsterdam

15:00 – 16:30 Session 2: Valorisation and “Visibilising” the invisible

Group work and discussion

Moderator: Ariadna Romans i Torrent

16:30 – 17:00 Session 3: The limits to decolonising research methods

Plenary

Moderator: Catherine Wong

17:00 – 17.30 Closing remarks



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

KEYNOTE DAY 1



Isabelle Anguelovski, ICTA-UAB and BCNUEJ, Spain

Joy, opportunities, and trade-offs in engaged research: (Re)Conciliating priorities and capacities for academics and partners

In this talk, I reflect on the opportunities and challenges of engaged research—research conducted in close collaboration with communities, grassroots organizations, and public institutions to address environmental and climate injustices. Drawing on examples from Barcelona, Boston, and other cities, I show how collaborative research can document lived experiences of climate vulnerability, co-produce knowledge, and support struggles for housing and climate justice. At the same time, I examine the tensions that often accompany this work: balancing academic expectations with community priorities, navigating power and positionality, and avoiding extractive relationships even in well-intentioned partnerships. I argue that engaged research requires ongoing negotiation between scholarship, activism, and institutional constraints. Through examples of participatory methods, community partnerships, and policy engagement, I invite researchers to consider how their work can contribute to social change while remaining attentive to the ethical, political, and personal trade-offs that shape engaged research practice.

Introduction: **Karen Paiva Henrique**, University of Amsterdam

KEYNOTE DAY 2



Photo by Zhiyuan Yang.

Hira Nabi

Becoming volcanic: Cracking, erupting, sleeping, singing

Is it possible to feel as a volcano? Or to sense the moods of a glacier? In the summer of 2026, Hira Nabi traveled to two glaciers in Gojal Valley, Pakistan, and communed with them, remained in attendance with their shapeshifting movements, and heard their laments as they broke apart, and reformed in front of her, around her, and beneath her feet. She also dedicated a sonic offering to an underground volcano in the Gulf of Napoli, and in that process, started to embrace volcanic shifts and energy. As she locates kinship with more-than-human life forms, with ancient time cycles, and lives on a dying planet, breathing, dreaming, and lament become more resonant. In this talk, she attunes herself, and us to listening, and sharing presence, in more expanded and immersive positions.

Introduction: **Aparna Parikh**, Pennsylvania State University.

PAPER SESSION 1

**Weaving diverse
climate knowledges**

Moderator: **Gerben Moerman**, University of Amsterdam

From subjects to scientists: Reimagining climate-health research through community-led inquiry in informal settlements in Kampala City

by Hakimu Sseviiri, Paul Isolo Mukwaya, Warren Dodd, Megan M. Schmidt-Sane, Peter Kasaija, Moses Tetui, Alice Sverdlik, Jacqueline Mbabazi

Historically, residents of informal settlements have been positioned as passive objects within urban research, rather than as producers of knowledge. This study examines the epistemological and practical transformation of community members into scientists through the Urban Futures Project, a participatory action research (PAR) initiative in Kampala. It traces how climate–health research was reimagined through community-led inquiry, focusing on the recruitment, capacity-building, and deployment of local co-researchers across four informal settlements: Bwaise, Makerere Kivulu, Kikubamutwe, and Acholi Quarters. The findings illustrate the comprehensive methodological training provided to residents as community researchers known as local professors, including facilitation skills, GPS-enabled geospatial mapping, community asset mapping, and ethical visual documentation. It shows how the relocation of investigative authority away from conventional academic hierarchies disrupted entrenched epistemic power relations and advanced a decolonial research praxis. Such shift materially improved the quality and depth of the resulting data as community co-researchers brought localized trust, linguistic fluency, and contextual nuance essential for navigating complex power dynamics. Among the multiple examples, it helped uncover local governance structures that shape post-flood school fee caps, and negotiating access to transient populations. The study argues that community-led inquiry is not simply a methodological innovation, but a political necessity for advancing climate justice. It also reflects on fieldwork challenges and ongoing collective reflection, including managing unpredictable environmental hazards. Ultimately, the findings demonstrate that empowering residents as active investigators produces a more accurate understanding of intersecting climate and health vulnerabilities, supporting adaptation strategies grounded in the agency of the urban poor.

Keywords: Participatory Action Research (PAR); informality; knowledge decolonisation; climate–health vulnerability; community-led inquiry; climate justice

Lost in translation: Visual metaphors for when words don't match worlds in climate communication

by Natascha Ng, Zhe Wang, Zixuan Hong

This paper examines how visual metaphors can surface embodied, sensory, and affective interpretations of climate terminology and improve cross-domain communication and collaboration. Drawing on a pilot study within the EU Horizon DIRECTED (Disaster Resilience for Extreme Climate Events Providing Interoperable Data, Models, Communication and Governance) project, it focuses on five terms - resilience, vulnerability, risk, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management - that carry different meanings across disciplines, institutions, and lived contexts. Such differences can produce false consensus and decision gaps. A 50-minute cognitive mapping workshop with 13 practitioners in Denmark used images to shift discussion from terminological correctness to situated interpretation. Analysis of participant collages and plenary dialogue identified three overlapping communication gaps: lexical/translation, responsibility, and value. Four image types - object, scene, texture, and symbol - elicited different dimensions of professional familiarity, systems thinking, material experience, and cultural meaning. These visual metaphors function as boundary objects, enabling dialogue across divides while diagnosing their nature. The resulting visual archive and workshop toolkit demonstrate how visual metaphors can function as boundary objects and diagnostic tools. Rather than standardising definitions, this research investigates how highlighting divergences can foster more meaningful dialogue. Outputs include a visual archive, a cognitive mapping workshop toolkit, and a framework for developing metaphors as tools for unpacking meaning. Although based on a small pilot, this work offers a method for exposing hidden assumptions, revealing false consensus, and supporting more inclusive, reflexive collaboration in navigating uncertain climate futures.

