

Dear readers,

What is the role of a think tank? In addition to supplying facts and analyses, think tanks highlight policy options, prepare recommendations, and build bridges between stakeholders across academia, policy-making, and civil society. A recently published global ranking of think tanks underscores the growing international standing of the IASS. Compiled by the renowned University of Pennsylvania, the “Global Go To Think Tank Ranking 2016” placed the IASS among the 125 most influential think tanks in Western Europe. In its annual report, the Ivy League university evaluates the performance of leading think tanks, based on an extensive survey of journalists, policy-makers, and other experts. Working closely with partners from academia, civil society and the policymaking community, the IASS is developing potential solutions for the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal for the oceans and coasts. What decisions are necessary to preserve these critical ecosystems? In an IASS Policy Brief, researchers offer three policy recommendations to participants at the forthcoming United Nations Ocean Conference, which will take place this June in New York. Read more about this in our newsletter.

With best regards from Potsdam

Eva Söderman  
Head of Press & Communications

## NEWS FROM THE IASS



### Global Ranking: IASS among Top Western European Think Tanks

Success for sustainability research and for Potsdam as a centre of scientific endeavour: following an extensive selection process, the IASS has been ranked among the top 125 most influential think tanks in Western Europe. **Read more ...**



### Sustainable Development Goal for Oceans – IASS Makes Policy Recommendations

The question of how we can use the world’s oceans sustainably will be high on the agenda at the UN Ocean Conference in New York this June. In the run-up to the conference, the IASS has published three concrete policy recommendations with a view to implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goal for the Oceans. **Read more ...**



### New Approaches in International Cooperation Needed as Arctic Sea Ice Declines

The Arctic was long treated as a remote and isolated region, but climate change and new economic prospects have pushed it to the forefront of the international political agenda. **Read more ...**

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## NEWS FROM THE IASS

### Climate & Energy

#### Broad Support for Climate Protection and Renewables in Europe

A clear majority is in favour of renewables and agrees that “climate change is already with us” – these are the main findings of a survey of citizens on energy and climate policy in Germany, France, the UK, and Norway. **Read more ...**

### Climate

#### Addressing Air Quality and Climate Change: Recommendations for Decision-makers

Air pollution and climate change are inexorably linked – from their emission sources to their impacts on climate, human health, and ecosystems. But this connection is all too often disregarded in policymaking. **Read more ...**

### Soils

#### Sustainable Land Management: More Effective Support in Tanzania and Malawi

What kind of support do farmers in East Africa really need? Close cooperation between IASS researchers and local actors culminated in an action plan that is tailor-made for conditions in the districts of Lushoto (Tanzania) and Ntcheu (Malawi). **Read more ...**

#### Tenure Rights to Commons: Guidelines Present Strategies and Examples from the Field

Millions of people around the world depend on commons – natural resources such as land, fishing grounds and forests – for their fundamental well-being. New guidelines developed under the leadership of IASS researchers provide strategic advice on securing tenure rights to such commons. **Read more ...**

## IASS PUBLICATIONS



- Lucas, K., Jaeger, C., Renn, O. (2017): **Systemische Risiken und Dynamische Strukturen**, IASS Discussion Paper, March 2017.



- Bayer, B., Marian, A., Matschoss, P., Thomas, H. (2017): **Integration von Photovoltaikanlagen in die deutschen Niederspannungsnetze**, IASS Working Paper, March 2017.



- v. Schneidmesser, E., Kuik, F., Kutzner, R., Schmale, J., (2017): **Gefahr für Gesundheit und Klima: Kurzlebige klimawirksame Schadstoffe**, IASS Brochure, new edition, January 2017.

Institute

## Global Ranking: IASS among Top Western European Think Tanks



Chatham House (UK) is Think Tank of the Year 2016, while the Brookings Institution (USA) is still the most influential think tank. The tenth annual ranking compiled by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the University of Pennsylvania was presented in January in Berlin. The event was hosted by Stiftung Mercator and co-organised by the IASS, the Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), and Ecologic Institute.

The Global Go To Think Tank Index Report for 2016 ranks the IASS 103<sup>rd</sup> among the top 125 Western European think tanks. A total of 23 German think tanks made it onto the list. The top think tanks were selected in a lengthy ranking process: 6,846 think tanks catalogued in TTCSP's Global Think Tank Database were contacted and more than 2,500 journalists, policymakers, and public and private donors were interviewed. Regional area specialists and other experts also participated in the selection process.

