Wuppertal, 9 Sept. 2016

Dual Book Launch
Hans Günter Brauch, Úrsula Oswald Spring, John Grin, Jürgen Scheffran (Eds.): *Handbook on Sustainability Transitions and Sustainable Peace*

Maja Göpel: *The Great Mindshift: How a New Economic Paradigm and Sustainability Transformations go Hand in Hand*

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Editor, SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace
Editor, two book series on Pioneers in Science & Practice (PSP & PAHSEP)
0. Welcome to the dual book launch

Hans Günter Brauch, Úrsula Oswald Spring, John Grin, Jürgen Scheffran (Eds.): *Handbook on Sustainability Transitions and Sustainable Peace*  
Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace, vol. 10

Maja Göpel: *The Great Mindshift: How a New Economic Paradigm and Sustainability Transformations go Hand in Hand*  
The Anthropocene; Politik – Economics – Society – Science, vol. 2

Speakers: up to 15 minutes each

- Prof. Dr. Uwe Schneidewind, Wuppertal Institut, President
- Dr. Maja Göpel, Wuppertal Institut, Head, Berlin Office
- Prof. Dr. Jürgen Scheffran, Hamburg University, CLISEC
- PD Dr. Hans Günter Brauch, FU Berlin & AFES-PRESS, Editor & moderator of book launch
- Prof. Dr. Derk Loorbach, Erasmus University Rotterdam, DRIFT, Discussant

Discussion from the floor: Questions up to 1 minute each
Contents

1. Introduction: My Triple Function

2. A Context (We are in the Anthropocene), process (sustainability transition) a goal (sustainable peace), and a need (for a transformative science)

3. Context: We are in the Anthropocene: A silent revolutionary change in earth and human history: From a Niche (STRN) to the Mainstream?

4. Clark, Schellnhuber, Crutzen (2003): We need a new Copernican Scientific Revolution towards Sustainable Development

5. In the Anthropocene we need a transformative science: Moving from disciplinary to inter-, transdisciplinary and transformative science and practice

6. Transformative science requires bridge building between disciplines and research programmes

7. Two examples: Towards a political geoecology and peace ecology in the Anthropocene

8. “Politik” (policy, politics, polity) and Science in the Anthropocene

9. Goal & Structure of the Handbook on Sustainability Transition & Sustainable Peace

10. Post retirement transformation: from author to editor as well as developer and promoter of scientific themes
1. Introduction: My Triple Function

1. Book Series Editor of five English language book series:
   – Invitation, Advice,
   – Organizer of the double blind review process

2. Final decisionmaker (in consultation with my Springer colleague) on which themes/books to develop & publish

3. Producer of the book: first formal copyediting between Heidelberg (editorial office) & Chennai (production)

4. Lead editor of five handbooks in Hexagon book series
   – I will briefly present the goals & structure of the handbook
   – and ask Jürgen Scheffran to present the key messages of our handbook (Hexagon X volume).
1.1 Hexagon Series: Volumes I-XIII
1.2. Global Environmental and Human Security

Handbook for the Anthropocene


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2. A Context, Process, Goal, a Need, and an Audience

- **Context:** We are in the Anthropocene! Paul J. Crutzen claimed in 2000 in Cuernavaca and in Capetown Int. Geological Conference accepted a report last week.

- **A Dual Political & Normative Goal:**
  - Political: **Sustainable Development** (Brundtlandt Report 1987)
  - Normative: **Sustainable Peace** (alhimsa, peace with nature, peace as a goal of transition towards sustainability and a transformation requires a Global Mindshift)

- **A Dual Process:**
  - **STRN, IST 2016:** Institutional Context: **Sustainability Transition**
    - Polanyi: **Great Transition** (1944) Göpel: **Great Mindshift** (2016)
  - **Sustainable Peace:** from a negative towards a positive peace
    - **Negative peace:** transition without violent conflict and war: avoiding resource and climate conflicts
    - **Positive peace:** transition towards a global presently utopian context of peace with nature

- **A Dual Audience:**
  - Narrow audience: Purely scientific community
  - Wider audience of Politik, Economics, Society and Science (4 pillars)

- **Means to reach an Audience:**
  - **Scientific Journals:** to scientists only (important for the career)
  - **Scientific Books** with one of the 3 largest scientific publishers
  - **With our Security Handbook (Hexagon vol. III, IV, V):** we reached since Fall of 2012 - August 2016 more than 530,000 chapter downloads
3. **Context: We are in the Anthropocene:**

