



ISEE



International Society for Ecological Economics

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The International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) is a not-for-profit, member-governed, organization dedicated to advancing the understanding of the relationships among ecological, social, and economic systems for the mutual well-being of nature and people.

The Society publishes a research journal, 'Ecological Economics', books, and other materials; holds and sponsors scientific meetings; develops educational materials:

Newsletter July 2006

Message from the ISEE President

Joan Martinez-Alier

Six months after becoming president of ISEE, there are two issues I want to emphasize.

First, the question of membership. Through our secretary Marsha Kopan (who sits in a small town in Wisconsin, and works through email), we have established an updated list of members who have renewed their membership for 2006. This list will soon reach one thousand. Look at www.ecoeco.org, or write to secretariat@ecoeco.org, on how to renew your membership for 2006 if you have not done so already.



Members of ISEE are at the same time members of their own regional society where one exists. In practice, we have not yet achieved this because there are members of some regional societies (particularly in India, Brazil) who are therefore also members of ISEE but who are not in the registry of members that the ISEE Secretariat (Marsha Kopan) keeps. In the meeting of the Board and of presidents of the Regional Societies in Delhi in 2006 we shall move forward in the direction of having central registration of members. The process of registration through the ecoeco.org webpage makes things easier also for the regional societies. The question of the share of dues that remains with ISEE and goes to the regional societies will also be discussed. You will be glad to hear that ISEE is in good financial health. The financial accounts will be made public in the Newsletter after the meeting in Delhi in December 06. A proposal will be tabled so that

multiple year membership is allowed. If approved, you would be able to pay for three (or five?) years membership. Another proposal will be tabled to the effect that everybody (including doctoral students) pay something if they are members, one main reason being that this gives a clear signal of who has stopped being a member after a while. Some questions are being asked on the benefits of membership, particularly when electronic access to the journal *Ecological Economics* is now so easy through university libraries. However, is membership in ISEE to be seen with the mentality of a consumer buying a commodity, or with the mentality of a citizen supporting a cause?

The second issue to be emphasized is ISEE2006, in Delhi, from the 15 to 18 December, our Ninth Biennial Conference. There are a few weeks left to send abstracts of papers. The webpage is www.isee2006.com. Members of ISEE and regional societies pay reduced registration fees at conferences.



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Ecological Economics:

Since the late 1980s, when ISEE was founded, ecological economists have insisted on the risks and uncertainties of climate change, the consequences of peak-oil, the loss of biodiversity, the values of the services provided freely by Nature to humankind, the growth of social conflicts on resource extraction and on pollution. Such themes are by now part of the general education of social and political actors, in some countries more than in other countries. We know that the economic growth of China and India is changing the world. Some consequences are clearly good for poor people, and probably for the environment (less pressure on forests from the search for fuelwood). On the other hand, in India, economic growth of 9% in GDP is accompanied by growth of 20% in the car industry. Carbon dioxide emissions will increase in the world, because of such economic growth, whether the Kyoto commitments are complied with or not. Some sections of the conference will be devoted to the analysis of the statistics of Societal Metabolism in India and elsewhere. Even when the services sector gains weight in the economy (outsourced informatics, for instance), the money obtained in the services sector goes to buy goods intensive in energy and materials. The conference in Delhi is a good opportunity to combine the concerns of ecological economists with the unique experience of India as an ancient country and as a booming economy. We shall organize an intercontinental meeting of young researchers, from which common research projects might arise. Therefore, the conference is a special occasion for the growth of an international ecological economics relevant worldwide. See you in Delhi in December 06!

Joan Martinez-Alier
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Future, past and current Presidents of ISEE - from left to right Peter May, Richard Norgaard and Joan Martinez-Alier, in Olinda some years ago

ISEE 2006

The Ninth Biennial Conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics
"Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being"
December 15-19 2006
India Habitat Centre, Lodi Estate, New Delhi, India
www.isee2006.com

Pushpam Kumar, Chair, Local Organising Committee

The International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) and the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) is organizing the Ninth Biennial Conference at the India Habitat Center, New Delhi on 15-18 December 2006. The conference will provide a much needed platform to ecologists, economists, geographers, physicists, agronomists, ethno-ecologists and other natural and social scientists to explore and provide solutions to some of the most severe ecological and related development issues humanity is facing today.