### Translation between science, society, and policymakers

At the presentation in Berlin, Philipp Wesemann and Kirsten Hommelhoff from Mercator Stiftung answered the question: why are think tanks founded in the first place? Martin Jänicke from the IASS then provided examples of how expert knowledge can be translated into policy advice and cast light on the role of think tanks in implementing successful policies at international level. It became clear that in addition to providing information, facts, and analysis, think tanks are expected to formulate policy options and recommendations, build bridges, and provide 'translations' between science, society and policymakers.

The IASS is ranked among the top 125 think tanks in Western Europe.

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Further information:



■ The 2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report can be found [here](#).

Representing the IASS, CIGI, and Ecologic Institute, R. Andreas Kraemer summarised the 2016 Global Think Tank Ranking at the end of the event. Kraemer also critically assessed the ranking process itself and explained the ranking of the most important German think tanks. Furthermore, he sketched the evolution of the T20 network of think tanks in the G20 countries that was initiated in 2012. As “honest brokers”, the T20 provides useful ideas without engaging in lobbying. What set it apart are its important networking services and its efforts to more effectively communicate G20 challenges and decisions.

### **Mistrust of think tanks in populist and anti-elitist circles**

Simon Marr of the G20 Sherpa Team in the German Chancellor’s Office set out their expectations of T20 and the input it provides for Germany’s G20 Presidency in terms of timeliness, style, and practicability for policymaking and diplomacy. Axel Berger of the German Development Institute (GDI-DIE) described the fluid membership of T20 and outlined the arrangements made by the GDI-DIE and the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW Kiel) as T20 coordinators in the run-up to the German G20 Presidency. In his view, the T20 now needs to build more permanent structures for information and coordination and dispel the mistrust of think tanks that exists in some populist and anti-elitist quarters.

After Germany, Argentina will hold the next presidency of the G20. As Daniel Gregosz, Coordinator of the International Economic Policy Programme at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS), explained, the hand-over is not likely to be smooth. This is because over the past decade, Argentina was largely cut off from international institutions and processes, and even from trade and investment. Capacities for international engagement and coordination have thus been eroded in government and think tanks alike, and there is no overlap between the German G20 agenda and the likely priorities of Argentina.

Oceans

## Sustainable Development Goal for Oceans – IASS Makes Policy Recommendations



When it comes to the sustainable management of the world’s oceans, there are huge sums of money to play for. According to Laura Tuck, Vice President of Sustainable Development at the World Bank, if the fishing industry were to protect fish stocks, this alone would result in approximately 83 billion dollars of additional revenue for the fisheries sector annually. And developing countries would be the main beneficiaries.

This will be the focus of discussions at the UN Ocean Conference in New York this June, an event that is eagerly awaited by UN member states, researchers, and non-governmental organisations. Observers are hoping for two tangible outcomes: a joint call for action for the protection and sustainable use of the world’s oceans as well as concrete commitments by states and other stakeholders to implement the 17 interlinking Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 14 relating to the oceans, seas, and marine resources.

### Policy recommendations for preparatory meeting in New York

In time for the preparatory meeting on 15 and 16 February in New York, the IASS, the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), and TMG – Think Tank for Sustainability have published an IASS Policy Brief containing three concrete recommendations for conference participants and decision-makers all over the world.

How can we ensure that the oceans are used sustainably? In the run-up to the UN Ocean Conference, the IASS has prepared three concrete policy recommendations.

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Further information:



■ Unger, S., Müller, A., Rochette, J., Schmidt, S., Shackeroff, J., Wright, G. (2017): **Achieving the Sustainable Development Goal for the Oceans**. IASS Policy Brief, February 2017.

■ **Develop a registry of commitments to protect the oceans.**

Effective reporting procedures are crucial for achieving SDG 14 for the oceans. A central registry of ocean commitments would provide a transparent basis for tracking the efforts of states and non-state stakeholders to achieve the Ocean SDG and create a repository of lessons learned.

■ **Establish regional partnerships for the sustainable use of oceans.**

Challenges related to using oceans sustainably require collective action across sectors and scales – from local to global. In an effort to coordinate policymaking and measures, regional ocean partnerships should be developed to support activities related to the implementation of the Ocean SDG.

