



International Institute for
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IIASA Conference Media Kit

Media Kit



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IIASA Conference Media Kit

General Media Information

During the IIASA 40th Anniversary Conference, from 24 to 26 October, researchers from IIASA and from around the world will present new findings about a variety of topics related to global challenges, sustainability, and development. The conference brings together scientists with policymakers and industry experts, in a uniquely focused event that makes science useful for policy solutions.

Registration

Registration is free to all accredited journalists and media representatives. To attend, please send an email to leitzell@iiasa.ac.at providing your contact details, media affiliation and role.

Press Room

A press room is available at the Hofburg and at IIASA Laxenburg for interviews, research, and working. Maps are available in your registration packet.

Program

The program and many abstracts are available on the Conference Web site, along with a full list of speakers and speaker biographical information. Poster session titles are also available.

Livestream

The conference will be livestreamed at <http://conference2012.iiasa.ac.at/stream.html>. Videos of the conference will also be available for viewing after the event.

Social Media

For updates from the conference follow [@IIASAVienna](https://twitter.com/IIASAVienna) on Twitter or use the hashtag [#IIASA2012](https://twitter.com/IIASA2012). You can also join us on Facebook and YouTube.

Contacts

IIASA media relations staff are available during the conference to assist with arranging interviews and other questions.

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Opening Session Speaker Notes

Science Support for Global Transitions

9:30 – 10:15, 24 October, 2012

Tarja Halonen was President of Finland from 2000 to 2012, the only female ever in this post. Named by Forbes in 2009 as among the world's 100 most powerful women. Is leftists and populist, with an extensive career in trade unionism and non-governmental organizations.

Gusti Mohammad Hatta is Minister of Research and Technology of Insonesia since October 2011; previously Environment Minister. He believes Indonesia can thrive because it has a comparative advantage in natural resources and looks to science and technology to add value to these.

Nina Federoff is an American professor known for her research in life sciences and biotechnology. She teaches at Pennsylvania State University and King Abdullah University of Science and Technology. She has spoken out about the "anti-science movement" (climate change, GM foods) and the "dark era" this is bringing.

Michel Jarraud is Secretary-General, World Meteorological organization since 2004. He believes that scientific information should be provided in such a way that it can be used by all stakeholders, from heads of government to farmers and fishermen on the ground.

Yuan-Tseh Lee is a Taiwanese-American chemist who shared the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1986. He says global warming will be much worse than scientists previously thought and that Taiwanese people should cut their annual per capita carbon emissions from the current 12 tons to three.

Yuri S. Osipov is a Russian mathematician and has been president of the Russian Academy of Sciences since December 1991. The Academy, which he heads, criticizes the lack of resources provided to Russian science education and research, warning that the lack of funding threatens national security.

Carlo Rubbia, an Italian particle physicist, shared the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1984 for his work at CERN. He is a strong advocate of concentrating solar power (CSP) which he is developing in Spain. Under his guidance, Spain has become world leader in the CSP industry.

Thomas Schelling, is an American economist, who shared the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2005 for having enhanced "understanding of conflict and cooperation through game-theory analysis." He sees addressing global warming as a bargaining problem.

Policy Support for Global Transitions

10:15 – 11:00 a.m., 24 October, 2012

Kandeh Yumkella was born in Sierra Leone and is Director-General of UNIDO, being confirmed in 2009 for a second period in office. He wants Africa to become a viable entity in a 21st century



economy. He recently joined Arnold Schwarzenegger's think tank environment, economy, energy, political reform.

William Colglazier is Science and Technology Adviser to the US Secretary of State after a prestigious career in science. National Academy of Engineering, President, Charles Vest, says: "Bill knows the people, problems, and possibilities of science and technology in advancing America's global leadership and interests."

Sergey Glaziev is a Russian politician who champions social justice and opposes political corruption. He wants to write the guarantee of a high standard of living into the constitution, provide universal health care and free public education to the masses, triple the minimum wage, protect the rights of trade unions, and redistribute the wealth belonging to the oligarchs.

Andrew Johnson is Group Executive for the Environment and a member of the Executive Team of CSIRO, Australia. Has made significant contributions to industry and the wider community in rural and regional Australia and has commissioned approximately A\$50 million of new research and development funding in the last decade.

Dr. Ir. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto is Head of the Indonesian President's Delivery Unit for Development, Monitoring and Oversight of Indonesia since October 2009. He ensures that ministries work effectively under the guidelines he helped the President draw up. Integrity, simplicity and asceticism are his core working values.