A silent revolutionary change in earth and human history

- Arrhenius (1896): hypothesis linking burning of hydrocarbons with CO2 accumulation in atmosphere, since 1970s: **scientization** of global & climate change
- **Politicalization** (1988, 1992 (UNFCCC), 1997 (Kyoto P.), 2015 (Paris Agreement))
- Since 2000: **Securitization** of Climate Change

**Six historical times:**

- Cosmic (astronomy, beyond human influence)
- **Geological** (Paul J. Crutzen; from Holocene to the Anthropocene)
- **Technological** (agricultural, industrial) Revolution: geological time change
- Structural (F. Braudel: history of long duration, e.g. international order)
- Conjunctural (F. Braudel: e.g. presidency, business cycle)
- Events (F. Braudel: short time)

**Silent transition from the Holocene to the Anthropocene**

- February 2000 in Cuernavaca: Nobel Laureate Paul J. Crutzen: **We are in the Anthropocene!**, joint article: Stoermer/Crutzen (2000)
- Int. Geological Conference, Capetown (27.8.-4.9.2016), acceptance of report of the AWG [Anthropocene WG]
Majority current opinion on **Anthropocene working group** indicates the following:

- **The Anthropocene concept**, as articulated by Paul Crutzen and Eugene Stoermer in 2000, is **geologically real**. The phenomenon is of sufficient scale to be considered as part of the International Chronostratigraphic Chart, more commonly known as the Geological Time Scale.

- **Majority AWG opinion is for assignation as an Epoch/Series.** This option is preferred over either a lower rank (e.g. Age/Stage, i.e. as a subdivision of the Holocene) or a higher rank such as a Period or Era. In such a step, and in common with all other geological time units, the **Anthropocene would comprise both a ‘pure time’ unit (an Anthropocene Epoch) and an equivalent unit of strata (an Anthropocene Series).**

- **If the Anthropocene is adopted as an Epoch, this would mean that the Holocene has terminated**, but that we remain in the Quaternary Period.

- **Majority AWG opinion is for assignation as an Epoch/Series. This option is preferred over either a lower rank (e.g. Age/Stage, i.e. as a subdivision of the Holocene) or a higher rank such as a Period or Era.** In such a step, and in common with all other geological time units, the **Anthropocene would comprise both a ‘pure time’ unit (an Anthropocene Epoch) and an equivalent unit of strata (an Anthropocene Series).**

- **If the Anthropocene is adopted as an Epoch, this would mean that the Holocene has terminated**, but that we remain in the Quaternary Period. However, substantial and approximately globally synchronous changes to the Earth System most clearly intensified in the ‘Great Acceleration of the mid-20th century. The mid-20th century also coincides with the clearest and most distinctive array of signals imprinted upon recently deposited strata.

- **Hence, the mid-20th century represents the optimal beginning of a potential Anthropocene Epoch (base of the Anthropocene Series).**

- **Changes to the Earth System** that characterize the potential Anthropocene Epoch include **marked acceleration to rates of erosion and sedimentation, large-scale chemical perturbations to the cycles of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and other elements**, the inception of significant change to global climate and sea level, and biotic changes such as unprecedented levels of species invasions across the Earth. Many of these changes are geologically long-lasting, and some are effectively irreversible.

- **These and related processes have left an array of signals in recent strata**, including plastic, aluminium and concrete particles, artificial radionuclides, changes to carbon and nitrogen isotope patterns, fly ash particles, and a variety of fossilizable biological remains. Many of these signals will leave a permanent record in the Earth’s strata.

- **The Anthropocene beginning might conceivably be defined by a Global Standard Stratigraphic Age (GSSA), i.e. a numerical age that can be expressed as a calendar date such as 1945.** Or more, conventionally it could be defined by a Global boundary Stratotype Section and Point (GSSP), which is more colloquially a ‘golden spike’, and is a physical reference point in strata at one carefully selected place. Majority opinion on the AWG is to seek and choose a candidate GSSP, as this is the most familiar and widely accepted method of defining geological time units.

- **The AWG has already begun the process of identification of potential GSSPs, by initial analysis of the general environments in which the best combinations of stratigraphic signals may be found (e.g. undisturbed lake or marine sediments, annually banded coral skeletons, polar snow/ice layers, speleothems etc.).** This will lead to selection of sites for sampling and further analysis, to provide full descriptions of relevant signals in the strata, a process that we hope will lead to the identification of one or more suitable candidate sites for a GSSP. We would hope to complete this process over the next 2-3 years.