■ **Prepare a global thematic review for the oceans.**

All states should review the implementation of SDG 14 and other ocean-related goals by way of an integrated thematic assessment. Such a review would provide the basis for future proposals and action as well as insights into interdependencies and trade-offs across the 2030 Agenda.

The policy brief, which was published in February 2017, draws on contributions to the 2016 Potsdam Ocean Governance Workshop “Sustainable Development Goals for the Ocean: Turning Commitment into Action”. It is also informed by research conducted by IASS, IDDRI, and TMG – ThinkTank for Sustainability. The workshop brought together representatives from politics, science, international organisations, and NGOs to discuss the opportunities and challenges of the SDGs relating to the ocean.

## Arctic

## New Approaches in International Cooperation Needed as Arctic Sea Ice Declines



Temperatures in the Arctic are rising at a rate that is twice the global average. This has led to a dramatic decline in the thickness of ice in the central Arctic Ocean and in the overall extent of Arctic sea ice. In addition to this, the Arctic is acting as a ‘sink’ for a range of pollutants, including black carbon, mercury, and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), which are transported to the region from sources south of the Polar Circle by ocean currents and winds. These pollutants have grave consequences for human health and the environment.

In “Governing Arctic Change: Global Perspectives”, a new book edited by political scientists Kathrin Keil (IASS) and Sebastian Knecht (Freie Universität Berlin), experts on the Arctic investigate the governance challenges faced by this rapidly changing region from an international perspective. The authors explore the causes and consequences of contemporary Arctic developments and assess how state and non-state actors are responding to them.

### Arctic climate change is already affecting weather in temperate regions

“While the sources and drivers of Arctic environmental pollution and climate change are primarily located outside the Arctic, their impacts are causing significant problems across the region. But these problems are not confined to the Arctic and are already having a noticeable impact on weather patterns in the temperate zones,” said Kathrin Keil. It is no surprise then that interest in research on the Arctic is growing.

Arctic temperatures are rising at a rate that is twice the global average. The effects of this warming can be felt around the world.

© Kathrin Keil

Further information:



■ Keil, K., Knecht, S. (2017): **Governing Arctic Change: Global Perspectives**, Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 319 p.

The book can be ordered **here**.

Far from treating the Arctic in isolation, the authors make recommendations with a view to improving the governance of the region in the light of global nexuses, multi-level politics and multi-stakeholderism. In their introduction to the book, Keil and Knecht put forward the new paradigm of a 'global Arctic' as an analytical perspective developed to capture the heterogeneity of relevant actors, processes, and fields of governance.

## **Institutional involvement of relevant stakeholders in Arctic transformations**

This is, fundamentally, an attempt to open the field of Arctic research to new ideas and approaches as a means of fostering better understanding of the Arctic as a region that is firmly embedded in global processes. Policymakers, they argue, would do well to adopt this new paradigm, since an improved understanding of the complex links between change processes at regional and global level will be critical to identifying sustainable development pathways for the region.

Against this background, several of the volume's authors explore the prospects for engaging relevant actors in institutional processes as a means of lending greater weight to Arctic transformations within policy debates. Researcher Dorothea Wehrmann from the Center for InterAmerican Studies at Bielefeld University, Germany, examines the involvement of non-state actors in the governance processes of the region's key political forum, the Arctic Council. While it is difficult to measure the precise extent of their influence, there has already been a significant shift within the classical hierarchy between state and non-state actors, Wehrmann notes. No longer mere 'consumers' of state policies, non-state actors are actively working to set the agenda and contributing to the elaboration of policies affecting the Arctic region.

## **New actors are actively shaping governance processes**

Other contributions examine the roles of diverse actors and explore the major policy issues and challenges presented by the global Arctic. The range of issues addressed in this volume spans new forms of institutional stakeholder engagement at multiple levels, governance strategies to combat climate change, and the pros and cons of Arctic resource development for the region and beyond, as well as local and cross-border pollution issues.

Climate & Energy

## Broad Support for Climate Protection and Renewables in Europe



As part of a study on “European Perceptions of Climate Change and Energy Preferences”, around a thousand people from Germany, France, the UK, and Norway were asked in a representative survey for their opinions on climate change and energy policy. The study, which was conducted by four European research institutes – including the Stuttgart Research Center for Interdisciplinary Risk and Innovation Studies (ZIRIUS) for Germany – was funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Its findings were presented at a joint press conference held in Berlin this March by ZIRIUS, the online platform klimafakten.de, and the IASS.