Rajendra K Pachauri is Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) since 2002, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Is also Director of the Energy and Resources Institute, TERI, India. HE SAYS: " If you want to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases you have to tackle the structure of every sector of the economy."

Eunkyung Park is Honorary President Korea Water Forum, which she is using to move forward the environmental program in Korea itself and "beyond regional and national borders. After teaching Cultural Anthropology in universities for 22 years, she founded the Environment and Culture Institute in 1999, through which she has strong ties to the UN.

Bjorn Stigson is Chairman, Stigson & Partners AB and until 2011 President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development. He built WBCSD in the wake of the 1991 Earth Summit, and used it to highlight the absence of political leadership in America and other Western countries regarding the environmental, social and economic challenges of our age.

Gunhua Xu is Former Minister, Ministry of Science and Technology, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. His main research area is remote sensing and geographical information systems. He believes that research and innovation lie at the core of overall competitiveness and will benefit economic and social development.



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Press Release

New findings on sustainable development, energy, climate, food and water: IIASA 40th Anniversary Conference

Laxenburg, Austria (22 October, 2012) – How can science and policy come together to provide solutions to global problems? This week, international scientists, policymakers, and business leaders will come together to discuss our global future, as well as the latest findings from researchers who study global issues, at the IIASA 40th Anniversary Conference: Worlds Within Reach – From Science to Policy from 24-26 October, 2012.

The opening session on 24 October features speakers such as Austrian president Heinz Fischer, Nobel prize-winners Thomas Schelling, Carlo Rubbia, and international sustainable business leader Bjorn Stigson. Media are invited to a press conference following the opening session to ask questions of high-level speakers.

IIASA, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, is an independent research institute that studies problems of global importance. Systems analysis combines detailed modeling work with a broad examination of interconnected areas. At the conference, IIASA scientists and researchers from around the world will present new findings in the areas of energy, climate change, food security, water resources, and ecosystems management.

Highlights

IIASA Director and CEO Prof. Pavel Kabat will highlight the role of systems analysis in supporting the sustainability goals of Rio+20. He says, “Narrowly focused, single-disciplinary science alone cannot adequately underpin policies and solutions to resolve major sustainability challenges.”

IIASA Deputy Director Nebojsa Nakicenovic will describe his vision for a sustainable future, based on IIASA’s unique brand of systems analysis. If we can get away from business-as-usual practices and policies, and transform our old systems into sustainable ones, says Nakicenovic, we can find our way to a more equitable and sustainable world.

Keywan Riahi will discuss key findings from the Global Energy Assessment (GEA), the first comprehensive global assessment of energy challenges, scenarios, and pathways for change. The report involved 300 authors and 200 reviewers worldwide, and was made available for free as an online PDF on 20 October, 2012.

Wolfgang Lutz will provide new findings from IIASA’s population projections to 2050, which project a world population of around 9 billion people in less than 40 years’ time. The projections have been analyzed by 600 international experts and their views will serve as the “human core” of new IPCC projections.

Michael Obersteiner will show that to balance the need for greater food with preserving the environment and biodiversity, we need a range of new efforts from individual lifestyle changes, shifts in human diets, to scientific inquiry that improves our understanding of land cover. Improving data about land cover can help lands be managed more intelligently to preserve the biosphere while also providing sufficient material goods for our survival and wellbeing.



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Zbigniew Klimont will speak about recent findings of 14 “win-win” measures that would simultaneously benefit the climate, the environment, and human health. These measures must supplement, not replace efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, says Klimont.

Sabine Fuss will present research showing how climate change will create more instability in many areas that link to food production, such as water, weather, and land use. Fuss’ research examines a variety of solutions geared towards several different climate scenarios, but finds that there is no one single solution that works across all possible scenarios.

David Wiberg will discuss the new World Water Scenarios project, a joint effort coordinate by IIASA, UNESCO, and other groups. The project defines a variety of scenarios, working with stakeholders and scientists to include the many factors, from climate, population, and agriculture, to determine how much water might be needed, and how much water will be available in 2050. The project aims to provide a toolbox for decision-making at local and international levels.

Details

The conference program is available at <http://conference2012.iiasa.ac.at/program.html>

A Media Kit is available with story ideas, contact information, speaker information, and more.
http://conference2012.iiasa.ac.at/media_kit.html

The conference will be livestreamed via the web site:
<http://conference2012.iiasa.ac.at/stream.html>.