Keywords: visual metaphors, taxonomy, extreme weather, climate change, adaptation, co-production



Cultivating island futures: Mapping Siargao Island in seas of change

by Cara Flores, Josie Chambers, Britta Ricker, Charm Wissink-Nercua, Elena Marie Enseñado

While dominant depictions of islands showcase them as either tourist hubs or warning signs of calamities to come, islands are multilayered worlds within themselves boasting diverse cultures and communities. Drawing from a series of workshops in Siargao, Philippines, we show how creative, artistic, and decolonial approaches to mapping can become a methodology that centers how local islander communities relate to their environment, adapt to climate change, and their visions of sustainability. Our mapping work, which was done together with an intergenerational group of weavers, farmers, and students utilized storytelling, poetry, and drawing; making space for joy, dancing, and the complex emotions that come from recounting intense experiences. This methodological approach tied emotions, embodied experiences, and geography together to reflect on the devastating impact of Typhoon Rai in 2021, local islander livelihood, and hopes for the future. The maps generated through the workshops were then compiled into an atlas with the purpose of instigating political action with relevant stakeholders. The workshops and atlas engage in the possibilities of how mapping can be a mode of pluriversal design and a facilitation tool that grounds local knowledge and desires into dialogue with geography. With growing interest in more practically enacting decolonial practices, we see the application with local island communities as ever urgent, especially as not only climate change, but tourist overdevelopment threaten and oftentimes overshadow local visions for a sustainable future.

Keywords: creative mapping, decolonial, arts-based approaches, Siargao, sustainable futures, islands

Creative and art-based methods for intergenerational communities and infrastructures in ecological care

by Francesca Ranalli

Creative and art-based methods offer the possibility to engage not only verbal skills, but also visual and sensorial abilities, as they evoke thoughts, emotions, and bodily sensations. This way, the artistic process is a societal explorative action that promotes interaction among participants and fosters learning and understanding of the world. For this reason, those methods are valuable for engaging with participants from different age groups, including children and young people. The contribution of this paper is twofold. First, it reflects on the use of creative and art-based methods (e.g., combination with other qualitative and quantitative methods, types of analysis, and target population). Specifically, it combines fieldwork results of walk-along discussions and art-based methods in Dutch peri-urban neighbourhoods with different age groups (e.g., children, young people, adults and the elderly) and stakeholders, with a literature review on how visual art methods are used in community-based research with children and adolescents. Second, it applies this knowledge of creative methods to feminist and ecological care through the lens of “people as infrastructure”. Care as a set of intimate, embodied, and affective practices includes different age groups and genders. Creative methods enable those groups to learn from each other's behaviours and emotions on climate change. Through the lens of urban political ecology, care helps explore how intergenerational communities can provide mutual support and act as social infrastructure where residents and resources connect and engage with urban nature. In this process, creative and art-based methods can lead to shared consciousness of the global climate emergency.

Keywords: creative-methods, art-based methods, intergenerational communities, youth, feminist care, people as infrastructure



PAPER SESSION 2

Sensing and embodying heat

Moderator: **Heidi Mendoza**, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable
Development, Utrecht University

Thermal diaries: Tracing the embodied and spatial rhythms of extreme heat in Karachi

by Soha Macktoom and Nausheen Anwar

This paper follows the thermal trajectories of urban residents to determine how extreme heat influences and dictates their daily routines, embodied experiences, spatial negotiations and emotional responses. Focusing on Karachi—a megacity of over 16 million residents with a long, intricate history of thermal discomfort—the study addresses how existing vulnerable populations struggle to adapt in the face of increasingly frequent and intensifying climate-induced disasters. To capture these granular impacts beyond traditional meteorological data, we conceptualize ‘Thermal Diaries.’ Grounded in the framework of thermal rhythm analysis (Oppermann et al., 2020), this creative, mixed-methods approach synthesizes deep ethnographic shadowing with micro-climatic environmental sensing. Over two weeks in the summer of 2022, we shadowed four participants (two men and two women) across varying neighborhoods and occupations in Karachi. Tracing their thermal trajectories from their homes, through their daily commutes, to their workplaces, and back, this methodology synthesized qualitative ethnographic techniques (participant observation, photography, and semi-structured interviews) with localized, empirical environmental data (utilizing hygrometers, thermal cameras, and WBGT monitors). By documenting continuous, real-time thermal trajectories, these diaries reveal how intersecting power dynamics, social constructs, and spatial inequalities shape divergent lived experiences of heat. Ultimately, we argue that pairing localized micro-climatic data with deep ethnographic shadowing offers an innovative, unexplored methodology for studying a changing climate. This approach transcends passive environmental descriptions, capturing the nuanced, embodied realities of urban heat stress as it is actively navigated within variegated socio-spatial geographies.

Keywords: urban heat, rhythms, thermal diaries, shadowing



Infrastructural heat diaries: Studying the emotional geographies of urban heat from Rio de Janeiro's favelas

by Francesca Pilò

Urban heat is increasingly recognised as a central dimension of the climate crisis in everyday life, but the methodological repertoire for studying it remains dominated by aggregated indicators, remote sensing, and technical measurements. Important critiques have emerged, calling for approaches that politicise and embody heat (Hamstead, 2023), but less attention has been paid to how qualitative and participatory methods can concretely operationalise these commitments. This paper addresses that gap by introducing infrastructural heat diaries, a collaborative and situated method developed to study heat as an embodied, socio-material, and emotionally charged condition.

Drawing on a broader interdisciplinary project examining heat vulnerabilities in two favelas in Rio de Janeiro, six residents participated as community researchers, recording audio diaries over three weeks during the summer of 2026, a period marked by successive heat waves. The diaries made visible the relational production of thermal experience at the intersection of bodies, built environments, and uneven infrastructures. The diaries show how heat affects everyday life and emotions through accumulation and uncertainty: accumulated discomfort across day and night, disrupted sleep, anxiety, sadness, irritation, stress, and fatigue, which are mediated by improvisations in response to infrastructural disruptions.