- **This would then form the basis for the preparation of a formal proposal, to our immediate parent body, the Subcommission on Quaternary Stratigraphy (SQS), on defining a formal Anthropocene unit.** If the SQS recommends this by supermajority vote, the proposal will go on to its parent body, the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) to be voted on, with any vote in favour still needing to be ratified by the Executive Committee of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

- **If all of these conditions can be fulfilled, then the Anthropocene would become a formal part of the Geological Time Scale.**
3.2 Geological Time: Earth History
3.3 The Holocene (11600 BP-now)

GISP 2, Greenland

Air temperature (Deg C) at the summit of the Greenland ice sheet

Approximate global temperature anomaly (Deg C)

Years before now

Miner warm period

Roman warm period

Medieval warm period

Little Ice Age

Modern warm period

Atmospheric CO₂ (ppm)

Atmospheric CO₂ from EPICA Dome C ice core
3.4 Concentration of CO2 (1958-2015)

Atmospheric CO2 at Mauna Loa Observatory. **Source:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)—Monthly Data for Atmospheric CO2 from 1958 until December 2015
3.5 From the Holocene (12.000 years b.p.) to the Anthropocene (1784 AD or by 1950)

In Geology/geography: **Holocene** era of earth history since end of glacial period (10-12.000 years ago, **Anthropocene**, since industrial revolution: anthropogenic climate change: burning of coal, oil, gas→GHG increase

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Paul Crutzen,
Nobel Laureate for Chemistry (1995)
4. We need a New Copernican Scientific Revolution towards Sustainability


- Natural scientists (Clark/Crutzen/Schellnhuber 2004) have called for a ‘second Copernican revolution in science’ (Kuhn 1962) and development of a new scientific world view and a new sustainability paradigm.

- They called for a new Copernican revolution, a new paradigm for sustainability and a new ‘social contract’ between science and society for planetary stewardship (Clark/Crutzen/Schellnhuber 2004)

- Such a Copernican Revolution requires a fundamental change in the mindset of policymakers and a worldview of scientists and society and a Global Mindshift in the political and economic thinking.

- Combine and broaden two separate debates on Sustainability Transition
  - US debate (Tellus Institute, 1976ff., NRC, 1999)
  - Dutch and European Debate (STRN, IST conferences, Amsterdam, 2009 – today)
5. In the Anthropocene we need a Transformative Science

- In chap. 5, “Transformative Science for Sustainability Transitions”, Schneidewind, Singer-Brodowski, and Augenstein (Germany) reviewed the need for and definition of ‘transformative science’, the methodological challenges of transformative research given the status quo of transdisciplinary science.
- The concept of ‘transformative research’ or ‘science’ has been used since the 2000s for a new approach that cuts across the dominant scientific paradigms.
- US National Science Board (2007) adopted this definition of ‘transformative research’:
  - “[it] involves ideas, discoveries, or tools that radically change our understanding of an important existing scientific or engineering concept or educational practice or leads to the creation of a new paradigm or field of science, engineering, or education. Such research challenges current understanding or provides pathways to new frontiers”.
- The International Social Science Council (ISSC 2012) in its report on Transformative Cornerstones of Social Science Research for Global Change identified 6 cornerstones:
  - 1) historical and contextual complexities; 2) consequences; 3) conditions and visions for change; 4) interpretation and subjective sense-making; 5) responsibilities; and 6) governance and decision-making.
- The policy dimension should be included in the research design, by moving from knowledge creation to action, to policy initiatives, development and implementation.
6. Transformative Science Requires Bridge-building Between Disciplines and Programmes

• Opposing trends:
  – **Overspecilization of science** (know more & more on less, communicated in highly specialized journals with very few readers)
  – **Overspecialized scientific results** can hardly be translated for a wider societal, economic, political and scientific audience
  – **Impacts of climate skepticism on political ideologues** and populists in North America (D. Trump) and in Europe (Le Pen, AFD etc.)