For more information or to register for the conference please contact:

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Press conference

24 October 2012: 11:00-11:45, Press Room, Hofburg Palace, Vienna

Q&A Session with High Level Speakers & Dignitaries

During the opening session of the IIASA Conference on 24 October, attendees will hear discussions from top policymakers and scientists. These three sessions will provide the background for the conference, and set the stage for more detailed discussions of global issues and potential solutions. Speakers in this session will address science and policy support for global transitions to a more sustainable and equitable world.

Following the first opening session, from 11:00 to 11:45, journalists will have the opportunity to participate in a Question and Answer session with key speakers from the three opening sessions. The press conference will include the following speakers:

- **Pavel Kabat** is Director and CEO of IIASA, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. He argues that a systems analysis approach – science that takes a broad view of issues and their interconnections - is key to solve global problems.
- **Nebojsa Nakicenovic** is Deputy Director of IIASA. Says Nakicenovic, if we can get away from business-as-usual practices and policies we can find our way to a more equitable and sustainable future.
- **Sergey Glaziev** is Counselor of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation. He is known for championing social justice and opposing political corruption.
- **Nina Federoff** is a professor at Pennsylvania State University and King Abdullah University of Science and Technology. Federoff will discuss how human population growth is putting pressure on the food supply, the environment, and the climate.
- **Gusti Muhammad Hatta** is the Minister of Research and Technology in Indonesia. He believes Indonesia should look to science and technology to add value to natural resources in the country.
- **Wolfgang Lutz** is the head of IIASA's World Population Program. He notes the importance of people in considering sustainability. His research suggests that the world population will grow to 9 billion by 2050.
- **Thomas Schelling** is a Nobel Prize-winning economist at the University of Maryland, where he studies conflict and cooperation in problems such as climate change. Schelling emphasizes that the worst impact of climate change will be on the poor in the poor countries.
- **Bjorn Stigson**, is the chairman of Stigson & Partners AB, and was until 2011 the president of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, which he founded. Stigson notes that the business community has a crucial role in the transformation to a sustainable world.



IIASA Speakers: Sustainability

Systems science for policy support

For science to adequately inform policy, it must get beyond narrowly focused single-disciplinary science, says IIASA Director & CEO **Pavel Kabat**. To achieve green growth and a sustainable future, says Kabat, researchers must use interdisciplinary approaches that consider the many linkages between the environment, society, and economy. Kabat will discuss examples of IIASA's unique systems approach, for example the Global Energy Assessment, and a new assessment of global water resources.

Opening Session, Day 1

09:00 – 09:30

Welcome Statement

Hofburg

Session 8, Day 2

16:45 – 17:45, Thursday 25 October

Worlds within Reach – The Way Forward

Hofburg

How can we get to a sustainable future?

What kind of future do we want? If we can get away from business-as-usual practices and policies, and transform our old systems into sustainable ones, we can find our way to a more equitable and sustainable world, says IIASA Deputy Director **Nebojsa Nakicenovic**. These transformations would require investment and dedication, says Nakicenovic, but change is possible. In fact, says Nakicenovic, we are on the brink of another global transformation, on the same order as previous transformations towards industrialization and democracy. Nakicenovic will describe how IIASA's systems analysis research contributes to a broad understanding of local and global systems that can help guide policymakers in changing the world.

Session 1, Day 1

11:45-13:00, Wednesday 24 October

Global Transformations—Understanding the World We Live in and its Possible Futures

Hofburg

Human resources for sustainable development: Population, education and health

IIASA's **Wolfgang Lutz** will present new findings from IIASA's population projections to 2050, which project a world population of around 9 billion people in less than 40 years' time. The projections have been analyzed by 600 international experts and their views will serve as the "human core" of new IPCC projections. IIASA's World Population Program has, over the past decade, developed data that allows scientists to both reconstruct and project human populations based not just on the conventional measures of age and sex, but also on the highest level of educational attainment for all of the countries in the world. These data show that education is linked to many aspects of population, including health and fertility. For example, the data show that in Austria, members of the academy have a greater life expectancy than people with less education.

Session 2, Day 1

14:30 – 15:45, Wednesday 24 October

Drivers of Global Change—People, Institutions, and Technology: A Systems Perspective
Hofburg

Local and global solutions for biodiversity and agriculture

The way how we consume impacts how the land surface looks from space, says IIASA's **Michael Obersteiner**. How can we balance the need for greater food with preserving the environment and biodiversity? Obersteiner provides examples using Earth System Models, showing that the solutions to these problems range from individual lifestyle changes, shifts in human diets, to scientific inquiry that improves our understanding of land cover so that land can be managed more intelligently to preserve the biosphere while also providing sufficient material goods for our survival and wellbeing.