In doing so, infrastructural heat diaries make a double contribution. Theoretically, they contribute to extending emotional geographies of climate change by foregrounding the role of infrastructures as mediators of emotional experience. Methodologically, the diaries show how participatory research can operationalise the embodied and political study of heat by positioning residents as co-researchers rather than subjects of data extraction. The paper concludes by reflecting critically on the limits of the method: infrastructural heat diaries are time-intensive and emotionally demanding, raising questions about burden, care, and ethical feasibility that must be anticipated in the research design.

Keywords: urban heat; heat diaries; infrastructures; emotions; favelas; Rio de Janeiro

From measured to experienced heat: A multimodal analysis of temperature, urban form, and social media in Mexico City

by Richard Lemoine-Rodríguez, Henri Debray, Carolin Biewer, Luis Inostroza, Hannes Taubenböck

Urban populations face increasing exposure to high temperatures due to climate change. Yet, little is known about how residents perceive and communicate heat-related experiences and whether such expressions vary within cities. This study combines multimodal data to examine relationships between urban heat, related online discussions, socio-demographics, and urban form. We analyze geolocated Twitter posts from Mexico City during 2022, alongside weather station air temperatures, satellite-derived land surface temperature (LST), urban form represented by the local climate zones (LCZ) classification, and census indicators. The volume of heat-related tweets rises exponentially once air temperatures exceed 25°C. In addition, LCZ characterized by higher LST exhibit a greater share of heat-related tweets. Furthermore, LCZ differ significantly in population density, age structure, internet access, and marginalization, indicating that heat-related social media activity reflects socio-thermal contrasts rather than thermal exposure alone. Thematic LLM-assisted analysis of the tweets shows that social media serves as a platform to communicate the challenges faced during periods of high temperatures, including “Health issues/Heat stress”, “Working conditions/clothes”, “Cooling/Air conditioning”, and “Harassment”. These findings show that social media can be used to assess public perceptions and lived challenges associated with urban heat and the built environment. Such insights can inform the design of more human-centered climate adaptation strategies in urban settings.

Keywords: heat stress, urban heat island, urban morphology, urban climate, social media

Photo walks as a methodology for multispecies pedagogies at Rome's Ex-SNIA

by Micol Sonnino

How do people learn through place? This paper aims to contribute to transformative discourses through the lenses of place theory and critical environmental pedagogy, drawing on participatory ethnographic fieldwork at Lago Bullicante, a self-managed urban lake and community-reclaimed wetland in Rome, Italy.

At Lago Bullicante, local associations have long engaged in practices of collective care, resistance, and reimagination. These practices are simultaneously acts of placemaking and acts of learning: emotionally situated, bodily experienced, and politically charged. The lake sits in one of most densely populated neighbourhoods of Rome, a city that recorded its hottest year since 1991 in 2024 (Bassetti, 2025), making the site generative for exploring how communities feel, inhabit, and respond to a changing climate.

Building on debates in pluriversal urbanism, which foreground civil society and situated knowledges to develop solidarities across places and times (Vasudevan and Novoa 2022), the paper approaches urban collective engagements as sites of disruptive pedagogies (Ortiz et al. 2025) that recognise diverse knowledges and redistribute power within collective learning processes (Quintero González 2025).

Methodologically, the paper reflects on participatory ethnography as a creative approach to studying experiences of changing climates. In doing so, it speaks to the symposium's interest in emotion, space, and embodiment; it contributes to conversations on decolonising methodologies; and it advances an understanding of placemaking as a form of climate-responsive, situated learning.

Keywords: place; environmental learning; critical pedagogy; transformations; situated methods; wetlands; collective engagements

PAPER SESSION 3

Storying and
reimagining water

Moderator: **Daniele Tubino de Souza**, Wageningen University

Storying solutions for historical constraints: Storytelling trainings as an emergent method for data collection

by Ariadna Romans i Torrent

This paper examines the design of a community-based storytelling course as a methodological alternative for qualitative research in contexts shaped by socio-technical inequality. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork on urban water metering in Cape Town's townships, it explores storytelling as both a data collection tool and an epistemic intervention that redistributes the capacity to produce knowledge.

Grounded in feminist epistemologies (Escobar, 2018; Tanesini, 1999) and Arjun Appadurai's concept of the "right to research," (the paper challenges extractive research practices by proposing a participatory, course-based approach. The course is structured as a three-day process—focused on telling, showing, and impacting stories—combining narrative, visual, and performative methods co-developed with local practitioners. This approach resonates with the work of Emily Ragus (2024) on participatory storytelling, and Max Boykoff's emphasis on creative climate communication (2019; 2009).

The paper analyses how storytelling and complementary practices such as comedy and visual arts enable participants to articulate lived experiences of water infrastructures, critically engage with technological interventions, and co-produce situated narratives. It further reflects on positionality and responsibility, addressing the researcher's role as a white European woman working in postcolonial contexts.

Echoing Ivan Illich's critique of disabling technologies (1973) and Ezio Manzini's call for collaborative forms of living (2015), the paper argues that storytelling courses can return value to communities while expanding epistemic boundaries. Ultimately, it positions storytelling as a methodological and political practice for more just, reflexive, and reciprocal research.

Keywords: storytelling, data collection, marginalised communities, interdisciplinary, Cape Town

Re-imagining groundwater futures: A Political Ecology of futures-making under drought

by Dona Geagea and Heidi Mendoza

This paper explores how groundwater futures are actively produced and constrained through collective sense-making and future visioning. It reframes participatory scenario planning not as a predictive tool but as a political artefact that reveals competing imaginaries of groundwater governance. Theoretically, the paper bridges anticipatory water governance with a political ecology lens. Methodologically, it introduces and analyses a participatory scenario planning process that convenes a constellation of actors involved in governing groundwater drought in the province of North Brabant, the Netherlands -a region increasingly affected by drought. Structured using the Three Horizons framework, the co-created ideal-type scenarios expose the governance imaginaries shaping transition pathways, alongside the institutional limitations that constrain desirable futures. Incorporating a risk lens, the analysis further examines how actors perceive risks and distribute responsibilities across governance levels. The study concludes that groundwater crises reflect failures of governance and imagination more than technical shortcomings, demonstrating the value of scenario planning as a critical method for revealing the politics of futures-making.