• **Need for scientific bridgebildung & responsibility**
  – Max Weber to Hans Jonas: *Ethics of Responsibility*
  – E.O. Wilson referred to *Consilience (1988)* as an
    • (interlocking of causal explanations across disciplines) in which the “interfaces between disciplines become as important as the disciplines themselves”
    • that would “touch the borders of the social sciences and humanities.”
7. Two examples: Towards a Political Geoecology and Peace Ecology in the Anthropocene

• **Political geoecology for the Anthropocene** (Brauch 2003; Brauch/Dalby/Oswald Spring, 2011):
  – Physical geography: Huggett: **geoecology** (detached from the social sciences): has resulted in a research and degree programme in a few universities
  – Bringing politics in: Moving from ecological geopolitics (Dalby) to political geoecology for the Anthropocene
  – Searching for research/teaching programmes linking natural & social sciences

• **Peace Ecology** (Oswald Spring/Brauch/Tidballs, 2014).
  – Bridgebuilding among two distant programmes in the social sciences (since 1960s Kenneth Boulding) of the
    • Environmental or (sustainability) programmes
    • Peace programmes
7.1 Peace Ecology

• Thus, peace ecology is here being conceived primarily as a ‘political concept’ within an ‘action perspective,’ and not as a scientific concept and research paradigm or programme.

• ‘Peace ecology in the Anthropocene’ refers to the goal of ‘peace’ (in its multiple dimensions as positive, negative, cultural, engendered and sustainable peace) from the perspective of ‘ecology’.

• Ecology has expanded its meaning from the biophysical sciences after World War II, to include the social sciences and humanities.

• Peace ecology in the Anthropocene aims to address human-induced changes in the earth system, and lead them toward peaceful alternatives (Oswald Spring/Brauch/Tidball 2014a).


• These prolegomena need both thorough conceptual theoretical reflections and empirical research in the years to come, from both the peace and the environmental research communities as part of a combined effort across disciplines.
8. Goals of the APESS Book Series

“Politik” (policy, politics, polity)

• This programmatic peer-reviewed scientific book series will address the very long-term & severe transition process, where the cause of the change and its potential violent societal consequences are no longer the ‘other’ nation, ethnic, religious or political group,

• but ‘we’: “we are the threat”, only we as part of humankind can offer a remedy by containing causes and addressing, facing and coping with the consequences.

• Handbook reviews and analyse selective societal consequences of fundamental change in earth history and political, economic, societal and scientific discourses and policy-oriented societal debates on
  – i) achieving the goal of ‘sustainable development’,
  – ii) creating processes of ‘sustainability transition’,
  – iii) the need for ‘a new contract for sustainability’,
  – iv) the need for a paradigmatic change in worldview (scientific revolution) towards sustainability
  – v) the need for a ‘sustainability revolution’.

• The key actors (pillars) for bringing about such a change are:
  – 1) Politik in its three distinct meanings of
    • ‘politics’ (process),
    • ‘policy’ (field, area) and
    • ‘polity’ (legal and institutional framework);
  – 2) Economics (as the field, actor and process),
  – 3) Society (as the innovative groups and processes), and
  – 4) Science as the source of technical innovation & societal and philosophical reflection.
9. Goal & Structure of the Handbook on Sustainability Transition & Sustainable Peace

• Build on success of security handbook with 3 vol. 270 chap., in 4 years about 530,000 chapter downloads

• Modern technology: digital printing
  – Publication on demand
  – Digital printing allows coloured illustrations in printed books.

• 2 tools for rapid and wide global scientific distribution:
  – Ebook chapters may be downloaded free of charge by faculty & students in universities in more than 4000 universities globally that subscribe to the relevant Springer Nature book package (Handbook)
  – Printed versions of the Ebook: Mycopy for 25 $/€ in these universities
  – Open access books (Maja Göpel)
  – Bookmetric data are updated monthly and are publicly accessible
  – Free access in selective African countries after a year: e.g. on a book on Burkina Faso, Ivery Goast and Ghana: in these three countries.
9.1 Dual focus: from threat multiplier to threat minimizer
9.2 Two Handbooks (2012, 2016)
9.3 Goal of the Handbook

- Oswald Spring and Brauch (2011) argued that in the Anthropocene humankind faces two alternative visions and policy strategies:
  - *Business-as-usual (BAU) in a Hobbesian world*. Here economic and strategic interests and actions dominate and may lead to a major crisis for humankind, inter-state relations and nature.
  - The need for a *transformation* in cultural, environmental, economic and political relations.

- Scheffran, Brzoska, Brauch et al. (2012) examined possible consequences of the *first* alternative and showed, by addressing climate change as a ‘threat multiplier’, that in the case of *no action* it might lead to “dangerous climate change” (UNFCCC 1992).

- This volume deals ‘sustainability transition’ that may serve as a sustainable alternative and avoid the negative consequences of climate change for human, national and international security.