### Convinced that climate change exists, but doubtful of scientific consensus

With a presidential election in France and parliamentary elections set to take place in Norway and Germany later this year, the survey’s findings are politically significant. Meanwhile in the UK, Brexit is also fuelling uncertainty with regard to climate and energy policy. Citizens are nevertheless convinced of the existence of climate change. But they do doubt the level of scientific consensus on the matter. For example, the vast majority of Germans (83 per cent) believe that climate change is a fact. Yet the proportion of climate change sceptics in Germany is surprisingly high by comparison with the other surveyed countries: at 16 per cent, it is considerably higher than in the UK (12 per cent), France (6 per cent), and Norway (4 per cent).

One reason for this could lie in the fact that three out of every four Germans think that climate change is a contentious issue in the science community. The respondents were asked for their view on

More than 70 per cent of all citizens approve of renewable energies such as wind power.

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Further information:

- A report on the study can be downloaded [here](#).

the extent to which climate scientists agree on anthropogenic climate change. Only one in four (24 per cent) of those surveyed were of the opinion that the vast majority of climate researchers believe that human-made climate change exists. In fact, over 97 per cent of climate researchers agree on this, as revealed by several studies.

## Researchers need to engage with citizens and communicate their findings better

“That’s an alarming sign,” said Ortwin Renn, the study’s project leader at the ZIRIUS Research Center at the University of Stuttgart and a scientific director at the IAASS: “At a time when right-wing populist movements are gaining ground, researchers need to communicate their findings more widely and explain them in a more understandable way.” Carel Mohn, head of the online platform klimafakten.de, also believes that climate researchers must do more to actively engage with citizens. But the climate itself appears to be swaying public opinion: roughly 60 per cent of respondents in each of the four countries reported that the impacts of climate change are already evident.

The survey also asked respondents about their opinions on various sources of energy and the kind of state energy policy they would like. Renewables enjoy high approval rates in all four countries. More than 70 per cent of citizens have a positive opinion of solar energy and wind and hydroelectric power. By contrast, oil, coal and nuclear power have low approval rates in Germany, where they are favoured by only 28 per cent, 22 per cent, and 14 per cent of citizens respectively. “At present, nuclear energy as a CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral form of energy production is not a realistic alternative to fossil fuels for political reasons, especially in Germany,” commented Annika Arnold from the ZIRIUS Research Center.

## High approval levels for renewables, but public rejects higher prices and taxes

When it comes to their energy policy expectations, citizens also have clear preferences. They come out clearly in favour of a ban on energy-wasting household appliances – in Germany such a ban is supported by 61 per cent of respondents and opposed by just 18 per cent. However, on the question of imposing higher taxes on fossil energy carriers like coal, oil and gas, naysayers are in the majority: 53 per cent of Germans are against this option. And an increase in the price of electricity is also opposed by two thirds of Germans (67 per cent).

Climate

## Addressing Air Quality and Climate Change: Recommendations for Decision-makers



In an effort to encourage decision-makers to adopt a more integrated approach to air pollution and climate change, the atmospheric scientists Megan L. Melamed (University of Colorado), Julia Schmale (Paul Scherrer Institut) and Erika von Schneidemesser (IASS) outline three key considerations to guide policy design in a paper published in the journal “Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability”.

“This paper is intended as a contribution to the development of an integrated approach to addressing air quality and climate change. These linkages are still frequently neglected in both research and the development of policy measures,” explains IASS researcher Erika von Schneidemesser. Adopting a more integrated approach could help to reduce unintended consequences and deliver additional environmental and economic benefits.

### Mix of emissions, lifetimes, and unintended side effects

In their analysis, the three atmospheric scientists focus on the mix of pollutant emissions, their atmospheric lifetimes, and the unintended side effects of measures to reduce to emissions:

#### Mix of emissions

From heating to transportation, a broad range of human activities results in the emission of air pollutants *and* greenhouse gases. Reductions in the emissions of a particular pollutant, for instance through the introduction of new technologies, invariably affects other emissions from the same source. But these effects have not always been taken into account by policymakers. For example, efforts by the European Union to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by promoting

The adoption of an integrated approach to air quality and climate change could help to reduce unintended side effects as well as delivering environmental and economic benefits.