Keywords: future, imaginaries, groundwater, extremes, drought



From mapping to method: The transect as an analytical tool

by Lekha Samant

This article reimagines the transect—traditionally a linear geographic section used in planning and architecture—as a creative methodological device for qualitative spatial research. While the transect has been commonly employed as a ‘mapping tool’ to visualise spatial features and environmental gradients, its analytical potential remains underdeveloped. Using the 2019 Malad Wall Collapse in Mumbai—an extreme rainfall event exposing layered infrastructural and socio-ecological vulnerabilities—as a case, we propose an expanded transect methodology to reconstruct and analyse the disaster event. It involves overlaying ethnographic observations, walking-based visual documentation (photos, videos, sketches), GIS-based spatial data, and historical materials such as archival maps, plans, and images. In doing so, the transect becomes a platform for drawing linkages, tracing interdependencies, and delayering socio-spatial and socio-ecological relations. By integrating interviews, situated narratives, and spatial documentation of the site, this approach bridges gaps between what is observed, experienced, and officially documented. It offers a critically reflexive way for combining spatial and non-spatial methods in climate change research.

Keywords: transect, spatial analysis, extreme events, qualitative research

On learning from the floodplain

by Mahwish Khalil

This paper examines how collective storytelling practices mediate emotional and spatial experiences of recurring monsoon flooding along the Ravi River in Lahore, Pakistan. Drawing on Qissa Khwani, a local oral storytelling tradition rooted in the Indo-Pak subcontinent, the paper asks: How do oral narrative practices produce situated knowledge of living with recurring environmental disruption? Based on ethnographic research and narrative analysis of oral histories centered around Ravi flood accounts from 1988 to 2025, the paper traces how stories of monsoon rains and consequent flooding encode affective responses that continue to reverberate each year. These narratives situate flooding not only as a hydrological event, but as an embodied and spatial experience, presenting an intertwined reading of the floodplain and everyday practices of adaptation. The paper demonstrates how Qissa Khwani operates as a form of environmental knowledge production, challenging technocratic and top-down representations of extreme climate events. By attending to the interplay of monsoon rains, flooding, land and people within oral storytelling tradition, the paper offers insights into how communities make sense of and live with uncertain climate futures arguing for the inclusion of narrative and affective methodologies in developing situated and pluralistic approaches to climate adaptation in the floodplain.

Keywords: flooding, situated knowledge, decolonial methodologies, representation, ethnography

PAPER SESSION 4

Food and table encounters

Moderator: **Martha Dietrich**, University of Amsterdam

Politics of taste in changing climates

by Niranjana Ramesh & Bhagath Singh A

In Pazhaverkadu, north of Chennai, where two rivers and a colonial era navigation canal meet the sea via India's second largest brackish water lake, fishers often make a case for their catch as against aquaculture or 'development' projects by foregrounding its taste. "Once you build a port here, what are we supposed to eat – farmed shrimp?" they might retort. Or "Where else are you going to go for the taste of mud crabs once you destroy these wetlands?". Never mind that sea fishers would assert that it's the blue sea crabs that are actually tasty. In our research – which has included the compilation of a coastal community cookbook – we make a connection between the 'taste' of seafood and the socio-environmental struggle for a healthy coastline, which includes contestation of its rapid colonisation by polluting industries, infrastructure, tourism and most recently, climate mitigation or adaptation projects. We argue that taste, rather than being a personal experience, in fact presents a collective call for environmental justice. In this paper, we elaborate on taste as concept and method in understanding changing climates. In doing so, we expand on climate itself as a flavour of policy in contemporary south India.

Keywords: coast, pollution, food, taste



Table manners: Participatory performance as a method for studying and rehearsing climate relations

by José Ibarra

This paper advances Table Manners as a participatory spatial method for studying how climate is sensed, negotiated, and socially mediated through embodied encounter. Developed through a series of performative architectural events, the method treats the table not as furniture alone but as a relational device that organizes posture, proximity, visibility, exchange, and exclusion. Against participatory frameworks that prioritize consensus, extractive feedback, or solution-driven outcomes, Table Manners approaches climate inquiry through ritual, disorientation, improvisation, and affective friction. Working through temporary spatial assemblies, the research distinguishes four operative components: (1) framing, where the table is configured as a material and symbolic structure for encounter; (2) disorienting, where surfaces, lighting, circulation, and bodily alignments are altered to interrupt normative patterns of interaction; (3) performing, where role-play, collaborative image-making, and shared action protocols generate situated forms of climate attention; and (4) reflecting, where discussion, residue, and documentation are treated as evidence of how participants inhabit uncertainty, disagreement, and co-presence. These components transform gathering into a research instrument for tracing how emotions, spatial arrangements, and environmental imaginaries co-produce one another.

Rather than propose fixes, Table Manners stages conditions through which climate becomes palpable as a social, political, and more-than-human relation. The paper shows the method through three case studies, each of which operationalizes participation as a performative and materially situated mode of inquiry. The argument is that architecture can contribute to climate research by choreographing encounters through which people rehearse other ways of sensing, relating, and living with changing climates.

Keywords: participatory design; performance; climate affect; spatial practice; embodiment; more-than-human relations

Reconnecting schools and local ecologies: Teachers, Indigenous Knowledge, and pluriversal climate adaptation in Indonesia

by Fadilla Mutiarawati

In West Sumba, Indonesia, communities have long relied on local food traditions and ecological knowledge to navigate drought-prone environments and seasonal uncertainty. However, these practices are increasingly marginalized by agricultural policies and changing food cultures that prioritize rice and imported commodities over local crops. These shifts not only alter everyday diets but also weaken the transmission of ecological knowledge embedded in community life. Schools often reproduce this marginalization, as standardized curricula leave little room for local perspectives. As a result, teachers and students may internalize the idea that local knowledge is less valuable than formal scientific knowledge.