Session 6, Day 2

11:15-12:45, Thursday, 25 October

New Concepts in Science Supporting Development

Hofburg

What are the risks of sustainable development?

Investing in change carries inherent risks. Understanding the risks and risk perceptions related to sustainable development is key to encouraging projects that work, says IIASA's **Nadejda Komendantova**. Komendantova will discuss a potential project that aims to build solar and wind energy plants in the Middle East and North Africa, that would supply energy to the region as well as to Europe. Investors perceive the regulatory risk – that is, delays and extra costs related to bureaucracy- as the most serious and the most likely risk in the region. The Arab spring helped to improve the regulatory framework but not in all countries and not in all areas.

Parallel Session 3, Day 3

11:00-12:30, Friday, 26 October

Synergies and Trade-offs among Multiple Sustainable Development Objectives

IIASA Speakers: Climate & Air Pollution

It seems like most climate news is bad news: the Arctic sea ice cover is melting more quickly than expected, average temperatures are rising, and sea level is creeping ever higher. Meanwhile, air pollution threatens the health of many in the developing world. At IIASA, researchers focus on finding solutions that are practical, efficient, and effective, and provide a multi-perspective view on problems like climate.

Innovation efforts for climate protection are imbalanced

Climate change mitigation requires innovations in the way energy is supplied and the way energy is used, says IIASA/University of East Anglia researcher **Charlie Wilson**. Public institutions, resources and policies overwhelming target energy supply technologies in their innovation efforts. Yet Wilson's research shows that efficient end-use technologies provide greater social returns, more opportunities for cost reduction, and higher levels of market investment. End-use technologies refer to consumer



technologies like appliances, transportation, and buildings. Wilson's research also shows that end-use efficiency has the potential to contribute more to climate change mitigation. Says Wilson, directed innovation efforts should be rebalanced in favor of energy end use.

Day 1, Session 2

14:30-15:45, Wednesday 24 October

Drivers of Global Change—People, Institutions, and Technology: A Systems Perspective

Hofburg

The co-benefits of reducing greenhouse gases and air pollution

While reducing greenhouse gas emissions remains a primary goal, reducing short-lived greenhouse gases like black carbon and methane could have an immediate effect on climate change. Not only that, reducing emissions of pollutants that also warm the atmosphere would have immediate benefits for health, for food security, and for the fast-melting icy areas of the world. IIASA's **Zbigniew Klimont** will speak about recent findings of 14 "win-win" measures that would simultaneously benefit the climate, the environment, and human health. These measures must supplement, not replace efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, says Klimont.

Day 1, Session 4

17:30-18:45, Wednesday 24 October

The multiple co-benefits of a cleaner, more equitable world: Energy and climate change

Hofburg

Effects of air pollution on economic development and health

What are the impacts of investing in air pollution control measures? People often say that pollution control measures limit economic growth, but IIASA research suggests that benefits to human health and other areas could balance out those costs. IIASA's **Markus Amann** will describe results from new collaboration between population and environmental researchers at IIASA. The recent study showed that investing in air pollution control in India would have only a negligible effect on GDP, because improvements in health would increase lifespans, improve productivity, and reduce health care costs.

Parallel session 2, Day 3

11:00-12:30, Friday 26 October

Integrating Models of Socio-Ecological Systems

Hofburg

Posters

Sabine Fuss: Bio-energy and carbon capture and storage (BECCS) in low-emission scenarios

Florian Kraxner: Negative Emissions - BECCS case studies for Europe, Korea, Japan, and Russia

IIASA Speakers: Energy

IIASA energy researchers explore energy systems from a unique systems perspective, examining not just supply and demand or new technologies, but also exploring the many connections between energy and the world around us. Below, find highlights of energy talks this week at the IIASA conference.

Global energy transformations

A global transition to sustainable and equitable energy systems is not only possible, but would also generate substantial and tangible near-term local and national economic, environmental and social benefits, such as improved health, increased employment, productivity gains, decreased poverty and more resilient infrastructure and energy security. These are just a few of the findings of the Global Energy Assessment (GEA), a new study coordinated by IIASA, which involved over 500 researchers worldwide. IIASA Energy program leader **Keywan Riahi** will discuss key findings from GEA, the first comprehensive global assessment of energy challenges, scenarios, and pathways for change. The full PDF version of GEA will be available for free online on 20 October, 2012.