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Further information:

■ Melamed, M. L., Schmale, J., von Schneidemesser, E. (2016): **Sustainable policy – key considerations for air quality and climate change.** Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 23, Open Issue, part I, p. 85–91.

The paper can be downloaded [here](#).

combined heat and power plants and decentralised power generation resulted in an increase in the number of small combined plants located in urban areas. Laxer restrictions on the emission of air pollutants by smaller plants led to rising levels of air pollution in urban areas as a consequence.

### **Atmospheric lifetime**

CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases remain in the atmosphere for a certain length of time – anything from a decade to a century or more. As a result, their climate impacts are global. Air pollutants, on the other hand, typically have much shorter lifetimes – from hours to months – and local or regional impacts. And the atmospheric lifetime of these emissions determines the efficacy of measures to reduce emissions. For example, particulate matter with high concentrations of sulfate aerosols that reflect sunlight back into space has a cooling impact on the climate. This means that measures to improve air quality could result in a rise in temperature of 2°C in affected regions by the end of the century.

### **Unintended side effects**

Policies aimed at addressing a single issue, such as climate change, often have unintended side effects and trade-offs. One example offered by the authors is the burning of biomass as a heat source in homes. Although the resulting net carbon dioxide emissions are lower compared to fossil fuels, far more air pollutants are emitted into the atmosphere at the same time. Policy measures should therefore be informed by more comprehensive impact assessments.

The number of regional, national, and global agreements and policies addressing environmental change and sustainability issues is likely to increase in the coming years, the authors explain. Many of these agreements will seek to regulate air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions. Although improving air quality and mitigating climate change may not be the primary goal of many associated measures, by taking into account the mix of emissions, lifetimes, and unintended side effects, more comprehensive sustainable policies can be developed to maximise the benefits for air quality and climate change mitigation.

## Soils

## Sustainable Land Management: More Effective Support in Tanzania and Malawi



Terraces in the Lushoto research area are a form of sustainable land management.

© Judith Rosendahl

Tanzania and Malawi are agricultural countries: more than two thirds of the population are small farmers who eke a meagre living from the land. Yet most of them are aware of the benefits of sustainable land management. They put different methods into practice on their land with a positive effect on the condition of the soil and efficiency. But often such methods do not correspond with scientific recommendations, nor are they supported by development and agricultural research projects.

As sociologist Judith Rosendahl from the IASS explains, “The reasoning behind the farmers’ decisions is often not understood. Investments in sustainable land management have often failed in the past because they did not take account of the land users’ scope for cultivating their land.” In the AGORA project – Acting Together Now for Pro-Poor Strategies Against Soil and Land Degradation, Rosendahl and colleagues from four partner organisations have spent the last three years investigating how decision-makers can support farmers in their efforts to use their land sustainably. The project was funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

### Poverty is a barrier to farmers applying sustainable methods

In-depth research in Tanzania and Malawi has shown that farmers are not in a position to apply some of the methods they favour. Instead, they use other, less favourable methods. This is due to a discrepancy between what the farmers would like to do and what they are actually capable of doing given their economic situation and the resources at their disposal. For example, during the planting season poor farmers are often forced to take on badly-paid casual work, with the result that

Further information:

■ Emerton, Lucy (2016): **Assessing the economic costs, benefits and drivers of sustainable land management for farmers in Ntcheu District, Malawi & Lushoto District, Tanzania.** CIAT Working Paper 2016.

The working paper can be downloaded [here](#).

they are unable to devote enough attention to their own fields. But sustainable land management is often labour intensive.

Furthermore, in remote areas with poor infrastructure agricultural products achieve only modest returns, and trading conditions are bad because the farmers there lack pricing information, storage facilities and access to distant markets. For that reason they make hardly any profits and are therefore unable to invest in their land. Typically, there is a vicious circle of low agricultural productivity, poverty and land degradation. As long as projects aimed at promoting sustainable land management fail to take these circumstances into consideration, they have little chance of lasting success.

## **AGORA action plan promotes more sustainable land management**

In Tanzania, the researchers didn't just integrate farmers and local decision-makers and NGOs into their research activities; they cooperated with them to design a process to improve the situation. This transdisciplinary work was headed by the IASS. One of the insights gained was that while most actors know a lot about sustainable land management, the efforts to promote it are not well coordinated and have not reached many villages. This explains the surplus of projects in some areas, a lack of communication between key actors like the district government and NGOs, and the unfair distribution of support across the wider region.