This paper draws on a participatory action research project conducted with primary school teachers in Indigenous communities in rural West Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara. In this project, teachers worked as co-researchers to develop culturally relevant literacy modules grounded in local ecological and cultural contexts. Using ethnographically informed methods, teachers engaged with community members, including farmers and elders, to document local stories, observe cultural practices, and explore ecological knowledge related to seasonal patterns and local food systems. Through cycles of planning, designing, piloting, and reflection, teachers experimented with integrating these insights into classroom learning.

While many teachers initially expressed uncertainty about bringing local knowledge into school, the collaborative process gradually strengthened their confidence in its pedagogical value. The study suggests that reconnecting schools with community knowledge can support pluriversal climate adaptation, where diverse local ways of knowing contribute to how communities understand and respond to environmental change.

Keywords: Indigenous knowledge; local ecological knowledge; climate adaptation; pluriversality; culturally relevant education; West Sumba; teacher agency



PAPER SESSION 5

Collaborations and knowledge production

Moderators: **Hannah Knox**, University of Manchester
& **Aparna Parikh**, Pennsylvania State University

IMAGINE ADAPTATION

IMAGINE Adaptation addresses a persistent gap in adaptation research: the lack of a robust way to evaluate whether urban climate adaptation is working. Policy-progress tracking is a useful starting point, but the project argues it is not indicative of effective adaptation. Instead, IMAGINE Adaptation revisits the concept of adaptation success itself, going beyond technical framings.

The project's research revisits several areas of accepted wisdom: the concept of adaptation success and urban climate imaginaries; the evolving challenges facing adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning, and their solutions; and the kinds of actions recognised as adaptation, including everyday, lived approaches alongside top-down planned ones. These areas converge in transdisciplinary work across 12 urban case studies worldwide, using creative and participatory methods to bring expert and local knowledge into dialogue and reformulate what successful adaptation means. Grounding this work in local realities, the project aims to inform how adaptation progress is understood and discussed globally.



Relationality must be at the heart of climate adaptation evaluation: insights from urban nature-based solutions

by Sean Goodwin, Cecilia Alda Vidal, Ana Terra Amorim-Maia, William Lewis, Maria Loroño, Marta Olazabal

Urban climate change adaptation are commonly assessed through frameworks that marginalise the influence of affective relationships on both climate vulnerability and resilience. Drawing on five urban nature-based solutions being implemented across the world, we show how diverse socio-ecological relationships influence both adaptation processes and outcomes. From residents in Bristol (UK) describing how a welcoming green space eases heat stress, to communities in Bogotá (CO) finding that tending hillside ecosystems becomes "a kind of therapy", the emotional and embodied dimensions of human-nature relationships are central to how adaptation unfolds on the ground. In our perspective, we argue that relationality is not abstract or peripheral but a concrete enabling condition for successful climate adaptation. Relationships emerge, evolve, and dissolve over time, shaping adaptation processes accordingly. Caring for relationships must be recognised as a core component of the entire adaptation process, alongside reducing climate risks, promoting human development, and advancing equity. Actively nurturing relationships can foster the empathy and collaboration needed to navigate uncertain climate futures, and actions by powerful actors can both support and harm the relational foundations on which adaptation depends. We propose an agenda to measure and evaluate relationality as a core way of knowing adaptation success. For relationality to function as a dynamic dimension of change, adaptation processes must articulate collective relational goals, including trust, transparency, and inclusivity, and develop ways of assessing progress toward them. This requires a commitment to transdisciplinarity and knowledge co-production as key practices for sustaining spaces of relational care within adaptation science and policy.

Keywords: relationality, urban, climate change adaptation, nature-based solutions, evaluation, indicators

From lived experience to actionable knowledge: Learning through participatory evaluation of urban climate adaptation

by Cecilia Alda Vidal, Aitana Lopez Cambria, Maria Loroño Leturiondo, Angela Lara Garcia, Marta Olazabal

Climate change adaptation has been criticised for privileging technical and scientific knowledge that reduce adaptation interventions to a set of technocratic solutions. In response, social sciences scholarship has highlighted the importance of alternative ways of knowing adaptation, particularly those emerging from situated, and embodied experiences. Concepts such as everyday, affective, and relational adaptation have been developed to capture these perspectives. However, these contributions have largely remained theoretical, with limited attention to how such ways of knowing can inform different ways of doing adaptation in practice. This paper addresses this gap through a co-production collaboration with two local civil society organisations to support a participatory evaluation process of an urban transformation in a neighbourhood in Seville, Spain. The research was guided by a creatively designed, transdisciplinary, theory of change-inspired process that combined semi-structured interviews with a participatory, art-based workshop. Findings show that situated knowledges emerged through embodied, affective and relational engagements of urban residents with the intervention, circulating in dispersed and often unresolved ways that generate frustration and a limited sense of agency. Through the workshop, art-based and participatory methods enabled the collective articulation of these knowledges into actionable directions that connect lived experiences with residents' imaginaries of adaptation. The paper argues that participatory evaluation can act as a critical site for the articulation and organisation of situated ways of knowing and highlights the potential for bridging the gap between lived, affective, and relational experiences of adaptation and more formalised approaches to its design and implementation.

Keywords: climate adaptation, lived experiences, participatory evaluation, creative action research



SOKOLA INSTITUTE

Founded in 2003, Sokola Institute is the first nonprofit organization in Indonesia dedicated to education for indigenous peoples and other marginalized communities. It was co-founded by five activists who initially worked with the Orang Rimba in Jambi, Sumatra, and their pioneering efforts began by developing a curriculum rooted in local phonetics and the mother tongue, tailored specifically to the needs of indigenous communities. That early work with the Orang Rimba became the foundation from which Sokola's broader mission grew.