The theme of the conference is "*Ecological Sustainability and Human Well Being*" and there are various sub themes:

1. Modeling, Valuation & Evaluation of Ecosystems.
2. Trade and Environment.
3. Institutions and Governance.
4. Physical and Ecological Accounting.
5. Ecosystems and Well-Being.
6. Talking Across Disciplines.
7. Environments, Poverty and Development.
8. International Agreements and Issues.
9. Energy and Industries.
10. Extreme Events: Managing Ecological Hazards.
11. Theoretical and Method Development.

The involvement of a large number of South Asian organizations such as The South Asian Network for Development & Environmental Economics (SANDEE), International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Institute of Economic

Growth (IEG), Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Integrated Research & Action for Development (IRADe), Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Planning Commission, Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND), and the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, emphasize the robustness and diversity of ecological economics. The inherent ability of the discipline to engage decision makers is evident from the various types of development and conservation agencies that have been involved in the organization of the conference. The Ninth Biennial conference will also highlight the need to understand specific ecological issues faced by the South Asian nations, which in recent years have become major players in the world economy.

The conference is also an occasion for young researchers in ecological economics from South Asia to meet colleagues from other parts of the world. There will be a separate meeting for young researchers to exchange the views on problems and priorities of relevant research themes, and so strengthen and foster new collaboration. Overall, about 800 scholars, researchers and students from all over the world are expected to participate in the Ninth Biennial conference.

The conference will have technical sessions, round tables, and invited plenary and general plenary sessions on topics around the main theme. The Invited Plenary Sessions will be addressed by:

Helmut Haberl - Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Austrian Universities
Simon Levin - Princeton University
Sunita Narain - Centre for Science & Environment
John McNeill - Georgetown University
Amartya Sen - Harvard University
Arild Vatn - Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Considering the spatial and thematic priorities, three plenary round tables will be organized during the conference. They are:

1. Nicolas Georgescu Rogen and Ecological Economics

2. Hazard Reduction and the 2004 Asian Tsunami
3. Philosophical Roots of Ecological Economics: Gandhi and Beyond

Besides the scheduled parallel / technical sessions for which the abstracts have started pouring in at a rapid rate (July 31, 2006 is the deadline), the following proposed symposia will also be organized:

1. Measuring Genuine Progress in ASEAN Countries
2. Reasons for a Global Moratorium on GMOs - Ariel Salleh
3. Open Round Table for CDM: Private Sector Benefits, Equity and Poverty Alleviation
4. Materials, Products and Waste Global flows and Local Environments – Impacts on Developing Countries
5. Ecology, Economy and Sustainability of Forest Resources
6. Marketing for Ecosystem Services
7. Economic Growths and Environmental Conservation – Conflict or Concord?
8. Eco Restoration
9. Green Accounting for Indian States & Union Territories Project
10. Managing Natural Resources for Growth and Poverty Reduction in South Asia
11. Environmental Quality and Health – Assessing Incentives, Costs and Benefits
12. Common Property Resources
13. Ecological Economics, Transdisciplinarity and Indigenous Cultures
14. Ecological Economics Work and Cooperation in the BRICS Countries - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
15. Ecosystem Approaches to Human Health
16. Compensation and Rewards for Ecosystem Services
17. Green Accounting for Indian States & Union Territories Project.
18. Urban Segmentation and Problems of Micro Environment
19. Ecodynamics: Thermodynamic and Evolutionary Approaches
20. Long Term Socio- Ecological Research (LTSER): Developments within Alter Net –“a long-term

biodiversity, ecosystem and awareness research network’

21. Leadership, Sustainability and Ethics

The Agencies sponsoring the conference are:

1. Planning Commission – Government of India
2. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) – Government of India
3. Department of Biotechnology – Government of India
4. British High Commission
5. International Development Research Center (IDRC)
7. Embassy of Sweden (SIDA)
8. German Development Cooperation (GTZ)

The ecological economics fraternity from all over the world will make the conference an intellectually stimulating and engaging event, and one not to be missed!