With AGORA's support, these actors therefore founded a stakeholder forum, elected a governing committee and developed an action plan to improve the coordination of activities. The forum is now registered under Tanzanian law and has secured the support of the district government and begun its work. "The process was characterised by open communication, the broad participation of various actors, free expression, constructive debates, a democratic structure, and the continuing commitment of the actors. I'm particularly pleased that we were able to cooperate so well with the local actors," stressed Rosendahl.

Soils

## Tenure Rights to Commons: Guidelines Present Strategies and Examples from the Field



People use commons – forests, land and fishing grounds – for grazing livestock, fishing, growing foodstuffs and fodder, and as a source of firewood. Commons are a source of food and income and an important safety net in times of hardship, especially for marginalised and vulnerable people.

Commons are also essential to people’s culture and identity. However, legitimate tenure rights to commons are often not recognised and protected by national law. And even where such rights are granted legal recognition on paper, they are often not enforced and implemented in practice.

### Guidelines for responsible governance

In 2012 representatives from governments, civil society, the private sector and academia at the Committee on World Food Security of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) agreed on an international, human rights-based standard for the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests – the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (short: Tenure Guidelines/ VGGT).

To support the implementation of these standards and principles, the FAO has already published a number of guides on key aspects of tenure rights to commons. The most recently published guide – “Governing Tenure Rights to Commons” – was developed in cooperation with a broad range of stakeholders under the leadership of a working group of the Global Soil Forum at the IASS. The publication provides detailed strategic guidance and recommends specific practices for

Fisheries are among the world’s most important commons.

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Further information:

- FAO Technical Guide: Governing Tenure Rights to Commons

The text can be downloaded [here](#).

states, communities, civil society organisations, and the private sector to recognise and secure legitimate tenure rights to commons. The guide outlines twelve strategies across three areas of action:

- **the legal recognition and protection of tenure rights to commons;**
- **their effective implementation by states and rights holders alike;**
- **the support of communities when asserting their rights.**

By presenting interlinked strategies complemented by seven case studies from around the world and recommendations for adapting the guidance to national and local contexts, the guide aims to support stakeholders so that responsible governance of tenure rights to commons increasingly becomes the rule rather than the exception. The guide was developed in an extensive process that included a sounding board and six international workshops. This multi-actor process ensured that the guide is informed by lessons learned and strategies honed in the field by numerous individuals, civil society organisations, state officials, scientists and international organisations in their efforts to secure tenure rights to commons.

## SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Selected articles published by IASS researchers in peer-reviewed journals, specialist publications, and technical reports from February to late April 2017:

### Journals

Beier, G., Niehoff, S., Ziems, T., Xue, B. (2017): Sustainability aspects of a digitalized industry – A comparative study from China and Germany. – International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing – Green Technology, 4, pp. 227–234.

■ **Link**

Blasiak, R., Durussel, C., Pittman, J., Sénit, C.-A., Petersson, M., Yagi, N. (2017 online): The role of NGOs in negotiating the use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. – Marine Policy, 81, pp. 1–8.

■ **Link**

Raiser, K., Naims, H., Bruhn, T. (2017 online): Corporatization of the climate? Innovation, intellectual property rights, and patents for climate change mitigation. – Energy Research and Social Science, 27, pp. 1–8.

■ **Link**

Renn, O. (2017): Ein Kompass für die Energiewende: Das Kopernikus-Projekt Energiewende-Navigationssystem (ENavi) ist gestartet. – GAIA – Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society, 26, 1, pp. 68–69.

■ **Link**

Sarkar, C., Sinha, V., Sinha, B., Panday, A. K., Rupakheti, M., Lawrence, M. G. (2017 online): Source apportionment of NMVOCs in the Kathmandu Valley during the SusKat-ABC international field campaign using positive matrix factorization. – Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussion, pp. 1–42.

■ **Link**

Ussher, L., Haas, A., Töpfer, K., Jaeger, C. (2017 online): Keynes and the International Monetary System: Time for a Tabular Standard. – European Journal of the History of Economic Thought.