- Both visions address different coping strategies for this century for *global environmental change (GEC)* and climate change:
  - In the first vision, *cornucopian perspectives or business-as-usual* suggest technical fixes and defence of economic, strategic & national interests, with the adaptation and mitigation strategies that are affordable for industrialized countries.
  - In the alternative vision of a comprehensive transformation of the global economy, *Politik*, society and culture, a *sustainable perspective* requires effective new strategies and policies.
  - Their goal should be decarbonization, dematerialization, reduction of the water and environmental footprint, and global cooperation and solidarity. These would contribute to a sustainable peace with more global equity and social justice.

- The consequences of both scientific visions and policy perspectives are:
  - The *first vision*—with minimal reactive adaptation and mitigation strategies—would increase the probability of dangerous global changes in the environment, water, food and climate, and there would be linear and chaotic changes in the earth system.
  - The *sustainability perspective requires* a change in *culture* (thinking on the human–nature interface), *world views* (thinking on systems of rule, e.g. democracy vs autocracy, on domestic priorities and policies, and on inter-state relations in the world), *mindsets* (the strategic perspectives of policymakers), and new forms of national and global sustainable *governance*.
9.4 PEISOR Model: Linking Effects & Impacts of GEC with Societal Outcomes & Responses
9.5 Two alternative strategies

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<td>Population growth, biodiversity loss, Food, soil, water</td>
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<td>Production, Consumption, Transportation, Trade, Housing, Lack of urban, rural, environmental planning</td>
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<td>Stimuli for sustainable development, population stabilization, waste reduction, Sustainable production, consumption, transportation, ecological recovery, landscape planning, zero energy housing</td>
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(Strategies, policies, measures of decarbonization, dematerialization)
9.6 Two visions on sustainability transitions

Tellus Institute, since 1976 (Paul Raskin): *Great Transition Initiative* (GTI) coordinates a global network ... [and] spreads the message that a future of enriched lives, global solidarity, and a healthy planet is possible if the citizens of the world join in a vast cultural and political mobilization for change. ... It builds on the ground-breaking work of the international *Global Scenario Group*.

Dutch *Knowledge Network on Systems Innovation and Transition* (KSI) combined “three perspectives on transitions to a sustainable society: complexity theory, innovation theory, and governance theory”.

9.7 Structure of the Handbook

Handbook on Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace examines in 10 parts:

1. moving towards sustainability transition;
2. aiming for sustainable peace;
3. meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century: demographic imbalances, temperature rise and the climate–conflict nexus;
4. initiating research on global environmental change, the limits to growth, and the decoupling of growth and resource needs;
5. developing theoretical approaches to sustainability and transitions;
6. analysing national debates about sustainability in North America;
7. preparing transitions towards a sustainable economy and society, production and consumption and urbanization;
8. examining sustainability transitions in the water, food and health sectors from Latin American and European perspectives;
9. preparing sustainability transitions in the energy sector; and
10. relying on international, regional and national governance for strategies and policies leading towards sustainability transition.

60 authors from 18 countries in 5 continents (40% women)
10. Post Retirement Transformation: From Author to Editor and Promoter of Scientific Themes

• My own role: Political Scientist with PhD and habilitation who taught as a PD at FU Berlin in English under the exploitative conditions as a part of the scientific elite is treated in Germany

• Edited two books on Climate and Energy Politik with Springer in 1996 and 1997 in German, only publisher that was offering a contract

• Since 2003: Hexagon Series (today 13 vol.): success story; vol. IV: Facing with Global Environmental Change: more than 200,000 chapter downloads in 4 years.

• Since 2012 (early retirement): Springer Briefs (up to 55,000 words)
  – ESDP: Peer reviewed
  – PSP: Anthologies

• Since 2016: 2 new bigger Series (more than 55,000 words)
  – APESS: (extended ESDP)
  – PAHSEP: (extended PSP)
10.1 Thematic Agenda-Setting

• After the publication success of my books I accepted the invitations of Springer prior (2002) after my retirement (2012) as a political scientist to edit 5 English language book series:

• Three peer-reviewed book series:
  – Hexagon Book Series: big size, hardcover, handbooks
  – Springer Briefs on ESDP: softcover up to 130 pages (55.000 words)

• The anthologies honoring the lifelong achievements of eminent scientists and practitioners above 70
  – Springer Briefs on PSP: softcover up to 130 pages (55.000 words)
  – Pioneers in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Practice (PAHSEP): hardcover above to 130 pages (55.000 words)
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• **PAHSEP**: <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/PAHSEP.htm>
Thank you for your attention and patience.


Contact: <brauch@onlinehome.de>