Key dates for ISEE 2006:

Submission of abstracts: **31 July 2006**

Notice of acceptance: **31 August 2006**

Submission of full papers: **31 October 2006**

USSEE Policy Briefs

The United States Society for Ecological Economics (USSEE) commissions and posts “Policy Briefs” from leading scholars on specific topics in ecological economics. These documents provide concise overviews concerning the problem, solutions, and policy implications of important issues in environmental policy. Readers may consider these Briefs as starting points and review articles in Ecological Economics, other journals, magazine, and books for more detailed discussion of each specific topic.

Global Climate Change

Stephen Schneider, 2003

Climate change jumped onto the global radar screen as a serious environmental and political issue in 1995, when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) first announced, in its Second Assessment Report, or SAR (which was released in final form in 1996), that human activities were indeed having a “discernible” impact on the Earth’s climate. In its latest report, the Third Assessment Report (TAR - 2001), the IPCC estimated that by 2100, the planet would warm by between 1.4 and 5.8°C up from the range of 1.0 to 3.5°C that had been estimated in the SAR. While warming at the low end of this range, of say 1.0 °C, would likely be relatively mild, it would still be significant for some “unique and valuable systems.” And warming of 6°C would have widespread catastrophic consequences, as a temperature change of 5 to 7°C on a globally averaged basis is about the difference between an ice age and an inter-glacial period.

Despite the multitude of unknowns regarding the effects of climate change, the IPCC has listed the following as likely: more frequent heat waves (and less frequent cold spells); more intense storms (hurricanes, tropical cyclones, etc.) and a surge in weather-related damage; increased intensity of floods and droughts; warmer surface temperatures, especially at higher latitudes; more rapid spread of disease; loss of farming productivity and/or movement of farming to other regions, most at higher latitudes; rising sea levels, which could inundate coastal areas and small island nations; and species extinction and loss of biodiversity. This last effect is particularly alarming, as natural systems, which provide valuable ecosystem services, as well as aesthetic amenities, are thought to be less resilient to climate change than social systems. (However, social systems are highly differentiated in their vulnerability levels, with the poorest groups typically the most at risk, yet the least responsible for causing climate change.) Scientists have already detected that the 0.6°C of warming that has occurred

on Earth since the mid-1800s is having a discernible impact on various ecosystems and that they are moving poleward, up mountain slopes, or both to “escape” climate change. In addition to the changes in ranges, they found evidence of variations in phenology (timing), abundances, morphology and physiology, community composition, biotic interactions, and behaviour. If climate change continues at the current rate, plant and animal habitats will likely become fragmented, and migration to safer territory, if any exists, will entail crossing freeways, agricultural zones, industrial parks, military bases, and/or cities. This presents synergistic threats for many species, in which both remaining in fragmented habitats and travelling through dangerous areas, perhaps to non-available habitats, could increase the likelihood of extinction, a serious irreversibility.

When faced with a problem with such deep uncertainty but the potential for extremely damaging, costly, and even catastrophic consequences, we must think of it in terms of a risk management policy debate, in which dispelling the myths touted by special interest groups (and further distorted by the media) and ensuring that scientists and policymakers interact are key.

Scientists are responsible for defining the elements of risk, which is classically characterized as probability x consequence. The potential consequences of climate change have been well-outlined in recent years, as is evident in the IPCC’s Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (2000), which presents a range of storylines and estimates the emissions that would likely result. At one end of the spectrum of these storylines is A1FI, which represents a fossil fuel-intensive world that follows business-as-usual practices and results in a threefold increase in CO₂ concentrations by 2100. At the other end is B1, which is an egalitarian world that transitions to a service and information economy, reduces its energy-intensity, uses clean technologies, and causes a much less drastic increase in CO₂ concentrations (although they still nearly double by 2100, but at least are stabilized by then).

