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International Journal of Production Economics (Vol.277)

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01. Capacitated multi-item multi-echelon lot sizing with setup carry-over under uncertain demand

Abstract: The study investigates lot sizing in multi-item multi-echelon production systems under uncertain customer demand. It proposes budget-uncertainty robust optimization and scenario-based stochastic programming strategies. Extensive numerical experiments compare models' performance on out-of-sample scenarios. The findings provide valuable insights for decision-makers, emphasizing the importance of robustness parameters and flexibility in carry-over and quantity decisions. The study emphasizes the value of flexibility in these decisions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109379>

02. Integrated foodbank network design: Model and a case study

Abstract: This study presents a mixed-integer programming model for designing an integrated foodbank network to address the UN's zero hunger goal. The model aims to create an efficient, effective, and equitable food distribution mechanism for food-insecure beneficiaries, considering their age profile and nutritional needs. The model ensures cost-efficiency, effectiveness, and equity by minimizing total system costs, discouraging food waste, and adopting five egalitarian approaches. The case study in Delhi provides insights for practitioners.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109385>

03. Group decision making model for selection of performance indicators for sustainable supplier evaluation in agro-food supply chain

Abstract: Sustainable food production is crucial for food security, stability, environmental protection, and economic development in developing nations. In an Agro-Food Supply Chain (AFSC), suppliers must follow FPF's sustainability practices and monitor their sub-suppliers. A study developed a group consensus mathematical model to evaluate suppliers' competency in maintaining, monitoring, and tracing sustainable performance in their sub-supplier network. The model uses the Delphi method and Group Analytical Hierarchy Process, with Kendall's concordance coefficient used to understand agreement. The study found that food safety is the top ranking indicator, followed by payment to sub-suppliers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109353>

04. Modeling and solving integrated assembly line balancing, assembly line feeding, and facility sizing problems

Abstract: This research explores assembly line balancing and feeding, focusing on the number of feeding policies and facility sizing decisions. Using real-world and re-engineered data from a car manufacturer, the study found that integrated decision-making can lead to cost reductions of up to 20%. Boxed-supply is identified as a pivotal policy for feasibility and cost reduction.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109354>

05. A socio-cognitive theorisation of how data-driven digital transformation affects operational productivity?

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of employees' cognitions and behaviors on data-driven digital transformations and operational productivity. It uses socio-cognitive theory to examine how psychological safety influences employee-led process improvement and data-driven digital transformation. Survey data from 183 healthcare providers in Australia supports the theory, showing that psychological safety mitigates interpersonal risks, positively affecting operational productivity. This is a first in academic literature.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109403>

06. Unleashing supply chain agility: Leveraging data network effects for digital transformation

Abstract: The global manufacturing supply chain is undergoing digital transformation, enhancing agility and resilience. However, there is a lack of theoretical lens to understand their effects. This study proposes that digital transformation (DT) improves supply chain performance by enhancing resilience and robustness. A large-scale survey and Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling confirmed the positive effect of DT on supply chain performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109402>

07. AI-enabled smart manufacturing boosts ecosystem value capture: The importance of servitization pathways within digital-intensive industries

Abstract: This study explores how manufacturers can capture value within service ecosystems using AI technology. It suggests that integrating AI-enabled smart manufacturing and servitization can enhance process and product enhancements, leading to higher ecosystem value capture. The research model uses survey data from servitized manufacturing firms. Results show that digitally-intensive industries experience more significant transformations in service business models, while digitally-augmented industries primarily focus on production processes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109411>

08. Digitally powered solution delivery: The use of IoT and AI for transitioning towards a solution business model

Abstract: This study examines the impact of AI and IoT platforms on service-based solutions in Spanish businesses. Results show that IoT platforms significantly improve customer embeddedness, operational adaptiveness, offering integratedness, and organizational networkedness. Combining IoT and AI platforms leads to greater customer embeddedness, while AI improves operational adaptiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109383>

