IASS NEWSLETTER 4/2016

Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) | Potsdam, October 2016

Dear readers,

The IASS has finalised its research programme for 2017 – 2021. The programme, which was presented to the General Assembly by the Institute's scientific directors just a few days ago, will strengthen the Institute's transdisciplinary approach and focuses on policy processes around the implementation of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement, and the energy transition in Germany. The creation of a sustainable energy system is the goal of the Kopernikus projects, for instance, the largest German research initiative launched for the energy transition to date. The IASS is preparing to host the head office of one of four Kopernikus research consortia – a research effort that will survey the energy system as a whole. Energy policy and climate protection will also top the agenda of the G20. Germany will assume its Presidency in 2017 – is this an opportunity to advance the global energy transition? Find out more about this and the work of the IASS in the following pages.

Best regards from Potsdam

Eva Söderman
Head of Press & Communication

Contents

NEWS FROM THE IASS

Energy Transition, Climate Policy, and UN Sustainable Development Goals Form the Focus of Future IASS Research Programme

Scientific directors Mark Lawrence, Patrizia Nanz, and Ortwin Renn presented the research programme covering the funding period from 1 January 2017 through to 30 June 2021 at the General Assembly of the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) held in Potsdam on 24 October. **Read more...**

Kopernikus Project "Energy Transition Navigation System" to Kick off in Berlin, 19 – 21 December

The implementation of the energy transition is already well under way. But how can we ensure that its outcomes are socially, ecologically, and economically sustainable? This is the focus of the Kopernikus research projects, the largest research initiative for the energy transition established to date by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). The IASS will coordinate one of four Kopernikus projects. **Read more...**

Germany's G20 Presidency: An Opportunity for the Global Energy Transition?

Together, the G20 states are responsible for over 70 per cent of energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions, making them important agents for a global energy transition. But they are also a heterogeneous group of countries with very different positions on energy issues. What common principles do they share for a global energy transition? **Read more...**

NEWS FROM THE IASS

Climate

Phasing out Coal: Fostering Consensus with Sustainability Research

With the adoption of its Climate Action Plan 2050, the German government is expected to commit to phasing out coal-based power generation before the conclusion of its current term of office. But achieving agreement on the timing of Germany's exit from coal-fired power generation is proving to be a major stumbling block for efforts to advance the energy transition. Sustainability research can provide valuable insights for this debate. **Read more...**

Participation

Getting Citizen Participation Right – Handbook Highlights Best Practice

Citizen participation has become part and parcel of the development of public works. But participation processes are not always plain sailing: citizens often complain that decision-makers are slow to respond to protests. Likewise, politicians criticise citizens for failing to engage with opportunities for participation. But examples of successful participation abound. **Read more...**

Energy

Investments Needed to Unlock Huge Potential for Renewable Energies for Africa

The African Union announced the launch of a new renewable energies initiative for Africa at the Paris Climate Conference (COP21). The initiative plans to add 10 GW of installed renewable energy generation capacity by 2020 and 300 GW by 2030. But the expansion of renewables in Africa has been sluggish to date and the continent needs more investment. **Read more...**

Oceans

Protecting the Oceans: Building Capacities to Achieve Global Sustainability Goals

Oceans and seas cover around 70 per cent of the Earth's surface and form the basis of human life. The protection of marine biodiversity, the sustainable use of marine resources, and the equitable distribution of revenues won from resource extraction are among the UN Sustainable Development Goals. An ecosystem-based approach offers a holistic strategy for their realisation, but capacities to implement this approach are lacking in many regions.
Read more...

IASS PUBLICATIONS

- German L., Goetz A., Searchinger T., Tomei J., de L. T. Oliveira G., Hunsberger C., Weigelt J., de Man R., Backhouse M. (2016): **Sine Qua Nons of Sustainable Bioenergy: Distilling Implications of Under-Performance for National Biofuel Programmes**. IASS Working Paper, October 2016.

- Rivera M., Saalbach C., Zucher F., Mues M. (2016): **Das Wachstumsparadigma im Deutschen Bundestag**. IASS Study, October 2016.

back to page 1

NEWS FROM THE IASS

World Water Week

IASS Discusses Wise Water Management for a Growing Energy Sector in Stockholm

Improving the supply of energy is a central prerequisite for economic growth and social development in many developing and emerging countries. The expansion of the energy system impacts negatively on both the quality and availability of water – this is particularly the case with coal-based power generation, but also applies to renewables. **Read more...**

Outreach

What is the Energy Transition? Online Course Launched in October

Germany is an energy transition pioneer. But what exactly is an "energy transition"? American author, blogger, and IASS Senior Fellow Craig Morris has developed an interdisciplinary online course that provides an overview of the objectives and consequences of the German energy transition. **Read more...**

Summer School

Climate Change Impacts: Young Researchers and School Pupils Seek Answers

From rising sea levels to flooding and droughts – the impacts of global warming this century will be massive even if ambitious efforts to protect the climate can be successfully implemented. What solutions are available? How can societies cope with climate change impacts? Young scientists and local school pupils considered these issues and more as part of the 2016 Potsdam Summer School. **Read more...**

Institute

A Sustainable Workplace for Sustainability Researchers

Sustainability is more than a research mission at the IASS, where efforts are under way to create a more sustainable workplace. In this interview, sustainability manager Soline Bonnel talks about the key challenges in building a sustainability strategy for the IASS. **Read more...**

- Bayer B. (2016): **Erfahrungen mit Ausschreibungen für Windenergie in Brasilien.** IASS Working Paper, September 2016.

- Bayer B., Schäuble D., Ferrari M., (2016): **Internationale Erfahrungen mit Ausschreibungen für erneuerbare Energien, Aktueller Vergleich der Entwicklungen in Brasilien, Frankreich, Italien und Südafrika.** IASS Working Paper September 2016.

back to page 1

Institute

Energy Transition, Climate Policy, and UN Sustainable Development Form the Focus of Future IASS Research Programme

The Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) in Potsdam. The Institute's building on Helmholtzstraße in the outskirts of Berlin.

© IASS

On 24 October, the General Assembly of the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), whose members include the research ministries of the federal government and the State of Brandenburg and other important scientific institutions, approved the research programme presented by the Institute's new scientific leadership team, which began its work in early 2016.

"With this research programme we will continue to strengthen our transdisciplinary and dialogue-based approach to research," explained climate and atmospheric scientist Mark Lawrence. "Since our foundation, we have supported processes of political and societal change by gathering together diverse stakeholders and knowledge from around the world. The generation of research-based knowledge that enables us to initiate and support transformations towards sustainability will play an even more important role in this work as we move forward."

3 political processes, 20 core- and 16 third-party funded projects

To this end, research activities at the IASS will focus on three political processes in the coming years: the global and national process to implement the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the energy transition, and the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement. These policy processes present developed and developing countries with significant challenges and call for the adoption of decisive steps and measures to achieve the goals and create largely decarbonised economies and societies.