While these storylines describing consequences are useful in and of themselves, the SRES authors did not offer any guidance as to which storylines were more or

less likely to occur, essentially labelling them as “equally sound.” This makes it difficult for policymakers to use them as a tool for deciding on policy strategies. Policymakers need more complete risk assessments, including estimates of both probabilities and consequences, in order to make value judgments about what is “dangerous,” what risks they’re willing to face, and what risks must be avoided if at all possible. It is therefore imperative that scientists confront the deep uncertainty on climate change and produce probabilities to accompany their estimates of consequences already assessed. This can be done, as Schneider and Moss suggested in a 2000 guidance paper, through the use of consistently-defined confidence bands. When scientists describe their results, Schneider and Moss argue that they should assign one of five confidence ratings, ranging from “very low confidence” to “very high confidence.” When lack of direct observations (since there cannot be, even in principle, any frequency data on the temperatures of 2100 before the fact!) prevents probabilities from being calculated using standard “frequentist” statistical techniques based on objective data, Schneider and Moss suggest that authors assign subjective probabilities to important conclusions by taking into account their knowledge of the models and data behind them. Although confidence levels for future events are necessarily subjective, they can be updated as more data about a system—its performance against known variations, its consistency with known constraining laws, and/or the quality of its various sub-systems—become available. This process is known as “Bayesian updating” and is common in decision-analytic efforts in fields as diverse as medicine, security planning, investment banking, and environmental assessment.

However, policymakers should not see subjectivity as reason to stall on implementing global warming policies. Uncertainty in the climate change debate should by no means translate into inaction! As stated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in its 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, “When there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full

scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such [policy] measures.” In the value system of the author, the odds of crossing irreversible thresholds and triggering major catastrophic outcomes are in the first decimal place. This favours the consideration of strong abatement rules now; the question policymakers should be asking is not simply whether something should be done, but what, how much, when, and who pays, now and over time. This hedging strategy may be the only way to prevent serious future damage to the Earth and its valuable resources, including its biodiversity. As shown below, our actions on CO₂ emissions today will have implications far into the future.

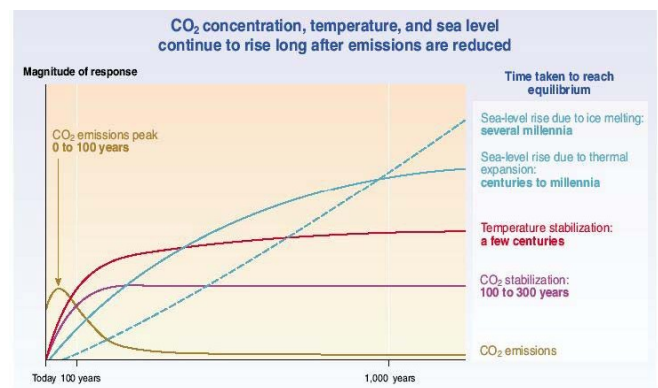


Figure SPM-5: After CO₂ emissions are reduced and atmospheric concentrations stabilize, surface air temperature continues to rise slowly for a century or more. Thermal expansion of the ocean continues long after CO₂ emissions have been reduced, and melting of ice sheets continues to contribute to sea-level rise for many centuries. This figure is a generic illustration for stabilization at any level between 450 and 1,300 ppm, and therefore has no units on the response axis. Responses to stabilization trajectories in this range show broadly similar time courses, but the impacts become progressively larger at higher concentrations of CO₂.

References

Climate Change 2001a: The Scientific Basis, Summary for Policy Makers - Contribution of Working Group I to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [J.T. Houghton, Y. Ding, D.J. Griggs, M. Noguer, P.J. van der Linden, X. Dai, K. Maskell, C.A. Johnson (eds.)], Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 881 pp.

Climate Change 2001b: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability - Contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Third Assessment Report, [J.J. McCarthy, O.F. Canziani, N.A. Leary, D.J. Dokken, K.S. White (eds.)], Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1032 pp.

Climate Change 2001c: Mitigation - Contribution of Working Group III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [B. Metz, O. Davidson, R. Swart, J. Pan (eds.)], Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 752 pp.

Moss, R.H. and Schneider, S.H., 2000: "Uncertainties in the IPCC TAR: Recommendations to Lead Authors for More Consistent Assessment and Reporting," in Pachauri R., T. Taniguchi, and K. Tanaka (eds.), Guidance Papers on the Cross Cutting Issues of the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland: World Meteorological Organization, 33-51.