World Development (Vol. 183)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/world-development/vol/183/suppl/C>

01. Scaling up and scaling out of darkness: Elucidating the influences of institutional dysfunction in scaling up solar PV in Sub-Saharan Africa

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of institutional dysfunction on renewable energy scaling in Ghana. It reveals three phases: unmasking dysfunctions, re-engaging and reshaping dysfunctions, and addressing deficiencies in the aftermarket support environment. The study provides valuable insights for practitioners, policymakers, and scholars, emphasizing the need for strategic interventions, dismantling ineffective practices, and addressing deficiencies in the aftermarket support environment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106726>

02. What procedures matter to social acceptance of mining? A conjoint experiment in Peru

Abstract: The social license to operate (SLO) of mining has been largely underdeveloped, with procedural fairness often viewed separately from outcomes like benefit and cost distribution. This has led to mining companies being less open to participatory opportunities due to fear of inflated social demands. This paper tests the causal effect of procedural and outcome factors on people's acceptance using a conjoint experiment in Peruvian regions. Results suggest that prior consultation with voting increases project acceptability, suggesting that participatory assessment benefits all stakeholders.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106724>

03. Hidden income and its impact on expenditure patterns in Uganda

Abstract: The study explores the willingness of women and men to hide income from their spouses in rural Uganda, revealing that both genders seek to do so at significant cost. The average willingness to pay for hidden income is 49%, with 99% of participants stating a positive willingness to pay. The study also reveals that women who receive private income have higher public to private spending ratios.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106736>

04. Export Performance Under Domestic Anti-Dumping Protection

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between import protection and export performance in Peru, using firm-level data and anti-dumping measures. Results show that domestic protection affects export performance differently depending on the target economies. Exporting firms with duties towards China face higher prices and reduced shipments, while those from middle or high-income countries experience larger quantities and reduced unit values.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106716>

05. Minority groups, Indigenusness and Indigeneity, and place in social perceptions of future climate interventions

Abstract: A study examining public preferences for climate intervention technologies, including carbon dioxide removal and solar radiation management, found that Indigenous peoples and minority groups have greater familiarity with these technologies and are more positive about small-scale trials. They also have more positive attitudes towards engineered options. Those in cities expressed stronger support for small-scale field trials. However, non-members of Indigenous or ethnic minority groups expressed small but greater support for independent national restrictions on solar radiation management and engineered forms of carbon removal.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106719>

06. Women's empowerment and child mortality

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between women's empowerment and child health, focusing on civil, political, and economic rights. Results show that women's empowerment typically reduces child mortality in high-income countries, but low- and middle-income countries show differences. The study suggests strong institutions are needed to translate rights into better welfare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106712>

07. Elongating the causes of social vulnerability: Historical analysis of social sustainability dimensions in the Ivorian cocoa sector

Abstract: The study reveals that despite efforts by governments, industry, and civil society to improve farmer incomes, eradicate child labor, and address cocoa-related deforestation, results in Côte d'Ivoire are limited due to knowledge and methodological gaps. The research highlights slow progress, amplify, and erode social structures in the Ivorian cocoa sector, making cocoa producers vulnerable to price shocks and production risks, ultimately hindering their ability to achieve a decent standard of living.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106727>

08. Exposure to drug trafficking and school truancy: Empirical evidence from Costa Rica

Abstract: This study examines the link between drug trafficking exposure and school truancy in Costa Rica. Using a comprehensive microdata set, the study found that students in districts with higher drug trafficking exposure are more prone to school truancy. This suggests that strategies to tackle school truancy should consider a neighborhood context perspective, as it has significant societal and individual costs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106741>