Further information:

- **www.iass-potsdam.de**

- Press Release
IASS Presents Research Programme for 2017 – 2021

The IASS, which is funded by the ministries of research of the German federal government and the State of Brandenburg, plans to implement twenty projects focussed on these topics and related issues (systemic risks, digitalisation, and the futurisation of politics, for example) throughout its next funding period. In addition to this, IASS researchers are currently involved in sixteen third-party funded projects.

Contemporary policy advice: transdisciplinary and democratic

The transdisciplinary approach taken by the IASS promotes dialogue between science, policymakers, business, and civil society. A meta-project on co-creation and policy advice will reflect on the findings of the Institute's transdisciplinary research and develop and trial practical formats for the collaborative generation of knowledge. The project will demonstrate the extent to which transdisciplinary research can make relevant contributions to change processes that complement traditional, science-based policy advice.

"We want to learn more about the requirements of contemporary policy consultancy processes in order to facilitate the role of expert knowledge within the democratic process," explained political scientist Patrizia Nanz. "In a time in which many European democracies are in a state of crisis, participatory processes backed by scientific advice can make a significant contribution to efforts to revive democracy and strengthen its legitimacy."

Research platform for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

The IASS is working with other organisations to develop a research platform for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Platform). This activity is being undertaken in connection with the new German Sustainability Strategy, which is scheduled to be adopted by the German cabinet in autumn 2016. The transdisciplinary platform will lend the Sustainable Development Goals a stronger presence within the German science landscape and bolster dialogue between science and policymakers. The IASS is to host the head office of the SDG Platform under the leadership of Patrizia Nanz and will play a leading role in the thematic development and coordination of the platform.

Making the energy transition effective, efficient, resilient, and fair

In an effort to support successful transitions to low-carbon energy systems, the IASS research area on the national and international energy supply will be expanded under the leadership of environmental sociologist and risk expert Ortwin Renn. The social sustainability of the energy transition will form a central focus of its activities. A social sustainability barometer, under development by IASS researchers, will support monitoring efforts, enable researchers to collect empirical data on social factors, and facilitate their evaluation. Other areas of focus include the decarbonisation of energy systems and the international dimension of the energy transition.

Developing effective climate governance to achieve the Paris climate goals

The adoption of the 2015 Paris Agreement set new parameters for the protection of the climate. Two projects at the IASS focus explicitly on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. These projects will seek to identify the main obstacles and drivers for effective climate governance and address issues relating to regime effectiveness, transparency, and participation.

With its goal of limiting the rise in global temperature to well below 2°C, the Paris Agreement is also fostering debate on the issue of targeted interventions aimed at cooling the global climate, referred to collectively as “climate engineering”. Under the leadership of Mark Lawrence, the IASS has explored the potential impacts, uncertainties, and risks of climate engineering since 2011. A new project will analyse the interdependencies between science and society, with a particular focus on the handling of systemic risks, scientific uncertainties, the social construction of models of the future, and the legitimation of research and political strategies.

Other projects relating to climate research will address the links between climate change and air pollution, and the challenge of providing effective policy advice to improve air quality in Germany, Europe, and South Asia.

New research structures and an experimental incubator

The scientific leadership team also worked with the various bodies and researchers of the IASS in a strategic development process to create new structures for the future research programme. This project-based structure replaces the earlier departmental approach. Each of the new projects will be supervised by two scientific directors, with a view to heightening synergies and promoting exchange.

“Our goal is to overcome fragmentation in research,” emphasised Ortwin Renn. “Researchers from around 30 different scientific disciplines are active at the IASS – from atmospheric scientists to theologians. Sustainability research in particular profits from greater integration, which contributes to the generation of knowledge that is both evidence-based and rooted in practice.”

Other innovations include the creation of institute-wide knowledge pools and an incubator to provide an experimental space for the study of new ideas and methods. With the introduction of these new structures, the IASS hopes to harness the creative potential of its roughly 60 researchers, along with the 30 Fellows invited to join the Institute each year from around the world, and to promote innovative research for sustainable societies.

back to page 1

Energy Transition

Kopernikus Project "Energy Transition Navigation System" to Kick off in Berlin, 19 – 21 December

The energy transition touches on diverse interlinking and interdependent systems.

© iStock/Daniel Barnes

The IASS is to supervise the development of an "Energy Transition Navigation System for the Recognition, Analysis, and Simulation of Systemic Linkages" under the leadership of IASS Scientific Director Ortwin Renn. Together with its research partners, the IASS aims to develop a system to facilitate the integration of all of the involved systems.

The other three Kopernikus projects are: "Storage and Conversion of Renewable Energy", "Development of Electricity Grids" and "Realignment of Industrial Processes" The projects have been established as alliances of research consortia. Up to €40 million in funding is available annually over the initial three-year funding period. In addition to this, the federal government plans to invest a further € 280 million from its Energy Research Programme in the Kopernikus projects by 2025. A total of € 100 million in funding has been earmarked for the "Energy Transition Navigation System" project coordinated by the IASS over its ten-year lifetime.

Initial funding period to span three years

The three successful research consortia were announced in April and the first three-year funding period is now commencing. The head office of the project is currently being established at the IASS. Stefan Stückrad, who has worked at the IASS for many years and has extensive experience in the management of energy transition projects, has been appointed as the project's Scientific Coordinator. The research effort will be shared across the consortium in 13 work packages, the results of which will be tested in model regions and living laboratories.

Further information:

- **The Kopernikus Projects for the Energy Transition**
- **How can power, gas, and heat systems be integrated to ensure a constant supply of energy to households and industry?**

The number of institutions contributing to the development of the Energy Transition Navigation System in this IASS-coordinated project has grown considerably from a foundation of 64 original partners to 90 institutions in the lead-up to its official launch. The universities, non-university institutions, industrial enterprises, and partners from civil society participating in the project are flanked by an additional 26 businesses, which will provide expertise as associated partners or members of competence teams.

Kick-off meeting in the capital

The start of the project will be marked by a large meeting of the participating organisations in Berlin on 19 – 21 December. The meeting, which will provide participants with an overview of the project's scope and the organisation of the consortium, will host the inaugural meetings of the work package groups and provide an opportunity for the partners to meet and forge new ties. This kick-off event is expected to attract 220 participants.

back to page 1

Politics

Germany's G20 Presidency: An Opportunity for the Global Energy Transition?

At their meeting in September in the city of Hangzhou in eastern China, the heads of state and government of the nineteen leading industrial nations and the EU resolved to step up their efforts for climate protection.

© UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

Germany will take over the Presidency of the G20 from China in 2017, and in July the heads of state and government of the world's leading industrial and emerging nations will meet in Hamburg. Can Germany use its G20 Presidency to push forward the G20's energy agenda? These questions were the focus of a workshop held on 11 October to which the IASS invited experts from the scientific community, politics, civil society, and the private sector.