■ **Link**

Wan, X., Kang, S., Li, Q., Rupakheti, D., Zhang, Q., Guo, J., Chen, P., Tripathi, L., Rupakheti, M., Panday, A. K., Wang, W., Kawamura, K., Gao, S., Wu, G., Cong, Z. (2017 online): Organic molecular tracers in the atmospheric aerosols from Lumbini, Nepal, in the northern Indo-Gangetic Plain: Influence of biomass burning. – Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussion, pp. 1–40.

■ **Link**



- Cremonese, L., Gusev, A. (2016): **The Uncertain Climate Cost of Natural Gas**. IASS Working Paper, December 2016.



- Lode, B., Toussaint, P. (2016): **Clean Air for All by 2030?** IASS Policy Brief, December 2016.

## Specialist publications

FAO, Beckh, C., Gärtner, E., Rauch, T., Bleeser, I., Weigelt, J., Müller, A. (2016): Governing Tenure Rights to Commons: A guide to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, (FAO Governance of Tenure Technical Guides; No. 8), Rome, Potsdam: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), 84 pp.

▪ **Link**

Knappe, H. (2017): Doing Democracy Differently: Political Practices and Transnational Civil Society, Opladen [u.a.]: Budrich UniPress.

▪ **Link**

Kraemer, R. A., Bausch, C. (2017): Koordinierte Weltinnenpolitik: Zusammendenken im atlantischen Raum. – In: Ischinger, W., Messner, D. (Eds.), Deutschlands neue Verantwortung: die Zukunft der deutschen und europäischen Außen-, Entwicklungs- und Sicherheitspolitik, Berlin: Econ, pp. 286–287.

▪ **Link**

Schmidt, F., Nanz, P., Renn, O. (2017): Die Wissenschaft als Wegbereiterin: Deutschlands Rolle bei der Umsetzung der Agenda 2030. – In: Zukunftsfähiges Deutschland – Wann, wenn nicht jetzt?, (Politische Ökologie; 148), München: Oekom Verl., pp. 30–35.

▪ **Link**

von Schneidemesser, E., Kuik, F., Kutzner, R., Schmale, J. (2017): Gefahr für Gesundheit und Klima: Kurzlebige Klimawirksame Schadstoffe, Potsdam: Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), (2. aktual. Aufl.), 38 pp.

▪ **Link**

## Technical reports

Geden, O., Schäfer, S. (2017): Unter Null: Negative Emissionen als neue Herausforderung für die Klimapolitik, VIK Mitteilungen, 1, pp. 22–22, 1 pp.

▪ **Link**

Keil, K. (2015): Arctic governance. – Arctic in Rapid Transition, Priority Sheet, Future Directions of Arctic Sciences.

▪ **Link**

Kraemer, R. A., Popiwa, S. S. M. & N., Fetzek, S., McGlade, K., Schraven, B., Cattaneo, C., Sagar, R. K. & A., Toussaint, P., Khasru, S. M., Vaughan, L. A. & S., Wilkinson, E., Chevallier, R. (2017): Building Global Governance for 'Climate Refugees'. – G20 Insights – Forced Migration.

▪ **Link**

Morris, C., Jungjohann, A. (2016): Großkraftwerke sind von gestern. – Welt-Sichten, 12–2016|1–2017, pp. 37–39.

▪ **Link**

## CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

### Making Sustainable Development Inclusive

The deadline for applications to the Potsdam Summer School ends on 18 May

To make societies sustainable we need to bring together knowledge from stakeholders across the fields of policymaking, science, the private sector, and civil society. Dialogue between diverse groups at all levels of decision-making, from the local to the global, will be critical to the successful implementation of international agreements like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Potsdam Summer School, which will take place from 4 to 13 September 2017, will explore inclusive approaches to governance that foster the exchange of knowledge. In a programme titled “Human Environments in a Changing World”, the Summer School will focus on the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Lectures and discussions throughout this ten-day programme will explore issues around sustainable urban development and efforts to achieve the aims of SDG 11 (“Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”). Participants will learn how to manage and monitor progress towards sustainable economic, social, and environmental development. Experts will offer insights into the challenges of inter- and transdisciplinary dialogue among diverse actors, the integration of different forms of knowledge, and the production of the operative knowledge that is necessary to shape and inform inclusive approaches to governance.