Sokola's approach rests on four core strengths: local language-based literacy, community-led learning modules, live-in volunteer educators embedded within the communities themselves, and the development of community cadres who carry the educational process forward from within. By 2026, Sokola had established 17 education programs across 11 provinces in Indonesia, delivering education that respects and integrates the cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the communities it serves. The organization has benefited more than 15,000 children and adults, with a strong emphasis on empowering local youth to become educators and advocates for their own communities.

In 2024, Sokola Institute was awarded the UNESCO International Prize for Literacy for its program "Literacy Education for Indigenous Communities in Indonesia."

Entangled forestsapes and the reworking of Halom: Orang Rimba's ontological struggle in a changing landscape

by Aditya Dipta Anindita

This paper examines the forest of Bukit Duabelas, Jambi, as an entangled forestscape in which ecological, social, and spiritual relations are inseparable. For the Orang Rimba, the forest is not merely a physical environment but part of halom—a relational cosmos connecting humans, non-humans, deities, land, and water. Ecological change is therefore not experienced as external disruption alone, but as a transformation in how life is sensed, inhabited, and sustained.

Since the 1970s, state-led development and market expansion—through logging, transmigration, plantations, and conservation zoning—have fragmented this forestscape into bounded territories. These interventions alter not only access to land but also seasonal rhythms, mobility patterns, and everyday engagements with the forest. Drawing on long-term ethnographic research with the Orang Rimba of Makekal Hulu, this paper explores how such transformations are lived and negotiated in practice.

I argue that these experiences give rise to what Homi K. Bhabha conceptualizes as the third space: not a neutral site of hybridity, but a contested and affective field where ecological relations are continuously reconfigured. Through practices of movement across forests, villages, and plantations; adaptive subsistence strategies; and engagements with state and market actors, the Orang Rimba sustain the continuity of halom while simultaneously transforming it.

By situating the third space within an entangled forestscape, this paper foregrounds how environmental change is lived through embodied practices and relational knowledge. It highlights that indigenous ontologies are not static, but are continually rearticulated through everyday negotiations under conditions of ecological uncertainty.

Keywords: Orang Rimba; entangled forestsapes; halom; third space; lived experience; ecological change



Soundscapes and the loss of forest worlds: Listening to environmental change with Orang Rimba

by Alberta Prabarini & Jangat Pico

Environmental change is commonly represented through satellite images, maps, photographs, and biophysical measurements. These forms of evidence are important, but they privilege vision and may obscure how ecological transformation is sensed and interpreted in everyday life. This paper explores soundscape as a collaborative creative methodology for understanding environmental change among the Orang Rimba in Makekal Hulu, Jambi, Indonesia.

The paper is based on approximately twenty sound recordings made during July 2026, during the dry season, in and around Makekal Hulu, an area located within Bukit Duabelas National Park and at the intersection of Sarolangun, Merangin, and Tebo regencies. The recordings were made using a mobile phone belonging to Jangat Pico, an Orang Rimba co-researcher from Makekal Hulu. The sounds were classified comparatively between forest areas and oil palm plantation areas. The sound recordings were discussed together with interviews conducted in Bahasa Rimba. These interviews were translated into Indonesian and subsequently analyzed and written in English.

The paper brings this material into dialogue with acoustemology, sonic ethnography, sensory anthropology, multimodality, political ecology, Indigenous research methodologies, and acoustic violence. We argue that listening can make perceptible changes in ecological rhythms, environmental knowledge, spiritual relations, and everyday forms of orientation. The paper does not claim that the documented changes are direct effects of climate change. Rather, it shows how sound can provide a creative entry point for understanding how broader environmental transformations, including forest loss, plantation expansion, and restricted access to customary spaces, are experienced and interpreted. The recordings remain exclusively owned by Pico and have not been uploaded to public channels. This arrangement is not only an ethical restriction but also part of the methodology. It emphasizes that sound-based research involves questions of authority, ownership, consent, and the right to decide which forms of knowledge can be shared publicly.

Keywords: soundscape, creative methodology, political ecology, acoustic violence

Co-animation as climate method

by Butet Manurung

This paper explores stop-motion co-animation as a creative and collaborative methodology for understanding how communities navigate shifting environmental conditions across generations. Rather than positioning people merely as subjects of climate vulnerability, co-animation offers a critical co-creative process through which interlocutors can reflect on their own histories, aspirations, and struggles in relation to changing climates.

Through collaborative storytelling, stop-motion enables participants to visualize how they have experienced transitions from past ecological conditions to present environmental uncertainties. By animating lived experiences, memories, and imagined futures, this method reveals emotional, social, and historical dimensions of climate change that are often overlooked by conventional research approaches.

I argue that co-animation not only documents localized experiences of climate transformation but also provides deeper insight into how communities interpret, negotiate, and respond to environmental change. Such collaborative methodologies can uncover historical trajectories of adaptation, dispossession, and resilience, offering situated lessons that may help anticipate or mitigate similar climate-related disruptions elsewhere.

By centering shared storytelling and critical co-creation, this approach contributes to broader conversations on creative climate methodologies, participatory ethnography, and the politics of listening in uncertain environmental futures.

Keywords: co-animation; critical co-creation; collaborative ethnography; climate change; shared becoming; Indigenous Knowledge; sensory ethnography; stop-motion; knowledge production



IMBRACE/ BCNUEJ

IMBRACE (Embracing Immigrant Knowledges for Just Climate Health Adaptation) examines what shapes immigrants' climate health vulnerability and how their situated knowledges and practices can inform both their own response capacities and urban climate adaptation more broadly, towards more effective and just approaches.