"Tough decisions needed" to meet two-degree target

"Last year the international community took two important steps by adopting the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals. We know, however, that there is a considerable gap between the stated two-degree target and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions proposed by the UN member states. Some tough decisions are needed in the energy field worldwide if we want to achieve the two-degree goal," said Sybille Röhrkasten from the IASS. Despite the rapid expansion of renewable energies, 90 per cent of the energy consumed still comes from conventional energy sources at present.

José Schulz, head of the foreign policy department for energy and raw materials at Germany's Foreign Office, stressed that the global energy transition was a key issue in German foreign policy. Worldwide energy requirements are expected to grow by an estimated 37 per cent by the year 2040. A failure to meet these requirements would hamper economic and social development. Energy efficiency and renewable

Further information:

- **"Can the G20 Summit Give New Impetus to a Global Energy Transition?"**: blog by Sybille Röhrkasten

energies could play a central role in meeting demand. “The G20 should strengthen its cooperation with regard to the transition to sustainable energy,” said Schulz.

China focuses on Green Finance, Japan introduces feed-in tariff scheme

Researchers gave short presentations sketching the specific characteristics of various G20 countries’ energy strategies. China, for example, is focusing strongly on “Green Finance” and is promoting private investment in environmental protection, renewable energies, and energy efficiency as well as sustainable transport systems. Argentina aims to increase the present low share of renewable energy in its energy supply to 8 per cent by the end of 2017, rising to 20 per cent by 2025. In the meanwhile, it is also investing heavily in shale gas extraction. Following the Fukushima nuclear disaster, Japan has introduced a feed-in tariff scheme for renewable energy.

Vera Rodenhoff from the Federal Ministry of the Interior pointed out that the Paris Agreement on climate has been ratified by over 70 states less than a year after its negotiation and that it will already come into force in November. She said this demonstrates a broad consensus about the necessity of achieving its goals and the concomitant transformation of the energy sector. Implementing the agreement, she argued, was an important task for the G20. Governments should keep in mind the consequences of neglecting climate goals – not only with respect to global warming, but also in terms of lost investments in carbon-related infrastructure (“stranded assets”).

G20 Presidency is a major opportunity

“Germany has a major opportunity during its G20 Presidency in the coming year to press ahead with the necessary decarbonisation of energy systems in the framework of the G20. Past G20 presidencies have already taken the first steps,” said Sonja Thielges of the IASS. She added that it would only be possible to meet the goals set in Paris by implementing existing plans and raising the aspirations of the G20 countries’ around sustainable energy.

back to page 1

Climate

Phasing out Coal: Fostering Consensus with Sustainability Research

Around 500 people gathered in Cologne on 21 May 2015 to protest against the introduction of a climate levy on older power plants. The protesters formed a human chain around Cologne Cathedral and handed out bags of brown coal to the public.

© Markus Feger

The German federal government's Climate Action Plan 2050 will provide a foundation for the implementation of a long-term climate protection strategy for Germany and outline a pathway for industry and society to achieve massive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. But the plan is the subject of heated debate. While a preliminary plan prepared in consultation with the federal ministries of the environment and economic affairs and the Federal Chancellery has been presented for consultation with other ministries, it remains unclear whether and in what form the Cabinet will adopt the plan. The future role of coal-based power generation, which is a major source of carbon emissions, is a heavily contested issue. Coal-based power generation plays an important role in German industrial and employment policy, making it difficult to build a consensus.

Constructive debate needed

"It is crucial to the success of the energy transition that this conflict be resolved through a political and public debate that promotes the energy transition as a collective project and provides for a socially responsible transformation of the energy sector in the near future," argues political scientist and IASS researcher Daniela Setton. To this end, political processes must be oriented towards achieving the climate protection targets to which Germany has subscribed, while achieving a fair balance of interests. This will only succeed if stakeholders are prepared to engage in a constructive debate. But in a highly polarised debate driven by strategic interests, stakeholders have thus far been unwilling to seek compromise – this is where the IASS can make a difference.

Further information:

- Setton, D., Helgenberger, S. (2016): **Fostering the Coal Consensus: The Contribution of Transformative Sustainability Research**

Transdisciplinary research undertaken at the IASS has shown how transformative research can play a constructive role in building a consensus by shifting debate away from confrontation and towards mutual understanding. Research of this kind can explore issues arising in specific conflicts that have not been the sufficiently studied or that have been largely neglected in discussions. By providing scientific analyses of proposals that promise to support transformation, researchers can help stakeholders to overcome policy blockades and promote a focus on solutions.

IASS research on the coal conflict

Against this background, the IASS has worked with stakeholders from the policy and energy sectors as well as industry associations to identify key issues and topics that could provide important insights for efforts to build a consensus on the future of coal. Based on these findings, researchers at the IASS have identified the following lines of research:

- **Analysis of experiences in Germany**

A review of experiences gained in connection with Germany's nuclear exit or the decision to end subsidies for hard coal mining could offer insights for the process of building a consensus on coal. What role could consensus circles, expert committees, and negotiations play in the development of a solution?

- **Description of development pathways**

In a joint study conducted with the Forum Sozial-Ökologische Marktwirtschaft (FÖS), the IASS considered the financial foresight measures necessary to address the follow-up costs of lignite coal mining.

- **Advancement of concrete proposals**

The proposal to establish a foundation tasked with supervising the exit from lignite mining has received little attention in policy debates so far. An in-depth analysis of this option would contribute to the debate and will be conducted as part of the current research programme at the IASS.

back to page 1

Participation

Getting Citizen Participation Right – Handbook Highlights Best Practice

Many citizens would like to have their say on the development of major infrastructure projects in their community or region.

© IASS/Piero Chiussi

Many people wish to participate in and shape the outcomes of decision-making and planning processes, and citizens are calling for more opportunities for participation. But what are the prerequisites of successful broad-based participation in policy and planning processes? Ortwin Renn, scientific director at the IASS, offers some answers to this question in a new book co-edited with Christina Benighaus and Gisela Wachinger from Stuttgart University.

A practical guide

The three editors have extensive experience in participation practice. *Bürgerbeteiligung – Konzepte und Lösungswege für die Praxis* [Citizen Participation – Concepts and Best Practices] highlights the pros and cons of a range of participation models and shows how they can be applied to address different circumstances. Drawing on twenty-two case studies, ranging from the establishment of a hostel for refugees to the realisation of conservation projects and the planning of a district hospital, the book illustrates where, when, and how citizen participation can make a difference.

Bürgerbeteiligung – Konzepte und Lösungswege für die Praxis is a practical guide for anyone intending to initiate, design, or carry out participation processes – and for those who just want to understand how participation works. The book is a valuable resource for municipal administrators and leaders, citizen-led initiatives, public associations and societies, committee members, and anyone involved in citizen participation processes.

Christina Benighaus, Gisela Wachinger, Ortwin Renn: **Bürgerbeteiligung. Konzepte und Lösungswege für die Praxis.** Wolfgang Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 2016.