Root, T.L., J.T. Price, K.R. Hall, S.H. Schneider, C. Rosenzweig, and J. A. Pounds, 2003: "Fingerprints' of Global Warming on Animals and Plants," Nature, 421:57-60.

For further information on Global Climate Change and Stephen Schneider's work, please visit:

<http://stephenschneider.stanford.edu/Climate/ClimatEframeset.html>

For other Policy Briefs in the Series, visit the USSEE website at: <http://www.ussee.org>

ISEE Membership News

Marsha Kopan

It has been a whirlwind year since I came on board with the ISEE. I have learned many things and have enjoyed communicating with many of you via email and even on the phone!

Renewals for 2007 will start late this year and I thank all of you who struggled or are still struggling with the process for 2006. The ISEE's membership renewal process was established over the course of only a few months and I have learned that it is not very intuitive. In that end, my IT consultant has been diligently working on a new process which will be beta tested in a few weeks. I look forward to announcing the new system so that the 2007 renewal process will be easier for everyone.

As always, you may communicate with me on any issue via email at secretariat@ecoeco.org or by phone at +1(414) 453-0030. There are two fax lines. One is for international faxing – it is +1(973)273-2178 and the other is for those of you who are in the U.S. – it is (877)230-5110. These phone lines also serve as voicemail for my office. If you are using an older fax machine, you may have to click on the "send" button after the fax line connects.

Yes, I am in a small town in the Midwest. Specifically, I am in West Allis, Wisconsin which is a suburb of Milwaukee. You will find me on the map on the Western side of Lake Michigan (one of US's Great Lakes). For the most part, I have lived in Wisconsin all of my life and will be celebrating my baby boomer birthday, like President Bush, this November.

I will be traveling to Delhi in December and hope to put faces to the names I've met over the past year. I look forward to the Conference and meeting many of you.

ISEE Website

Joanne Chamberlain

An environmental news section for the website (http://www.ecoeco.org/news/env_news.htm) has been planned for some time, so two recent press releases of significance to ecological economics (see below), gave the impetus to start developing a web page that could provide links to current news of interest to ecological economists. The site is under development, but there are currently two sections: environmental newsletters/news websites; and press releases.

Currently there are links to [Green Week Daily](#), a publication of the Communication Unit of the Environment DG of the European Commission, and two press releases - Stockholm University receives 22 million Euros for a [new world-class transdisciplinary environmental research institute](#), and the opening address from the new head of the UNEP "[Time to Make Environment and Economics Team Players](#)". More will be added to the page in due course, but if

you have any suggestions for this section of the website, we would like to hear from you.

The website is there to serve the ISEE membership, so if there is something you would like to see, or you think can be improved, we will always be grateful. For suggestions, simply send an email via the suggestions link on the home page, or to jochamber1@aol.com.

Regional Societies News

ECOECO News

Peter May

ECOECO held its biennial meeting in Brasília in November 2005, with a strong emphasis on the role of the finance sector and public policy in sustainable national development. The society also re-elected Ademar Romeiro and Amelia Rodrigues as President and Vice-President, and elected other directors and officers for each of the major Brazilian subregions (south, southeast, northeast, central-west and the Amazon). Two special journal issues will be published based on selected papers presented at the meeting, in the journals "Megadiversidade" (published by Conservation International) and the "Revista Ibero-Americano de Economia Ecologica".

During the 8th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ECOECO in collaboration with the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC) and other Brazilian and international scientific societies took part in a 3-day symposium on "Biodiversity: The Megascience in Focus". ECOECO was specifically responsible for organising and presenting two panels on "Sustainability", suggesting incentives toward conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including payments for ecosystem services and promotion of mechanisms to protect remaining tropical forests as a means to assure synergy between climate mitigation and reduction in biodiversity loss.

Proceedings were summarised and submitted as an official document to the CBD Secretariat, available on the ISEE website on the regional societies news page at http://www.ecoeco.org/region/reg_soc.htm

Current, past and future ECOECO Presidents Ademar Romeiro, Peter May, Luciana Togeiro, Mauricio Amazonas and Clovis Cavalcanti formed a panel at the May 2006 meeting of Brazil's Association of Graduate Programs in Environment and Society (ANPPAS), marking the beginning of what we hope will be a fruitful partnership. The panel attracted a lively gathering of over 50 participants to discuss the role of ecological economics in the social sciences.