09. Banking competition and financial inclusion: Evidence from Ethiopia

Abstract: The recent literature on financial inclusion has demonstrated the importance of several characteristics of the local and national infrastructure, including the physical proximity of local banking services. However, inclusion may also depend on another characteristic of the banking sector: the number of different banks operating in the local area. If more banks are operating in the area, there is likely to be a higher level of competition, lowering costs to customers. Using data from Ethiopia, we show that, conditional on the proximity of a household to banking services, the number of local banks is strongly associated with the probability that the household will have access to those services. Further statistical analysis suggests that this may be a causal effect. Our results indicate that promoting competition in the banking sector is likely to raise the level of financial inclusion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106733>

10. Impacts of refugee influx on the local economy and environmental degradation in Bangladesh: A spatial multilevel autoregressive analysis

Abstract: The Rohingya refugee influx in Bangladesh has significantly impacted livelihood choices, income status, and environmental degradation. A study conducted in 147 villages found significant income decreases, particularly among farmers and laborers. The study also revealed the host community's dependency on natural resources and its association with environmental degradation. The study highlights the limitations of the current humanitarian system and the need for a sustainable perspective in future efforts. The findings highlight the need for a more sustainable approach to humanitarian efforts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106729>

11. Linking innovations adoption with farm sustainability: Empirical evidence from rainwater harvesting and fertilizer micro-dosing in Tanzania

Abstract: This study investigates the impacts of rainwater harvesting and fertilizer micro-dosing on the sustainability of households in two Tanzanian regions: semi-arid Dodoma and semi-humid Morogoro. Results show that adopting these innovations can increase food security but also increase labor requirements and water resource availability. In the dry Dodoma region, economic sustainability increased less for adopters, while in the humid Morogoro region, it increased food

security by 14 percentage points. The study emphasizes the need for prior analysis of multiple impact dimensions when scaling innovations to ensure their impact on overall sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106732>

12. Fleeing a failing state: Self-selection, earnings, and migration costs

Abstract: The study investigates the self-selection of South-South migrants during the 2015-2021 crisis, revealing that migrants are generally positively selected in terms of education compared to those who remain in Venezuela. However, migrants to developing countries are negatively selected relative to stayers, while migrants to developed countries are positively selected. Factors such as distance to the destination country and pre-crisis networks also play a crucial role in shaping migration decisions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106740>

13. Climate shocks, regional favoritism and trust in leaders: Insights from droughts in Africa

Abstract: Droughts can impact people's trust in political leaders in Africa, with moderate negative effects increasing with severity. Trust increases in capital regions and leader birth regions during dry conditions, while droughts decrease trust in other regions. This suggests that regions like capital and leader birth regions may be preferentially treated after droughts. Understanding these processes is crucial due to global warming.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106751>

14. Market demand for and producer profits of certified safe cabbage: Evidence from test sales in traditional food markets in Northern Ghana

Abstract: A study in West Africa found that consumers are willing to pay a premium for certified safe vegetables, which are free from pathogens. The study found that 176 consumers purchased certified safe cabbage, while 123 bought ordinary cabbage. The probability of buying certified safe cabbage is influenced by the price premium charged, household characteristics, and perceptions of local production modes. The study suggests that a pioneer farmer should charge a monopolistic price premium of GHS 1.48 to maximize profits from introducing certified safe cabbage into the market.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106739>

Ecological Economics (Vol. 227)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ecological-economics/vol/227/suppl/C>

01. A comparative review of de- and post-growth modeling studies

Abstract: A growing field of modeling alternatives to growth, represented by de- (DG) and post-growth (PG) discourses, has emerged. A systematic literature review of 75 DG and PG-related studies (2000-2023) reveals that most models view DG/PG as intentional transitions, compatible with a capitalist system. These studies highlight the importance of integrating biophysical constraints in economic modeling and assess the feasibility of environmental integrity and social well-being without growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108383>