Further information:

- **"Federal States Introduce Schemes for Citizen Participation in Wind Energy Projects"**: IASS blog post by Boris Gotchev

Reviews

Gisela Erler (State Counsellor for Civil Society and Civic Participation in the State Ministry of Baden-Württemberg) has praised the book for highlighting the importance of participation for democracy: “Covering a broad range of topics and numerous approaches, the authors show how diverse civic participation has become. No longer a niche issue in the planning of infrastructure projects, civic participation is now a part of our democracy. This book will support efforts to transfer knowledge into practice and to ensure its lasting impact.”

“This book shows both how to make a success of citizen participation and how and why things can go wrong. The editors’ extensive experience in the design and implementation of participation processes makes this book a valuable guide to successful citizen participation. Featuring a good combination of practical examples, theoretical concepts, typologies, and comparisons,” agreed Professor Hans-Liudger Dienel of TU Berlin, where he holds the Chair of Labour, Technology, and Participation.

back to page 1

Energy

Investments Needed to Unlock Huge Potential for Renewable Energies for Africa

The energy sector in Africa needs to expand its generation capacity significantly, said Yofi Grant from the Ghanaian company Grant-Dupuis Investment Management. Mobilising the financial resources to achieve this is challenging.

© IASS

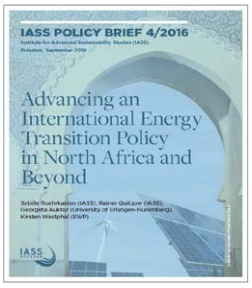
The member states of the African Union launched the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) with the aim of delivering universal access to reliable, low-carbon energy across Africa – but what will it take to achieve this goal? Representatives from science, business, politics, and civil society met at the IASS on 28 September to discuss these issues.

Approximately two thirds of Africans are without access to electricity services. “This is an immense challenge. But it is also an opportunity. It is an opportunity to transform the emerging low-carbon and decentralised paradigm of energy provision into a development opportunity for Africa,” explained IASS researcher Rainer Quitzow. Important progress has already been made in the development of markets for the decentralised provision of solar power to remote regions.

AREI: An African initiative for Africa

AREI representative Youba Sokona noted that AREI – unlike many other initiatives – was launched by Africans rather than foreign partners. The initiative addresses the needs of the continent’s most important productive sectors and welcomes the participation of diverse interest groups. The German federal government will contribute €3 billion of the US$10 billion in funding pledged to the initiative at the Paris Climate Conference by 2020, explained Katrin Enting of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Further information:



- IASS Policy Brief: **Advancing an International Energy Transition Policy in North Africa and Beyond**

Morocco banks on solar power

Basma Bentaher from the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy (MASEN) spoke at the workshop about the country's Noor Ouarzazate Solar Complex. Morocco, which has few oil and gas reserves and is the region's largest importer of electricity, plans to meet 42 % of its energy needs through renewable sources by 2020 – rising to 52 % by 2030. The first power plant at the solar complex commenced operation recently, with others to follow in the coming years. A sophisticated tendering process is one key to the project's success, explained Bentaher: "It allows us to select developers that are capable of meeting the highest international standards for power plants, coupled with an optimised price per kilowatt hour." MASEN approves the plants following their completion and is a minority stakeholder in the company.

Lack of resources slows progress in sub-Saharan Africa

Circumstances are more difficult in sub-Saharan Africa, as Yofi Grant from the Ghanaian company Grant-Dupuis Investment Management explained. The region has the world's lowest electricity access rate, with just 24 % of the population enjoying regular and reliable access to electricity. The region's small financial sector, lack of capacity, and inadequate regulatory frameworks present key challenges for progress. The future development of the energy sector is reliant on financing, functioning public administrations, and targeted tax policies, emphasised Daniel Schultz from the Danish company Frontier Investment Management. Policymakers will need to look beyond the energy sector if significant improvements in the electricity supply are to be achieved in Africa. The workshop's participants were unanimous in their verdict that the general climate for investments must be improved.

back to page 1

Oceans

Protecting the Oceans: Building Capacities to Achieve Global Sustainability Goals

Local capacities for the protection of the oceans: institutions and individuals on location must be capable of implementing the ecosystem-based approach.

© Janna Shackeroff Theisen

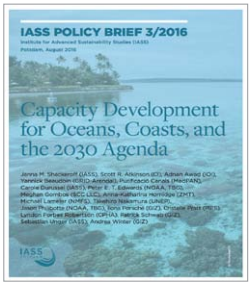
A comprehensive approach to the protection of the oceans has been lacking for a long time. Only in the last decade have governments realised that single-issue approaches cannot stop the destruction of seas, coasts, and maritime resources. Marine ecosystem-based management (MEBM) is generally regarded as the best available strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of oceans and the benefits that they provide. Many countries have come far in the transition towards the holistic governance of oceans and coasts, but some governments, local communities and global partnerships need greater support.

Only through an integrated approach to management that addresses the interdependencies within ecosystems can the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the oceans and coasts be achieved by 2030. Fostering the adoption and implementation of marine ecosystem-based management requires capacity development measures focused on strengthening local and regional capacities and supporting key institutions as they make this transition. However, little guidance exists to date on how to fund, design, implement, and evaluate efforts to strengthen ocean governance capacities

Building on local experience

The IASS hosted a series of knowledge exchanges attended by experts from around the world, who shared their experiences in various capacity development initiatives for the protection of the oceans and coasts and discussed capacity building strategies for marine and coastal management. This broad dialogue resulted in three policy recommendations covering vital aspects of the development of human and institutional capacities for ocean governance. These findings inform a new IASS publication that was co-authored by sixteen experts from different fields and world regions.

Further information:



- IASS Policy Brief: **Capacity Development for Oceans, Coasts, and the 2030 Agenda**

The recommendations of the IASS: Firstly, capacities must be strengthened to enable institutions to achieve marine ecosystem-based management. This requires, secondly, the promotion of a new paradigm with a focus on donor coordination, effective development cooperation, long-term investment, and the inclusion and application of local experience. Thirdly, capacity development and ocean governance must be made to work across boundaries and contexts by overcoming existing obstacles to address governance challenges across sectors and scales. Core components of capacity development in practice include: the adoption of a local, experiential learning approach fully and from the outset; the recognition of the importance of values and relationships; and a focus on delivering lasting, sustained capacity.

back to page 1

World Water Week

IASS Discusses Wise Water Management for a Growing Energy Sector in Stockholm

"Political pressure is required" – speaking at the World Water Week, IASS researcher Sybille Röhrkasten stressed that relying on the energy sector to regulate its activities sufficiently will put water security at risk.

