Educating leadership for sustainable environments

Conceptual Basis of the International M.Sc.-Programme ,Environmental Governance' at the University of Freiburg

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Introduction

- Literal 'governance-hype' in recent years (Jann 2005)
- 'Environmental Governance'-hype at the University of Freiburg: high interest of students, media, international organisations
- Blurring functional, structural and / or territorial boundaries as main reasons for the career of the term 'governance' in environmental policy?



Challenges of Environmental Governance

- Uncertain facts: complexity; pervasiveness; multiple causations; mutual interdependencies;
- Provisional facts: dynamic change; non-linear treshold effects; catastrophic, irreversible and discontinuous features
- 'Wicked' environmental problems
 - No accepted definition of the problem
 - One problem is interrelated with others
 - Precarious solutions: no right or wrong, only more or less adequate



Sound of clashing certainties



Implications

- Growing awareness of
 - social constructivist perspectives in general
 - 'skills of governance' are seen as necessary for the management of problems due to the limitations of natural sciences to provide 'proof'
- Alternative perspective on environm. knowledge:
 - environmental knowledge is created anew in argumentation processes;
 - sharp distinction between scientific and ordinary knowledge is disappearing
 - communicative action itself informatizes



Requirements for education programme

- Sound knowledge about global environmental and societal changes
- Ability to reflect on societal decision-making processes from different theoretical perspectives
- Skills to design decision-making processes effectively (reconciliation the manifold chorus of stakeholders' interpretations of sustainability)





Ability for reflection

- Realisation of pluralism of science (as exemplified by controversy about Lomborg's book)
- Understanding of comparative shortcomings: Intensive discussions and comparative reflections on several disciplinary approaches
- Promote self-reflection and ability for reasoned argumentation
- Teaching 'not know-how, but know-why' (students themselves draw conclusions)

Procedural and persuasive rationality

- Necessity to 'cope with clashing certainties'
- Procedural rationality in complex negotiations: agreement on the 'rules of the game'
- Persuasive rationality in complex negotiations: communicative attachment to mutual shared beliefs of 'right behaviour'
- Preparation of students for deliberative role:
 - Ability to develop capacities / institutions for selfgoverning
 - Argumentative skills in public discourse
 - Skills of moderation, mediation, deliberation

M.Sc. Environmenta Governance

Context-sensitivity

Three integrated case-studies (each three weeks)

- Selection based upon strategic considerations:
 - thematically: globally most environmental problems
 - scales: from local to international level, from cells to ecosystems
 - geographically: different regions and continents

Integrated modules, international experienced tutors

 Assorted background of students (geographical origins, several disciplines, significant work experiences)

Shape. Complex. Futures.

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