BCNUEJ (Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability) examines the structural and systemic drivers of social inequalities, exclusion, oppression, and neo-colonization in cities. Building on the theory and methods from urban planning, public policy, urban and environmental sociology, urban geography and public health, we analyze the extent to which urban plans and policy decisions contribute to more just, resilient, healthy, and sustainable cities, and how community groups in distressed neighborhoods contest environmental inequities as a result of urban (re)development processes and policies.

Heat imaginaries, belonging and migrants' right to the city: The case of Athens and Berlin

by Fizza Fatima

The impact of urban heat is not evenly distributed, and individuals and communities with a migration background experience higher levels of heat-associated morbidity and mortality. Even within migrant communities, the experience of heat is not universal and is influenced by intersectional identities. This empirical study employs two feminist participatory methods: urban relief maps to uncover intersectional heat experiences in urban environments by combining spatial mapping and personal reflection; postcards from the future, a creative method entailing embodied and participatory futuring to explore the needs and desires of migrant communities for heat adaptation. This is situated in the context of Athens and Berlin, two European cities that have rich histories of migration, also reflected in their socio-spatial organization. Juxtaposing findings on heat from Athens, a city known for high summer temperatures and heatwaves, with Berlin, where heatwaves are a relatively recent phenomenon, can reveal interesting lessons on how policy and planning shape embodied heat experiences. My findings from workshops in Athens demonstrate that creative, feminist and participatory methods can be instrumental to uncover everyday lived experiences of heat injustice in public and private spheres, and how situated knowledges and practices are employed by migrant communities to cope with heat. They also serve as weapons of the vulnerable to affirm feelings of belonging in geographies of migration and imagining a better 'adapted' future, particularly for precarious migrant groups who rarely see themselves reflected in urban policy and planning efforts.

Keywords: urban heat; local adaptation; migrant vulnerability; participatory methods

Feeling climate in the city: Participatory methods and migrant knowledge for equitable adaptation

by Kim West and Panagiota Kotsila

Urban climate–health research remains largely shaped by event-based framings of risk such as flooding or heatwaves, and by aggregate or proxy indicators (e.g. low income) that inadequately capture the complexity of lived realities of climate risk and their drivers. This is particularly true for marginalised populations, such as racialised migrants, whose needs are often rendered invisible in policy due to data limitations and exclusion from decision-making processes. In European cities, migrants from the Global South are disproportionately exposed to climate-related health risks, often linked to precarious housing, insecure work, and limited access to public services, yet their experiences remain poorly represented in urban climate adaptation.

This paper presents the methodological approach of the IMBRACE project, which co-produces situated climate–health knowledge with migrants in European cities. Drawing on fieldwork in Dublin, Ireland, and focusing on extreme rain and flooding, we combine participatory and creative methods, including body mapping, photovoice, urban climate relief mapping, walk-alongs, and postcards from the future. These approaches capture the embodied, sensorial, and affective dimensions of climate–health vulnerability and adaptation, foregrounding how rain, damp, and flooding are felt, interpreted, and navigated in everyday life. They also generate collectively analysed insights that connect lived experience to policy.

We argue that these methods address key limitations in dominant research by shifting focus from discrete hazard events to cumulative and chronic exposures, such as persistent rain and damp; situating vulnerability within broader structural determinants, including housing conditions and unequal access to services; and recognising migrants as knowledge producers with situated expertise. Findings show how climate-related health impacts are experienced across interconnected scales, from the body to the home and neighbourhood, and how affective and embodied responses shape adaptation practices, social meaning, and engagement with environmental change.

The paper reflects on the implications of these methods for urban climate governance and public health, arguing that participatory approaches are essential for capturing lived, affective dimensions of climate change and for advancing more equitable adaptation.

Keywords: climate, flooding, vulnerability, adaptation

HAMER CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY DESIGN

The Hamer Center for Community Design (Hamer Center) at the Pennsylvania State University, USA, is an endowed center that utilizes the expertise of faculty and students in the Stuckeman School, College of Arts and Architecture, to address a range of issues impacting the quality of communities, with a focus on relevance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Hamer Center activities entail two distinct but related types of undertakings: 1) applied research; and 2) theoretical investigations on issues related to community design and planning. The Hamer Center's work addresses community-engaged design in the public interest including, but not limited to, affordable housing, energy and community resilience, and healthful and sustainable environments. Researchers in the Hamer Center lead visionary community-engaged design research where challenges and solutions are shaped with the communities we serve, fostering an action-oriented shared learning culture that challenges assumptions, expands understanding, creates reciprocity, and strengthens justice-driven collaborations.



Co-creating Climate Action

by Lisa D. Iulo

Addressing interrelated and complex issues of climate – across scales and areas of impacts, involves working with different disciplines, collaborators, and partners who have deep roots in communities. Penn State, a U.S. Research Institute University with a Land Grant mission, has several boundary-spanning centers, institutes, and initiatives co-creating research methods, community engagement, and education centered on climate resilience, health, and sustainability of communities – drawing on local and global interactions.

This presentation introduces three Penn State institutions working together and independently to co-create opportunities for addressing design challenges and health impacts of climate change: CERAP: Housed in Penn State's Social Science Research Institute (SSRI), Community-Engaged Research, Action and Partnerships (CERAP) is led by an interdisciplinary team of community engaged faculty and researchers who are committed to advancing community health and well-being, equity and justice. CERAP's approach is guided by a model and set of processes that involve community members and university researchers in co-creating and co-investigating pressing social issues.

The Stuckeman School, in Penn State's College of Arts and Architecture is comprised of three departments – Architecture, Graphic Design and Landscape Architecture – and three research centers dedicated to co-creating sustainable and resilient solutions to pressing challenges affecting the built environment.

The Sustainable Communities Collaborative (SCC) facilitates engaged scholarship projects as part of the outreach mission of Penn State Sustainability. The SCC connects Penn State faculty, students, and staff with local communities to address sustainability challenges through an engaged, collaborative effort. Each project is facilitated and involves faculty expertise and students from across the academic spectrum, co-led by a key community leader and the University's SCC staff, to help develop and support thriving, healthy communities and advanced student learning about the scholarship of sustainability.