© IASS

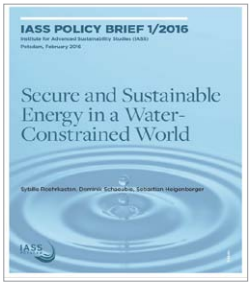
How can societies ensure water security in the face of rising global demand for energy? How can we manage water wisely and expand our energy systems? These issues were the focus of an event staged in August at the World Water Week in Stockholm and organised jointly by the international water network Global Water Partnership, think tank China Water Risk, and the IASS.

Even renewables contribute to water pollution

In her contribution, Debra Tan from China Water Risk emphasised that all energy carriers have negative impacts on water security. The mining of rare earths for use in the construction of wind and solar technologies, for example, results in environmental and water pollution. In China these impacts are frequently on a devastating scale, and environmental protection measures must be implemented more thoroughly, said Tan. Despite this, China Water Risk favours a reduction in coal consumption and the strengthening of efforts to expand renewable energy generation beyond the scope currently foreseen by the Chinese government as it is the only way to reduce water usage and lower carbon emissions.

Angela Klauschen from Global Water Partnership described the problems arising in sub-Saharan Africa as a result of the use of traditional biomass such as wood and charcoal. The smoke generated by their use for cooking is hugely harmful to human health. In addition to this, the associated deforestation depletes supplies of ground and surface water. In order to safeguard water security the use of traditional biomass will need to be reduced through the introduction of modern stoves, for example.

Further information:



■ IASS Policy Brief: **"Secure and Sustainable Energy in a Water-Constrained World"**

Coal-based power generation exacerbates global water crisis

Harri Lammi from Greenpeace presented new statistics on the impact of the coal industry on water resources worldwide. He showed that even coal mining undertaken with the "cleanest of technologies" results in substantial water pollution. No other energy carrier consumes as much water, Lammi explained: "The amount of water consumed by the coal industry is equivalent to the basic annual water needs of one billion people." The location of many coal-fired power plants is also cause for concern: 44 per cent of existing coal-fired power plants around the world are located in regions where water resources are already severely strained.

Only political pressure can bring about change

Appeals to the corporate responsibility of energy sector stakeholders will not suffice to ensure that the expansion of the global energy supply does not threaten water security, argues Sybille Röhrkasten from the IASS: "We have to raise public awareness and build political pressure on the energy sector to bring about change." Röhrkasten drew parallels to recent developments in international climate protection, where political pressure has been crucial in driving the introduction of measures to reduce emissions.

back to page 1

Outreach

What is the Energy Transition? Online Course Launched in October

© Virtuelle Akademie HBNE Universität Bremen

The six-week course was launched on the University of Bremen's e-learning platform for sustainability on 24 October. The course is free of charge and was developed for students, professionals working in the energy sector, politicians that deal with energy issues, and interested members of the public. Participants should have a basic knowledge of the energy sector. The course is conducted in English.

The history and future of the energy transition

The Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) begins with an outline of the broad objectives and history of the German energy transition and concludes with a look ahead to developments through to 2050. In twenty-nine videos energy transition experts and decision-makers from Agora Energiewende, the Fraunhofer Institutes, innovative businesses, universities, the IASS, and other institutions offer insights into the changes taking place across the energy sector and their impacts on the economy, building engineering, and mobility. This input is complemented by an extensive reading list.

"The course does more than simply communicate information about the German energy transition; it will also facilitate comparisons with other countries. During the course, participants abroad will be asked to collect related information and data on their home countries," explained the developer of the course, IASS Senior Fellow Craig Morris. Students of German universities who complete the course will be awarded a credit point. Teaching staff at universities abroad are welcome to apply their own evaluation systems to the MOOC.

Register for the online course here:

■ **Link**

The MOOC is part of the Institute's outreach and education work. Craig Morris has written extensively on German energy policy for an international readership and is the co-author (together with writer and consultant Arne Jungjohann) of "Energy Democracy", which was published by Palgrave Macmillan in October.

back to page 1

Summer School

Climate Change Impacts: Young Researchers and School Pupils Seek Answers

Dealing with the impacts of climate change was the focus of the Potsdam Summer School, which was attended by 37 outstanding young talents from 26 countries.

© IASS

Climate change impacts will continue to intensify even if ambitious reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are achieved. How societies can deal with the effects of global warming was the focus of the Potsdam Summer School, held on 5–14 September 2016. The Summer School brought 37 early career scientists and professionals from 26 countries together with leading scientists and experts to discuss climate change and its consequences across a range of areas, including food security and global migration.

Hans-Joachim Schellnhuber, the director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, emphasised that the Paris Agreement represents a highly ambitious goal. According to Schellnhuber, limiting the rise in global temperature to below 2° C will require a "great transformation of society." The creation of national transformation funds to develop climate-friendly economies and the cessation of investments in carbon-based energy carriers could provide impetus for change.

Effective strategies to change the status quo

These measures alone will not suffice, argued Sabrina Schultz from think tank Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G), who suggested that a change of mindset is required. The economic growth paradigm and well-established hierarchies serve to maintain the status quo. The participants at the Summer School also discussed the challenge of developing narratives that are underpinned by a completely different internal logic. Other lectures by experts focussed on various aspects of climate change, ranging from the analysis of tree rings to atmospheric CO_2 levels and mitigation strategies for small island nations in the Pacific Ocean and South American countries.

Further information:

- **"An Enriching Session"**: blog by Angela Borowski
- **"Finding the Piece That's Been Missing in Climate Science Education"**: Drew Bush (doctoral researcher at McGill University in Montreal and participant at the Potsdam Summer School) interviewed for the IASS blog by Bianca Schröder

Patrizia Nanz, scientific director at the IASS, led a workshop for Summer School participants and local school pupils that dealt with the question: "How can we deal with the impacts of climate change?". Eschewing the PowerPoint presentations common to science workshops, two of the participants presented specially prepared stories. Australian Chris Hedemann, a doctoral researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Hamburg, read a version of the Australian Aboriginal myth of "Tiddalik the Frog". "I wanted to impart the indigenous concept of 'caring for country'. The story played on the themes of injustice and collective action. I was delighted by the creative and unexpected responses, which recognised the fresh perspectives that ancient stories can bring to the challenge of addressing climate change," explained Hedemann.

Climate change impacts in Potsdam

The participants then discussed the various impacts of climate change on the city of Potsdam, ranging from warmer winters to solar-powered trams. The five organisations behind the Potsdam Summer School (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Helmholtz Centre Potsdam – GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Alfred Wegener Institute – Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research, University of Potsdam and the IASS) plan to work with the pupils over the coming two years in an outreach programme that will include workshops, lectures, and visits to the science institutes.

The participants of the Summer School left Potsdam with a wealth of new insights and contacts. "Learning together with an international group of people from diverse disciplines was a great experience," said Drew Bush, a doctoral researcher at McGill University in Montreal. The Summer School provided valuable insights for his research on climate change education that will improve his ability to explain to pupils how knowledge of climate change is generated.

back to page 1

Institute

A Sustainable Workplace for Sustainability Researchers

Soline Bonnel joined the IASS in March 2016 and was appointed its Sustainability Manager in June 2016.