02. Assessing the regime-switching role of risk mitigation measures on agricultural vulnerability: A threshold analysis

Abstract: This study examines the spatial-temporal characteristics of agricultural vulnerability in China from 2000 to 2021, focusing on meteorological disasters. It uses a Markov regime-switching model to examine the changing regimes underlying the link between agricultural vulnerability and crop yields. Four different mitigation practices (irrigation, reservoir capacity, soil loss control, and drainage systems) are evaluated using panel threshold regressions. Results show that the link

between agricultural vulnerability and crop yields differs across regions, and mitigation measures can significantly reduce the impacts of agricultural vulnerability. The study contributes to understanding the moderating role of risk mitigation measures in agricultural production.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108360>

04. Circular economy for resource security in the European Union (EU): Case study, research framework, and future directions

Abstract: The European Union (EU) is exploring the potential of a circular economy to reduce its reliance on imported raw materials for various technologies. This involves recycling materials or remanufacturing products locally. However, there is limited knowledge about circularity for most critical raw materials and their applications. The case study aims to inform policy recommendations and guide future research on circularity for resource security.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108345>

05. Biological control of a parasite: The efficacy of cleaner fish in salmon farming

Abstract: The study explores the efficacy of cleaner fish as a biological control for sea lice in salmon farming. It found that cleaner fish use significantly reduces sea lice levels, reducing profitability and externalities. The study also found that cleaner fish are privately cost-effective, indicating high adoption rates. However, the cost-effectiveness suggests that policy could encourage more adoption of biological controls to reduce externalities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108359>

06. Defining just transition

Abstract: Climate change has sparked a vivid discussion on its socio-economic risks, capturing the attention of academic circles and policymakers. While it is widely argued that a low-carbon transition should be socially just, the precise criteria that policies must adhere to, in order to be universally accepted as 'just', remain insufficiently defined. To fill this gap, we draw on relevant theories of distributive justice where equal responsibility should lead to equal outcomes. According to our definition, just transition policies should minimise relative costs for the most vulnerable groups. Furthermore, uneven responsibility for causing damages should be also taken into account by discounting the importance of relative costs of groups with high responsibility.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108370>

07. Different strategies of crop diversification between poor and non-poor farmers: Concepts and evidence from Tanzania

Abstract: This study explores the different strategies of crop diversification among poor and non-poor farmers. It reveals that poor farmers adopt diversification for robust food security in response to drought/flood and high food prices, while non-poor farmers use it to stabilize market income in response to high input prices and declines in crop prices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108369>

08. If there is waste, there is a system: Understanding Victoria's circular economy transition from a systems thinking perspective

Abstract: This paper analyzes the transition of Victoria, Australia, to a circular economy using a systems thinking approach. It reveals a heavy reliance on resource recovery and recycling, and common misconceptions about circular economy as an advanced recycling strategy. Policies to overcome misconceptions and develop circularity indicators, focusing on design and downstream end-of-life impacts, are needed for a holistic transition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108395>

09. Raising awareness of climate change: Nature, activists, politicians?

Abstract: The paper compares natural and human factors in shaping public awareness of climate change. It finds that natural factors, such as air temperature deviations, and human factors, such as political events and activists' movements, are more effective in forecasting climate change salience. Inter-regional spatial relations also improve future public interest in climate change.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108374>

10. Are natural disasters stumbling blocks to carbon inequality mitigation? A global perspective

Abstract: A study examining the impact of natural disasters on carbon emissions inequality in 140 countries from 2000-2020 found that disasters amplify inequality, particularly in low-income countries. Government ineffectiveness heightens the negative impact of natural disasters, and energy infrastructure and renewable energy development are linked to it. The findings highlight the need for targeted policy interventions to mitigate carbon inequality and reduce the adverse consequences of natural disasters.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108392>

11. Integrated modelling of fertilizer and climate change scenario impacts on agricultural production and nitrogen losses in Austria

Abstract: The European Commission's Farm to Fork strategy aims to reduce nutrient losses and fertilizer use, but has been criticized for its potential negative impacts on the economy, agriculture, and food supply. An integrated modelling framework analyzes the effects of fertilizer reductions on land use, nitrogen losses, and agricultural output in two fertilizer and four climate change scenarios. Results show that tailored measures are needed to achieve cost-effective policy targets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108398>