Jobs

Forest Management Analyst

Washington State Dept of Natural Resources, USA

Deadline: until filled

[Description of position](#)

Position in Environmental Economics

Galen University, Belize

Deadline: until filled

www.galen.edu.bz

Two Appointments in Environmental Policy

University of Maryland, USA

Deadline: 15 October, 2006

www.publicpolicy.umd.edu

Postdoctoral Fellow, Economics

Lincoln University, New Zealand

Deadline: 18 July, 2006

[Description of position](#)

Post-doctoral Fellow / Research Associate Economics

University of Calgary, Canada

Deadline: 15 July, 2006

[Description of position](#)

Ontario Research Chair in Environmental Policy & Renewable Energy

University of Waterloo, Canada

Deadline: until filled

[Description of position](#)

Forthcoming Events

Fellowships

David C. Lincoln Fellowships in Land Value Taxation

The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy invites applications for David C. Lincoln Fellowships, a program to develop academic and professional interest in land value taxation through support for major research projects. The Fellowship program honours David C. Lincoln, chairman of the Lincoln Foundation and founding chairman of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

Projects may address either the basic theory of land value taxation or its application to specific issues, domestic or international. The program emphasizes specific investigations, case studies, and theoretical work rather than general discussions of land valuation taxation principles. Research may deal with land value taxation from the perspective of economic analysis, legal theory and practice, political science, administrative feasibility, valuation techniques, or other approaches that contribute to a better understanding of the potential role of land value taxation in contemporary fiscal systems.

The Institute particularly invites proposals from researchers whose work has not previously addressed these issues. Research funding for each approved project will be between \$20,000 and \$40,000 per year. Grants are awarded for one year. A successful applicant may apply for renewed funding up to two

more times, to support projects up to three years in length. However, each year's funding decision is independent and requires a new application. Decisions on the renewal of funding for multi-year projects will be made annually after an evaluation of interim research results.

As part of the Fellowship, each recipient will present a seminar at the Lincoln Institute and attend a symposium with other current Fellows.

Application Guidelines

Fellowship applications must include:

- A. Cover Page** The cover page must include the title of the project, an abstract not to exceed 100 words, and the name and complete address of applicant(s), including phone number and email address.
- B. Project Summary (do not exceed one page).** The project summary should include a statement of objectives, methods to be employed, and the significance of the project.
- C. Project Description (do not exceed ten pages).** Define the primary objective of the research, proposed methods and data to be used, the primary audience, and the mechanism or means of disseminating the research findings. Proposals that specifically combine investigative research with an educational program should describe the elements of the entire project, including research methods, audiences, and the educational delivery mechanism. If necessary, a short appendix may be included to support the proposal (**not to exceed ten additional pages**).
- D. Workplan** Define the specific tasks or activities required to accomplish the project. Organize the project tasks into major phases or components and establish milestones or interim goals to mark the completion of each phase. Define the duration and costs of each phase or component.
- E. Dissemination Mechanism** List the dissemination mechanism(s) of the project. Possible research mechanisms include a course curriculum, case study, workshop, conference, working paper, book manuscript, book chapter or journal article.

Possible education and training program mechanisms include a course, conference or workshop.

- F. Potential Impacts** Indicate any immediate and longer-term impacts the project may have, including the audiences and professional or scholarly fields that may be affected directly by your project.
- G. Budget** Itemize all major expenses, such as the time and salary for the principal investigator(s) and research assistant(s), travel expenses, and other project-related expenses.
- H. Curriculum Vitae (do not exceed five pages).**
- I. Current Lincoln Projects** List all projects for which you are currently receiving or are being considered for funding from the Lincoln Institute.

Email Applications Only

The application must be written in English, using *Microsoft Word* software. Format the application for printing on 8.5 x 11-inch (letter-size) paper, with one-inch margins all around. The application may be single- or double-spaced, but each section must not exceed the maximum number of pages, as described under *Application Guidelines*. Use page breaks for each separate section.