Sustainability manager Soline Bonnel on the key challenges in building a sustainability strategy for the IASS.

Researchers at the IASS address diverse topics across the field of sustainability research. But what does the Institute do for its own sustainable development?

I think this question has been on the minds of many IASS employees for quite a long time already. In summer 2014, the IASS launched an employee-led initiative to make the Institute a more sustainable workplace. It focused on six topics: travel and commuting, food and garden, procurement and IT, energy and building, sustainable workplace, and events. In June 2016, I was appointed to the role of Sustainability Manager. My mission is 100 % dedicated to making the Institute a more sustainable workplace.

The initiative is now called ISI, which stands for Internal Sustainability Initiative, and has three main objectives:

- Evaluate the sustainability performance of the IASS, in particular by collecting and analysing data;
- Develop and implement a sustainability strategy as well as setting objectives and undertaking improvement initiatives;
- Promote our sustainability initiatives internally as well as externally.

Further information:

- **"Mobility and Sustainability: The Cycle or Walk to IASS Challenge"**: blog by Soline Bonnel

Our work is already well advanced, with the collection of key environmental data completed and its analysis ongoing, although we are still collecting social and economic data. Building on this, our objective is to deliver a strategy in December that is adapted to our Institute, which will enable us to set tangible goals and put in place an action plan.

Do you already have concrete goals, for example in terms of emissions reductions or a better work–life balance?

We haven't set precise goals yet: before developing concrete goals, we first needed to assess our current situation. Certain aspects can be quantified (e.g., water consumption), whereas others are more difficult to measure (e.g., indirect CO_2 emissions), and some are not even properly quantifiable (e.g., well-being). And because not all topics have the same impact at the Institute and the same relevance for our stakeholders, we also have to perform a materiality analysis to select and address the most relevant issues first. This analysis is ongoing across sixteen topics covering environmental, human, social, economic, and governance aspects. This analysis will be crucial to the development of our strategy, our goals, and our action plan.

In the meantime, we have already organised some activities and events, such as the first **Cycle or Walk to IASS Challenge** — encouraging employees to commute on foot or by bike. Or the ongoing internal **IASS Photography Contest**, in which 130 pictures from IASS employees are competing in four categories (Wonders, Challenges, Solutions, and Black & White) to be displayed at our workplace. Other projects are in preparation, such as an awareness campaign focussing on energy, material, and water consumption; and work is also ongoing to improve the way we manage our waste.

All of this is in addition to great employee initiatives such as clothes- and book-swaps, the yoga and meditation sessions, and efforts to establish an open space for relaxation, reading, and meeting.

Sometimes you encounter conflicts of interest. For example, conferences are an important part of a researcher's work, but emissions from travel contribute significantly to global warming. How do you deal with this?

According to the 5th IPCC Assessment Report, transport is responsible for about 14 % of global GHG emissions. But at the IASS, 90 % of GHG emissions within our current scope derive from business-related air travel. And as you said, our researchers sometimes need to travel for work. That is an issue.

While assessing our current situation, we have been evaluating our emissions from business travel, which include journeys made by IASS employees and our guests. In 2015, we used 70 flights within Germany for our activities; one improvement could be to travel within Germany solely by train. However, these 70 domestic flights only account for 1.3 % of our overall air travel emissions.

So in order to really reduce our emissions from business travel, we have been exploring several options. As we strive to avoid emissions whenever possible, the first question we should ask is whether a trip is really necessary. Digital communication offers a lot of possibilities, but discussing ideas in person and presenting findings at conferences are important aspects of the work of our researchers. The second issue we have been discussing is the reduction of emissions for necessary journeys, for example by choosing alternative modes of transport (e.g., train rather than plane); or, if flying is absolutely necessary, taking direct rather than connecting flights, and flying with newer aircraft where possible.

The sustainability strategy will be presented in December. What are your expectations in relation to the implementation process?

We want to ensure that the strategy can be implemented without unrealistically increasing people's workloads. We will have an incubator at the Institute — a space to allow us to develop new and innovative research ideas. It could be an idea to use this incubator to quickly develop innovative ideas related to specific aspects of our strategy, which would involve employees even more in maintaining and implementing this strategy.

Finally, we would like to get in touch with other institutes and organisations — and perhaps establish partnerships — in order to exchange knowledge on the topic and share good practices and experience, and we have already been talking to some of the other research institutes in Potsdam. As an institute conducting research and providing recommendations on sustainability topics, it is fitting and important that the IASS works on improving its own sustainability. The involvement and engagement of employees in implementing the strategy are vital to the success of the initiative.

back to page 1

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Selected publications by IASS researchers in peer-reviewed journals and specialist publications from July 2016 onwards:

Journals

Chen, P., Li, C., Kang, S., Yan, F., Zhang, Q., Ji, Z., Tripathee, L., Rupakheti, D., Rupakheti, M., Qu, B., Sillanpää, M. (2016): Source apportionment of particle-bound polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in Lumbini, Nepal by using the positive matrix factorization receptor model. – Atmospheric Research, 182, p. 46 – 53.

- **Link**

Deniskina, N., Getman, F. I. (2016): Self-Field Losses in Superconducting MgB_2 Composite. – IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity, 26, 1.

- **Link**

Geißler, T., Abánades, A., Heinzel, A., Mehravaran, K., Müller, G., Rathnam, R. K., Rubbia, C., Salmieri, D., Stoppel, L., Stückrad, S., Weisenburger, A., Wenninger, H., Wetzel, T. (2016): Hydrogen production via methane pyrolysis in a liquid metal bubble column reactor with a packed bed. – Chemical Engineering Journal, 299, p. 192 – 200.

- **Link**

Hassler, B., McDonald, B. C., Frost, G. J., Borbon, A., Carslaw, D. C., Civerolo, K., Granier, C., Monks, P. S., Monks, S., Parrish, D. D., Pollack, I. B., Rosenlof, K. H., Ryerson, T. B., von Schneidemesser, E., Trainer, M. (2016 online): Analysis of long-term observations of NO_x and CO in megacities and application to constraining emissions inventories. – Geophysical Research Letters.

- **Link**

Irvine, P. J., Kravitz, B., Lawrence, M. G., Muri, H. (2016 online): An overview of the Earth system science of solar geoengineering. – Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews – Climate Change.

- **Link**

Jurkat, T., Kaufmann, S., Voigt, C., Schäuble, D., Jeßberger, P., Ziereis, H. (2016): The airborne mass spectrometer AIMS – Part 2: Measurements of trace gases with stratospheric or tropospheric origin in the UTLS. – Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 9, p. 1907 – 1923.

- **Link**

Petrov, A. N., BurnSilver, S., Chapin, F. S., Fondahl, G., Graybill, J., Keil, K., Nilsson, A. E., Riedlsperger, R., Schweitzer, P. (2016): Arctic sustainability research: toward a new agenda. – Polar Geography, 39, p. 165 – 178.