12. European funds and green public procurement

Abstract: The European Commission's European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) stimulate sustainable economic development in EU Member States. Since 2014, ESIF beneficiaries have been encouraged to increase Green Public Procurement (GPP) use. A study in the Czech Republic found that ESIF co-funding influences contracting authorities' selection behavior to improve GPP uptake. However, GPP uptake responds to co-fund availability, not sustainability objectives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108400>

13. Does scarcity induce hostility? An experimental investigation of common-pool resources

Abstract: Climate change is causing increased scarcity of resources, posing a security threat. A laboratory experiment investigates hostile behavior under scarcity, distinguishing between endogenous and exogenous scarcity. Results show endogenous scarcity exacerbates hostility, while exogenous scarcity mitigates it. To avoid hostility, policymakers must reduce human-induced scarcity. However, managing perceptions around increasing scarcities could be a potential policy action.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108388>

14. Stated preferences for the colours, smells, and sounds of biodiversity

Abstract: A study explores the British public's willingness to pay (WTP) for different forest biodiversity attributes. Participants conceptualized forest biodiversity through visual, aural, and olfactory senses, and developed sensory attributes based on colors, smells, and sounds. Participants were willing to pay for a greater variety of attributes and an indicator of improved ecological functioning. The study highlights the importance of participatory methods in evaluating stated preferences and aligning forest creation/restoration with public views.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108410>

15. Did crop diversity criterion from CAP green payments affect both economic and environmental farm performances? Quasi-experimental evidence from France

Abstract: The study examines the impact of the crop diversity criterion of green payments on farms' economic and environmental performance. It uses a natural experiment from the 2013 Common Agricultural Policy reform, which established stronger crop diversity eligibility criteria for farmers with over 10 and 30 hectares of arable land. The results show that farms around 10 hectares experienced significant land reallocation and increased crop diversity, while farms around 30 hectares increased their number of crops.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108405>

16. Cost-effective policy instruments for biodiversity conservation under climate change – The need for flexibility

Abstract: Climate change poses a significant threat to biodiversity, causing varying conservation costs and impacts. To assess the cost-effectiveness of conservation measures, researchers have developed a climate-ecological-economic modelling approach that considers spatial and management flexibility. They applied this approach to the conservation of an indicator species in agricultural grasslands in Northern Germany, comparing land purchase and long-term individual conservation contracts. The study found that both spatial and management flexibility are crucial for conservation in a changing climate, and their broader relevance is discussed.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108414>

17. Impacts of population, affluence and urbanization on local air pollution and land transformation – A regional STIRPAT analysis for German districts

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of population, economic growth, and technology change on local air pollution and soil sealing in 367 German counties and autonomous cities between 1990 and 2020. Results show that NO_x emissions and soil sealing are related to car ownership, house number, and regional population, while environmental impacts depend on GDP per capita, industrial manufacturing, and urban density. The study suggests that environmental policies should consider settlement structures and relevant variables.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108416>

18. Rising inequality: A material perspective on the Great Recession in the European Union

Abstract: The 2007/8 economic crisis and the Great Recession led to significant changes in Europe's per capita resource use. This study examines material use patterns in the EU-27 from 2000 to 2020, revealing a stagnant average consumption, with growing inequalities. Construction materials and infrastructure and services provisioning, particularly fossil-fueled ones, play a crucial role in shaping resource use. Geographic groupings of EU member states further explain the inequalities that deepened after the recession. These disparities raise questions about the European project, which often coincides with collapse elsewhere.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108417>