Email the entire application as a single-document attachment to fellowships@lincolninst.edu and put your last name followed by your first name in the subject line (e.g.: Doe, Jane F.).

Deadline for receipt of email applications: August 15, 2006.

Fellowship awards will be announced by October 1, 2006.

Training Courses

ALTER-Net Training Course “An Introduction to Ecological-Economic Modelling for Designing and Evaluating Biodiversity Conservation Policies and Strategies”

18-23 September 2006, Bad Schandau (Nationalpark Sächsische Schweiz, Germany)

Ecological-economic modelling is a helpful way of combining social and natural science knowledge to achieve better results for biodiversity conservation policies. The importance of this methodology is being documented by an increasing number of research articles in leading economic as well as ecological journals.

The course addresses young scientists (PhD students and young post-docs) from ecology, economics or modelling. It offers an introduction into the main ecological and economic concepts of conservation as well as ecological-economic modelling. Emphasis is placed on both lectures and active teamwork on given manageable projects.

For more information visit:

<http://www.ufz.de/index.php?de=3488>

Forthcoming Conferences

2006

July 23-29, 2006

RC24 at the ISA World Congress
Durban, South Africa

Organised by: Research Committee on Society and Environment

<http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/congress2006/>

August 19-22, 2006

International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology

Houston, USA

Organised by: American Academy of Sciences

<http://www.AASci.org/conference/env/2006/index.html>

August 29-30, 2006

Economic Analysis of Ecology & Biodiversity
Cambridge, UK

Organised by: BIOdiversity & Economics for
CONservation - BIOECON

http://www.bioecon.ucl.ac.uk/04_8_ann-conf.html

November 29 – 1 December, 2006

Permit Trading in Different Applications
Lutherstadt Wittenberg, Germany

Organised by the University Halle-Wittenberg

<http://www.wiwi.uni-halle.de/lui/bwl/umwelt/>

December 15-18, 2006

Ninth Biennial Conference of ISEE
Delhi, India

Organised by: ISEE and INSEE

<http://www.isee2006.com>

2007

February 26-27, 2007

The Frontiers of Environmental Economics
Washington D.C., USA

Organised by: Resources for the Future

www.rff.org/rff/Events/Frontiers-of-Environmental-Economics.cfm

June 5-8, 2007

Ecological Economics: Integrating natural and social
sciences for sustainability

Leipzig, Germany

Organised by ESEE

www.esee-leipzig2007.org

June 28 - 1 July, 2007

15th Annual Conference of EAERE
Thessaloniki, Greece

Organised by EAERE

http://www.eaere.org/eaere_conf.html

September 8-15, 2007

DISCCRS III Symposium
Hawaii, USA

<http://www.aslo.org/phd/discrposter.pdf>

Publication Discounts

Latest books from Edward Elgar

The following titles from Edward Elgar are available to ISEE members at 50% of the price listed. Email Laura Wyer for further information on: laura@e-elgar.co.uk

Current Issues in Ecological Economics series

'Economic Growth, Material Flows and the Environment' (2005), Rutger Hoekstra. £55.00

'Sustainable Development Indicators in Ecological Economics' (2006), edited by Philip Lawn. £85.00

'Joint Production and Responsibility in Ecological Economics' (2006), Stefan Baumgartner, Malte Faber and Johannes Schiller. £75.00

And look out for....

'Frontier Issues in Ecological Economics (due January 2007). Philip Lawn. £79.95.

Journals and Books

International Journal of Ecological Economics and Statistics – Call for Papers

A special issue of International Journal of Ecological Economics and Statistics (IJEES) will be on "Stream Ecology and Low Flow". Original research papers or reviews are invited in the following and related areas:

River economics
River quality modelling
Pollution minimization
Ecological education

Sustainable development modelling
Case studies
Arid Zone river ecology
Human and stream ecology
Ecological management modelling
Stream physical, chemical and biological treatment processes
River statistics and classification
Water reuse
Ecological problems and health risk assessment
Hydrological analysis of low flows

Important dates:

Deadline for paper submission: **30 September 2006**

Paper review: **30 November 2006**

Submission of full papers: **15 January 2007**

For more information, visit:

<http://ceser.res.in/ijeec/cont/self.html>