- **Link**

Schueler, V., Fuss, S., Steckel, J. C., Weddige, U., Beringer, T. (2016): Productivity ranges of sustainable biomass potentials from non-agricultural land. – Environmental Research Letters, 11, 7, p. 074026.

- **Link**

Setton, D., Helgenberger, S. (2016): Den Kohlekonsens befördern: Zum aktuellen Beitrag der transformativen Nachhaltigkeitsforschung. – GAIA – Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society, 25, 2, p. 142 – 144.

- **Link**

Specialist publications

Chabay, I. (2016): Buffets, Cafes, or a Multicourse Meal: On the Many Possible Ways to Use This Book. – In: *Land Restoration: Reclaiming Landscapes for a Sustainable Future*, Elsevier, p. 549 – 551.

- **Link**

Helgeson, J., Chabay, I., Frick, M. (2016): Introduction. – In: *Land Restoration, Elsevier*, p. xxiii – xxvi.

- **Link**

Weigelt, J., Müller, A. (2016): Governing Land Restoration: Four Hypotheses. – In: Land Restoration: *Reclaiming Landscapes for a Sustainable Future*, Elsevier, p. xix – xxii.

- **Link**

Project reports

Quitzow, R., Röhrkasten, S., Berchner, M., Bayer, B., Borbonus, S., Gotchev, B., Lingstädt, S., Matschoss, P., Peuckert, J. (2016): Mapping of Energy Initiatives and Programs in Africa: Final Report, Eschborn : European Union Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF), 56 p.

- **Link**

back to page 1

NEW PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES

Sustainability Governance for the Oceans

The COST Action Network "Ocean Governance for Sustainability – Challenges, Options and the Role of Science" was recently launched at a kick-off meeting in Brussels. The research consortium, which is funded by the EU and will operate for four years, has attracted 74 institutional partners from 22 European countries to date. Sebastian Unger, project leader for Ocean Governance at the IASS, is one of the network's co-initiators.

The new research consortium aims to strengthen links across the European research landscape and to involve relevant stakeholders from the European and national policy communities. The network, which is coordinated by Professor Anna-Katharina Hornidge of the Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology (ZMT) in Bremen, will create a cross-sectoral platform for institutional partners across academia, policymaking and civil society, presenting spaces for transdisciplinary dialogue, capacity development, and the collaborative development of integrative steering instruments within the framework, for example, of the European Commission initiative on ocean governance recently launched by EU Commissioner Karmenu Vella.

The research of the COST Action Network over the coming four years will be undertaken by six working groups:

1. **Land-Sea Interactions**
2. **Area-Based Management**
3. **Seabed Resource Management**
4. **Nutrition Security and Food Systems**
5. **Ocean, Climate Change, and Acidification**
6. **Fisheries Governance**

The IASS is represented on the research consortium's Management Committee by Sebastian Unger, who will lead the working group for "Area-Based Management". IASS Scientific Director Ortwin Renn will also serve on the Management Committee of the COST Action Network as the deputy national representative for Germany.

The research network is open to all interested representatives from science, politics, and civil society who are actively dealing with formal and informal steering mechanisms for our oceans and marine resources and wish to contribute to this work.

For further information, see:

- **Link**

Contact:

- **Sebastian Unger**

back to page 1

IASS PEOPLE

Daniel Dahm is a geographer and will undertake research on the intellectual and spiritual foundations of sustainability as an IASS Fellow from October to December. This work will close an important gap in the research and establish a national network of stakeholders. Dahm's research will consider the manner in which empirical fundamentals complement the individual's emotional, spiritual, and intellectual positions in the search for sustainability.

Matteo De Donà joined the Land Governance team of the Global Soil Forum as a research associate in September. He holds a Master's degree in International Relations and Diplomacy from the University of Trieste and is now completing a Master's in Culture, Environment and Sustainability at the University of Oslo. His research at the IASS will focus on sustainable development and global environmental governance.

Carmen Gütter joined the Global Soil Forum as a research associate in August. She holds a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics (M. Sc.) from Humboldt University of Berlin and a Bachelor's degree (B. Sc.) in International Economics from Eberhard Karls University Tübingen. During her studies she worked as a student assistant at the Department for Environmental Governance (HU Berlin) and completed internships at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), among other organisations.

Matthias Honegger studied Environmental Science at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and subsequently worked as an adviser on international climate policy. Honegger joined the IASS in October and has previously worked extensively on climate engineering, a subject which is assuming increasing importance in the climate policy debate. He will examine this development and related issues in depth as part of his dissertation project.

Eva Horn is Professor of German Literature at the University of Vienna. She was a Senior Fellow at the IASS from July to October. Her current research focuses on the intellectual history of the Anthropocene and builds on her earlier work on the cultural history of the climate. Horn is the author of "Future as Catastrophe" (2014), "The Secret War" (2007) and "Writing Mourning: The Dead in the Text of Goethe's Era" (1998) (all published in German).

Anneke Klasing is a political scientist and will be researching the role of religion and spirituality in sustainability discourse from October to December. As an IASS Fellow, she will also be working with the AMA project team examining processes and experiences within the scope of a living lab and will host several informal events with the involvement of important stakeholders.

Anna Katharina Kramer joined the Land Governance team of the Global Soil Forum as a research associate in August. She obtained her B.Sc. in Natural Resources and her M.Sc. in Rural Development Studies at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, with a focus on livelihood studies and access to land for marginalised groups. She has lived and worked in the Philippines in a BMZ-funded programme on conflict-sensitive natural resource management.

Mariam Maglakelidze is a doctor and will be undertaking a fellowship at the IASS until December. Her research is focussed on the field of public health and she is a recognised expert on respiratory diseases. Maglakelidze hails from Georgia, where she works as an adviser at the National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health Georgia.

Daniel Oppold joined the IASS as a research associate in October. A political scientist, he will be working on the project on co-creation and in the Coordination and Support Unit. He holds a Master's degree from the University of Konstanz (Germany), where participation and deliberative democracy formed a particular focus of his studies. Oppold is a Fellow of the European Institute of Public Participation (EIPP) and is an experienced moderator and workshop facilitator.

Yasemine Ostendorf is an artist and will be writing a guide to Berlin on "Art & Sustainability" at the IASS. During her fellowship, which concludes in December, she will also grapple with the question of the role of art in facilitating the transformation of attitudes and deep-seated convictions. In connection with this work, Ostendorf will analyse the personal experiences and motives of artists that endeavour to promote sustainability.

Wolfgang Sachs is a social scientist and theologian. During his fellowship at the IASS from October to December, he will undertake research on the conception of humanity underpinning classical economics and its critique in Christian social doctrine. As a part of this work, he will consider the role of the global community and the sustainable development goals within the papal encyclical *Laudato si'*.