19. Varieties of Anticapitalism: A systematic study of transformation strategies in alternative economic discourses

Abstract: The article analyzes alternative economic discourses, including Buen Vivir, Degrowth, and Wellbeing Economy, to understand their roles and strategies in societal transformation. It suggests that transformations cannot be achieved through single discourses but through concerted efforts of different discourses addressing indirect drivers of unsustainability. The analysis suggests that these discourses represent different modes of transformation and that

transformations cannot be achieved through single discourses but through alliances and mutual learning. This contributes to moving the debate beyond critiques of capitalism.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108423>

20. Nobody decides for all — Modeling incentives and policies for closing the material loop

Abstract: This paper introduces an analytical model that characterizes the incentives of the manufacturing industry, consumers, and waste management sectors in closing the material loop. To address identified market failures, various policy instruments are evaluated both theoretically and numerically, using the example of the EU PET market. The assessment shows that a policy package consisting of carbon pricing, advanced disposal fees, and product standards substantially reduces total material consumption and enhances material recovery, leading to a notable reduction in emissions. The analysis of material cost savings, surplus allocation, and social welfare also shows the advantages of such a policy package compared to individual policy instruments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108407>

21. A research framework to investigate food systems at a national scale

Abstract: This article explores national food systems and their transformation towards sustainability and social justice. It integrates food regime theory from political economy, social metabolism from ecological economics, and surplus/reproduction from feminist economics. The framework combines dimensions such as food systems governance, monetary agrifood chain, socio-metabolic agrifood chain, surplus/reproduction, socioecological impacts, and conflicts & levers of change. It emphasizes the need for new food policies and agroecological transition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108428>

22. Marine ecosystem services of seagrass in physical and monetary terms: The Mediterranean Sea case study

Abstract: This study examines seagrass habitats in the European Mediterranean Sea, focusing on their biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and economic benefits. It uses habitat modelling and economic valuation tools to assess four ecosystem services: fish and biomass provision, blue carbon, and nature-based recreation. The findings support conservation, restoration, and marine spatial planning.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108420>

23. Building a local structural basis for economic change? A case study on grassroots initiatives from a 'social provisioning' perspective

Abstract: This paper explores the role of local community-led grassroots initiatives (GIs) in promoting social and ecological sustainability in provisioning processes. It provides empirical evidence on the impact of GI activities on societal structures and develops the 'social provisioning process' framework for local provisioning processes. A qualitative multiple-case study design investigates three GIs, identifying eight categories of provisioning structures and revealing strategies and limitations in their creation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108429>

24. Exploring South Australian households' perceptions towards various food waste policies

Abstract: A survey of 1520 South Australians revealed that respondents rated economic incentives as the most effective in changing food waste behavior, but ranked them low in feasibility or acceptability. They also rated education and information campaigns as the lowest in effectively changing behavior but the most acceptable and fairest policy overall. The study suggests that households producing less food waste are more favourable towards introducing economic

incentive food waste policies. This highlights the need for effective, fair, and feasible policies to address household food waste disposal.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108431>

25. Preferences for drought risk adaptation support in Kenya: Evidence from a discrete choice experiment and three decision-making theories

Abstract: This study presents results from a discrete choice experiment in Kenya, identifying preferences for four different support types of drought adaptation in agro-pastoral communities. The study includes four types of drought and adaptation support: water supply, emergency livestock fodder, adaptation subsidies, and adaptation training. The results are linked to three decision-making theories: expected utility theory, protection motivation theory, and theory of planned behavior. The study demonstrates that households in agro-pastoral communities are willing to pay for both adaptation support and emergency drought support, but there is clear heterogeneity in preferences related to behavioral factors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108425>

26. The impact of income-driven changes in global consumption patterns on Kyoto Gas emissions during the twenty-first century

Abstract: The paper presents a new consumption-based methodology to predict future emissions intensity reductions due to changing consumption patterns. It analyzes household expenditure surveys, macroeconomic data, and income elasticities to determine future consumption pathways. Results show that emissions intensity peaks at poverty-like national income levels, where household/transport fuels dominate emissions. Expected changes in consumption patterns will deliver less than half the required energy intensity reduction to meet SSP2-Baseline projections to 2100. The methodology is relevant for inequality scholars, climate modellers, and governments to better understand consumption pathways and climate futures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108372>