Motivations, initiatives, and outcomes of these endeavors will be presented in the interest of reflecting on lessons and opportunities for creative methodologies for studying changing climates. Themes related to the co-creation of climate resilience knowledge will be defined and explored in the context of Penn State/Pennsylvania, USA.

WORKSHOP

Organizers: **Karen Paiva Henrique, Catherine Wong**
and **Ariadna Romans i Torrent**
University of Amsterdam

Decolonizing Methodologies for Studying Changing Climates

The global climate emergency calls attention to the end of the world as we know it. Threats to livelihoods, supply chains, and the very material conditions of life are presented as a unique challenge of the Anthropocene. Yet, as indigenous and decolonial scholars remind us, the end of the world lamented by the Anthropocene is not a new phenomenon: “Imperialism and ongoing settler colonialism have been ending worlds for as long as they have been in existence” (Yusoff, 2018, p. 11). Hegemonic forms of knowledge production on climate change and environmental controversies have also tended to avoid and, in doing so, have helped to obscure the colonial legacies of the socio-ecological crises studied. To counter such ontological and epistemological erasures, recent revivals in indigenous movements have converged with emerging calls for decolonising dominant forms of knowledge production about climate change and global environmental crises.

In this workshop, we start with the premise that the process of decolonising epistemologies requires decolonising research methodologies. This raises the question of what all this means in practice:

- How can we decolonise the way we frame the research problem? What research questions should we be asking?
- Who else and what else should we include when shaping our research design?
- How should we reconsider the sequence of the research process?
- What does decolonising data collection and analysis look like?
- How can we integrate principles of reciprocity in our research process? What does that look like in practice?
- What are other ways of valorising research in a way that matters to the people who have contributed to this knowledge?

This workshop will bring together experienced scholars who have a long history in decolonial research and early-career and emerging scholars who are interested in developing their research in this direction.

SYMPOSIUM VENUES

SYMPOSIUM VENUES

MAIN PROGRAMME

Our main programme will take place in the **Surgical theatre** at the Amsterdam University Library, with the **Ruyszaal** serving as an additional space for support activities. See floor map for locations.

University Library of Amsterdam

Vendelstraat 2, 1012 XX Amsterdam

RECEPTION

Blue Amsterdam is a café-restaurant with 360° views over central Amsterdam, located on the third floor of the Kalverpassage. We will have our reception there from 17:30 to 18:30 on 16 September.

Blue Amsterdam

Singel 457, Kalverpassage (3rd floor), 1012 WP Amsterdam

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

FLOOR

3



Roof garden Collaboration room
Tower room Tussenbroekzaal

FLOOR

2



BookLab Ruyszaal Wijnbergzaal

FLOOR

1



Tree platform Surgical theater
Offline room

FLOOR

0



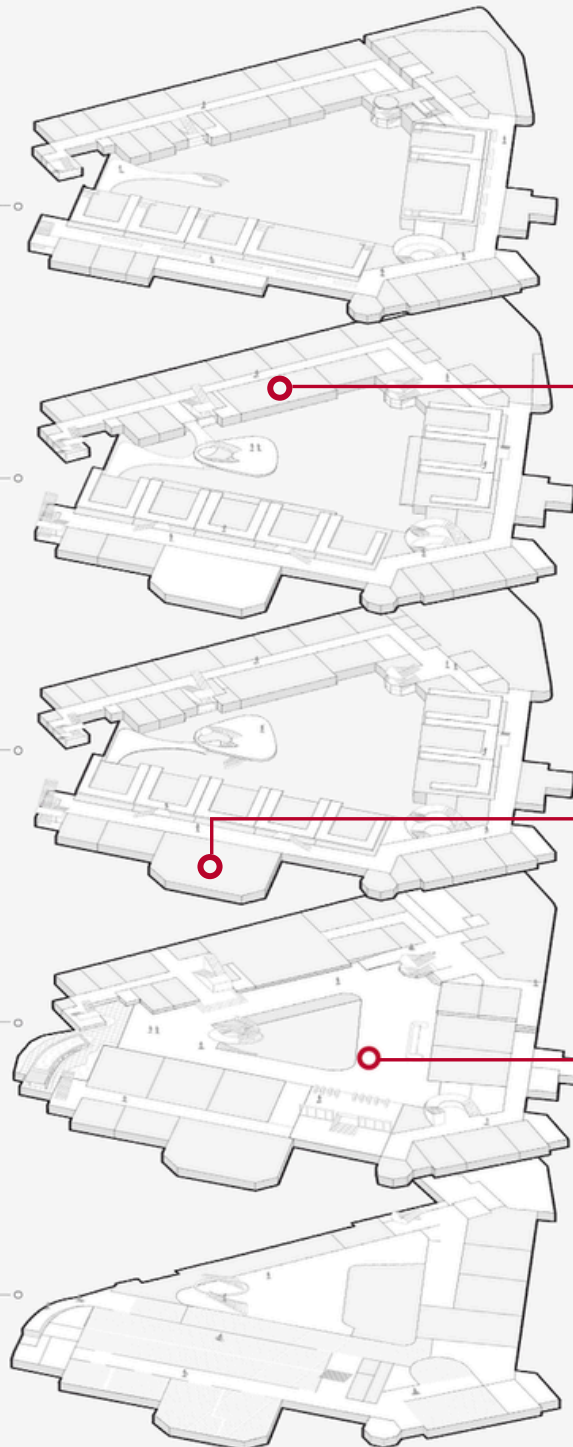
PC Main Hall Spinozazaal
Study room (screen) UB Café
Vondel Hall

FLOOR

-1



From the Salon Bicycle parking
Pick-up & return



RUYSZAAL (LUNCH)

SURGICAL THEATRE

MAIN ENTRANCE

NOTES



NOTES



NOTES



NOTES