The programme will include lectures, various discussion formats and interactive projects, including practical demonstrations, workshops, and group work. The Summer School brings together talented young researchers and professionals from science and the public and private sectors from around the world to discuss frontier research questions, foster international cooperation, and provide opportunities for networking.

**Please submit your completed applications to attend the 2017 Potsdam Summer School, including any supporting documents, by 18 May 2017.**

Contact:

■ **Angela Borowski**

For further information or to download the application form, see the **Potsdam Summer School website**.

## JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

### Academic positions

The following positions are currently open:

#### **Senior Research Associate (m/f) (2)**

for the research project “Co-Creation and Contemporary Policy Advice”

These positions are initially foreseen for the period ending 31 December 2020. Deadline for applications: 21.05.2017

### Student Assistant (m/f)

The IASS is currently seeking a

#### **Student Assistant**

to provide IT support.

This position will remain open until it is filled.

## APPOINTMENTS

**Dr Tim Butler**, a Project Leader at the IASS, has been appointed visiting professor at Berlin’s Freie Universität. At the Institute for Meteorology in the Department of Earth Sciences he will investigate the connection between air pollution and climate change. Butler’s research interests also extend to the formation and impact of ground-level ozone. He will also teach courses at the university.

■ [To the job advertisement](#)

■ [To the job advertisement](#)

Contact:

■ [Dr. Tim Butler](#)

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### May 2017

#### 4 May 2017

Expert discussion: **China as a New Development Partner for Clean Energy in Africa?**

Organised by: IASS

Venue: Mercator Institute for China Studies, Klosterstraße 64, Berlin  
(By invitation only)

#### 13 May 2017

Explore. Discover. Join in.

**Potsdamer Tag der Wissenschaften 2017**

Organised by: proWissen Potsdam e.V.  
Venue: Wissenschaftspark  
Potsdam-Golm

For further information, please visit:

■ [Link](#)

#### 18 May 2017

Public lecture: **Anthropocene  
Lecture: McKenzie Wark**

Organised by: House of World Cultures, IASS, and Max Planck Institute for the History of Science  
Venue: House of World Cultures, Berlin

For further information, please visit:

■ [Link](#)

#### 22–24 May 2017

Conference: **Global Soil Week 2017**

Organised by: IASS  
Venue: Scandic Hotel, Berlin  
(Registration required)

For further information, please visit:

■ [Link](#)

### June 2017

#### 1–2 June 2017

Workshop: **WRF-CHEM European Users Workshop**

Organised by: IASS

Venue: IASS, Potsdam  
(Registration required)

You can register for the event here:

■ [Link](#)

#### 15–16 June 2017

Workshop: **Energy4all**

Organised by: IASS

Venue: IASS, Potsdam  
(By invitation only)

#### 9 June–20 August 2017

Exhibition, lectures, dialogues and artistic interventions:

**“examples to follow! – sustainable worlds”**

#### Panel discussions:

#### 8–11 June 2017

Opening discussion: Land and resources: discussions of different development models

#### 29 June–2 July 2017

Food sovereignty in times of climate change

Organised by: IASS,  
Heinrich Böll Foundation  
Venue: Parque Cultural, Valparaíso,  
Chile

### 20 June 2017

#### Round table: **Kennzeichnung von mit CO<sub>2</sub>-hergestellten Produkten.**

A dialogue on Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU) technologies

Organised by: IASS

Venue: IASS, Potsdam  
(Registration required)

If you are interested in attending, please contact

**Barbara Olfe-Kräutlein**

### 22 June 2017

#### Workshop: **Psychological Insights on the Role of Time for Futurisation**

Organised by: IASS

Venue: IASS, Potsdam  
(By invitation only)

### July 2017

#### 6 July 2017

Book presentation: “**Risikoparadox**” at the literary festival LIT:potsdam. With: Ortwin Renn, author and IASS Scientific Director, and sociologist and non-fiction author Harald Welzer. The event will be presented by Astrid Frohloff (rbb). Organised by: IASS  
Venue: IASS, Potsdam

#### 18 July 2017

#### Workshop: **Digitalisierung und Mobilität**

Organised by: IASS

Venue: IASS, Potsdam  
(By invitation only)

■ **To the IASS Calendar of Events**

**Join the discussion:** How can digitalisation serve sustainable development in Africa? How do we build bridges between science and politics? And how can we link foreign, development and security policies in the wider Atlantic Region? 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**

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