27. Efficiency, sufficiency and consistency in sustainable development: Reassessing strategies for reaching overarching goals

Abstract: The satisfaction of human needs threatens the natural basis of life. Strategies for resolving this dilemma include efficiency, sufficiency, and consistency. However, there is a lack of clear distinction between these strategies and their impact on the environment and human needs satisfaction. This article presents a conceptual framework by graphically classifying these strategies based on their effects on consumption levels and environmental impact. It contributes to the literature on energy transition and the circular economy as key paths to sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108426>

28. A pragmatist ecological economics - Normative foundations and a framework for actionable knowledge

Abstract: Ecological economics aims for collaborative problem-solving with disciplinary diversity. However, ambiguity exists in paradigms, methodology, and subject matter. A pragmatist ecological economics foundation provides a scientific worldview, focus on human-nature relationships, and action-oriented goals. It embraces methodological pluralism and acknowledges that singular inquiries provide incomplete knowledge. By integrating into applied contexts and building relationships with practitioners and diverse publics, it can help develop processes and forums for collective sustainability efforts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108422>

29. What about the others? Conditional cooperation, climate change perception and ecological actions

Abstract: The climate challenge is a multiplayer prisoner's dilemma where ecological action is costly. The study analyzes how people's perceptions of the threat and beliefs about other countries' actions affect their willingness to act. The findings show that both factors positively affect willingness to act, with the positive effect being weaker as social capital increases. The study suggests that environmental concerns can be influenced by individual perceptions and beliefs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108371>

30. Engaging high-income earners in climate action: Policy insights from survey experiments

Abstract: A study in Sweden aimed to explore the motivations of the top income decile to take climate action. Three experiments involved injunctive social norms, anticipated guilt and pride priming, and Pigouvian pricing mechanisms. Results showed that a 'sustainability contribution' label had a positive effect, while biospheric values, outcome efficacy, and personal norms were significant predictors of climate action. The study provides critical policy insights on engaging the affluent in urgent climate action.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108387>

31. The hidden costs of imposing minimum contributions to a global public good

Abstract: The study investigates how individuals respond to being forced to make a minimum contribution to a global public good. Participants decide how much of their endowment to contribute towards offsetting CO2 emissions. Results show that those who contribute more than the minimum contribute less overall once it comes into effect, partly due to pessimistic beliefs about others' contributions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108346>

32. Back to the future: An experiment on ecological restoration

Abstract: Climate, biodiversity, and pollution crises have led to the need for policies promoting ecological restoration. This paper presents experimental evidence on individuals' propensity to contribute to restoration activities. The study links a common pool resource game to a public good game to investigate how previous resource exploitation influences restoration decisions. Results show that history matters, as subjects who participate in resource depletion show different behavior compared to those called to restore.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108386>

33. Uncertainty about carbon impact and the willingness to avoid CO2 emissions

Abstract: A survey reveals consumers are uncertain about emissions associated with actions, potentially impacting their willingness to reduce their carbon footprint. Two experiments tested the behavioral impact of uncertainty, risk aversion and motivated beliefs. Results show no evidence that uncertainty affects individual climate change mitigation efforts. Reducing consumer uncertainty through information campaigns is not a policy solution, and communicating scientific uncertainty around climate impact doesn't necessarily backfire.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108401>

34. C-frame thinking: Embedding behavioral economics into ecological economics

Abstract: The paper explores the integration of Behavioral Economics (BE) into Ecological Economics (EE), arguing that BE can provide insights into human behavior and decision-making, particularly for c-frame action strategies. It suggests that EE can benefit from BE's insights, but requires common ontological and epistemological ground. The paper uses a case study of the ex-GKN factory in Italy to demonstrate the practical benefits of c-frame thinking in human decision-making.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108373>