Jessica Sangmeister joined the IASS as a Fellow in September. She studied Industrial Engineering at RFH Cologne and Sustainability Management at HTW Berlin. She is currently pursuing her Ph.D. at TU Berlin, analysing the possibilities of social online platforms and sustainable behaviour in a living lab. Sangmeister previously worked as a research assistant, managing a project to develop a study programme for communication technologies and sustainability in sub-Saharan countries.

Pia-Johanna Schweizer joined the IASS in September to lead the project "Systemic Risks". She studied Sociology, English, and American Literature at Stuttgart University and University of Aberdeen. She received a Ph.D. summa cum laude in Sociology from Stuttgart University. Her previous professional appointments include the leadership of the project "Potentials and Limits of Discursive Approaches" within the "Planning & Governance" research unit of the ENERGY-TRANS Helmholtz Alliance.

Thorsten Thiele has more than twenty years' experience in public and private project financing. He joins the Ocean Governance Team at the IASS as a Fellow, where he will be working on the issue of deep seabed mining in particular. Thiele has led the Global Ocean Trust since 2014, and is a Visiting Fellow at the LSE Institute of Global Affairs since 2015. He studied Law and Economics at the University of Bonn.

Sonja Thielges joined the IASS in August as a research associate in the project "Global Transition to Sustainable Energy". She studied North American Studies, Political Science, and Modern History at Freie Universität Berlin and Indiana University Bloomington. Before joining the IASS, Sonja was a Fellow in the Americas Division of Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), where she focussed on US climate and energy policy. She is currently completing her dissertation project on global warming discourses in the Rust Belt states.

back to page 1

JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

Scientific positions

Research Associate (m/f)
Social Psychology & Sustainability (Post-Doc, 100 %)

Term limited position ending: 31 December 2020.
Deadline for applications: 31 October 2016.

■ To the job advertisement

Research Associate (m/f)
Economics & Sustainability (Post-Doc, 100 %)

Term limited position ending: 31 December 2020.
Deadline for applications: 31 October 2016.

■ To the job advertisement

Project Leader (m/f)

Term limited position ending: 31 December 2018.
Deadline for applications: 15 November2016.

■ To the job advertisement

Project Scientist (m/f)
in the Economics & Cultures Programme

Term limited position ending: 28 February 2018.
Applications will be accepted until this position is filled.

■ To the job advertisement

Joint Call for Applications of the Geo.X Research School

14 positions in Geo Data Science for Natural Hazards and Risks or Geo-Bio-Interactions (Ph.D. or PostDoc positions)

Duration: 3 years (Ph.D.) or 2 years (PostDoc)
Deadline for applications: 31 October 2016.

■ To the job advertisement

back to page 1

UPCOMING EVENTS

October 2016

26 – 27 October 2016
Workshop: **Sustainable Land Management in Burkina Faso: Lessons Learnt and Future Directions**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: Burkina Faso
(closed event)

November 2016

1 November 2016
Public presentation: **The Cultural Affordances of Climate Fiction (Berlin Science Week)**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
For more information, please visit:
- **Link**

---

1 – 2 November 2016
Conference: **The 2030 Agenda as a Rights-based Learning Process: The Case of Natural Resources for Food Security and Nutrition**
Organised by: IASS, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL), Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe e. V.
Venue: Scandic Hotel, Berlin
(closed event)

---

4 November 2016
Seminar: **Reframing Economic Ethics – The Philosophical Foundations of Humanistic Management**
With Prof. C. Dierksmeier
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
For more information, please contact
- **Gerd Hofielen**.

7 – 8 November 2016
Workshop: **The Current Trends in Urban Sustainability Science and Practice**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

---

10 – 11 November 2016
Workshop: **Sustainability Think Tanks Workshop**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

---

14 November 2016
Workshop: **Pathway to the Climate Target: Reducing the Risk for Current and Future Generations**
This workshop takes place within the framework of the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference.
Organised by: IASS, CCAC and other partners
Venue: Marrakesh, Morocco
(closed event)

---

14 – 15 November 2016
Expert panel discussion and working session:
The Significance of the Common Heritage of Mankind for Deep Seabed Mining
Organised by: IASS, Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

---

16 November 2016
Presentation: **Belief as a Pathway out of the Ecological Crisis?**
Staged as part of the series *Schon heute an morgen denken im klügsten Haus der Stadt.*
Organised by: proWissen Potsdam e. V.
Venue: WIS im Bildungsforum Potsdam, Admission free.
For more information, please visit:
- **Link**

- **To the IASS Calendar of Events**

17 – 18 November 2016
Workshop: **Investing in Sustainable Enterprises**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

21 – 24 November 2016
Symposium: **The First KLASICA International Case Studies Symposium on Collective Behaviour Change Towards Sustainable Futures in Asian and Pacific Island and Isolated Communities**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: Taipei, Taiwan
(closed event)

24 – 25 November 2016
Workshop: **Exploring Approaches to Intervene with/in Science & Technology Studies**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

27 – 28 November 2016
Workshop: **Towards a Sustainable Global Financial System**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: King's College, London
(closed event)

28 – 30 November 2016
Conference incl. Workshop:
African Soil Seminar – Monitoring & Learning Processes for Responsible Land Governance
Organised by: IASS, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries of the Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Venue: Nairobi, Kenya
(closed event)

December 2016

2 December 2016
Workshop: **Ethical Foundations of Economics for the Common Good**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

8 December 2016
Third National Dialogue for Ocean Governance:
A New International Agreement for the "High Seas" – The State of Negotiations, German Perspectives and Possible Contributions
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

13 – 14 December 2016
Workshop: **Connected Thinking**
Organised by: IASS
Venue: IASS, Potsdam
(closed event)

January 2017

18 January 2017
Presentation: **Is Inner Transformation the Basis of Sustainability?**
Staged as part of the series *Schon heute an morgen denken im klügsten Haus der Stadt.*
Organised by: proWissen Potsdam e. V.
Venue: WIS im Bildungsforum Potsdam, Admission free.
For more information, please visit:
- **Link**

- **To the IASS Calendar of Events**

Join the discussion: How awesome are renewable energy auctions? Are wind farm developers truly as arrogant as they are portrayed in Juli Zeh's novel "Unterleuten"? And how can municipal administrators work with communities to create sustainable cities? Read the latest blogs penned by IASS researchers!

Follow us on Twitter!
We keep you informed on a daily basis and tweet live from important events.

CONTACT AND IMPRINT

Publisher:
Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e. V.

Berliner Strasse 130
14467 Potsdam
Deutschland
Telephone 0049 331-28822-340
www.iass-potsdam.de

e-mail:
newsletter@iass-potsdam.de

- **Newsletter registration**

Edited by:
Eva Söderman (V.i.S.d.P.),
Alexander Grieß

Translated by:
Damian Harrison

back to page 1

SPONSORED BY THE
Federal Ministry of Education and Research
FONA Research for Sustainable Development BMBF
LAND BRANDENBURG Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kultur