Session 4, Day 1

17:30-18:45, Wednesday 24 October

The multiple co-benefits of a cleaner, more equitable world: Energy and climate change

Hofburg

New ideas for development

By investing in sustainable energy sources, countries such as India could potentially leapfrog the rest of the world, transitioning directly into the use of modern, clean fuels, without adding to the global load of greenhouse gases and to local air pollution, according to research by IIASA's **Narasimha Rao**. Developing countries lag far behind the rest of the world in energy access. How can they increase energy access without using more coal, oil, and gasoline and adding to local air pollution and global warming?

Session 6, Day 2

11:15 Thursday, 25 October

New Concepts in Science Supporting Development

Hofburg

An integrated approach to sustainability

A narrow focus on just one problem, be it climate change, air pollution, or energy security, leads to less effective and efficient solutions. Analyses that combine these areas can point to policy solutions that are more efficient and have multiple benefits, says IIASA researcher **David McCollum**. For example, says McCollum, estimates of the cost of implementing climate control measures have been grossly overestimated, because they don't take into account the cost savings for other policy goals like energy security improvement and air pollution reduction.

Session 7, Day 2

14:00 Thursday, 25 October

Addressing the Challenges Concurrently: Science and Technology for Sustainable Development
Hofburg

IIASA Speakers: Food & Water

Food security in an uncertain world

From 2010 to 2012, 870 million people in the world were chronically undernourished. How can we provide enough food for a fast-growing world population, while also preserving forests, biodiversity, and making room for bioenergy production? IIASA's **Sabine Fuss** says that food security cannot be achieved in isolation, and the best solutions preserve flexibility in a hard-to-predict future. Fuss, an economist, will discuss how climate change will create more instability in many areas that link to food production, such as water, weather, and land use. Fuss' research examines a variety of solutions geared towards several different climate scenarios, but finds that there is no one single solution that works across all possible scenarios, which is why a robust strategy with flexibility-enhancing adaptation measures is needed.

Session 3, Day 1

16:15 – 17:30, Wednesday 24 October

Respecting Nature's Boundaries for a Fair and Secure World - Food and Water
Hofburg

Fish, food, and the future

Seafood is the primary source of animal protein for more than one billion people. Yet there are many challenges in securing aquatic food resources: assessing the health and robustness of aquatic ecosystems is difficult, fish stocks are vulnerable to over-exploitation especially when they lie outside any one country's boundaries, harvesting fish can lead to unexpected evolutionary changes, and the responses of aquatic ecosystems to climate change remain to be understood. IIASA's **Ulf Dieckmann** will provide an overview of how to integrate resource ecology with socio-economic assessments to provide better information for fishery managers and policymakers. For example, a recent IIASA assessment of the population of Barents Sea capelin, the biggest fishery in Norway until it collapsed, showed that managing this fishery through size limits would be more effective than doing so through quotas, to preserve the fish population and to meet the needs of fishers and other stakeholders.

Session 3, Day 1

16:15 – 17:30, Wednesday 24 October

Respecting Nature's Boundaries for a Fair and Secure World - Food and Water
Hofburg

What is the future of our water resources?

"Water links everything we do as humans," says IIASA researcher **David Wiberg**. It flows through food,

energy, transportation, manufacturing, recreation, flood, drought, and waste management, climate change, and more. But how can water managers and policymakers make needed decisions today that ensure that there will be enough water for future needs, when the future is uncertain? Wiberg will discuss the new Global Water Futures: World Water Scenarios project, a joint effort coordinated by IIASA. The project defines a variety of scenarios, guided by stakeholders and processed by scientists to include the many factors, from climate, industry and energy, population, and agriculture, to identify uncertainties that must be managed and robust solutions for dealing with them. The project aims to provide a toolbox for decision-making at local and international levels.

Parallel Session 1, Day 3

11:00 – 12:30, Friday, 26 October

Securing Ecosystem Services: Food and Water

IIASA, Laxenburg

IIASA Speakers: Poverty & Equity

The many dimensions of poverty

Poverty is not just about how much money one has. It also defines a basic quality of life, including access to infrastructure, healthcare and education as well as social safety nets and good governance. Focusing on just one aspect of poverty may lead to ineffective and inefficient solutions, says IIASA researcher **Shonali Pachauri**. Her research shows that universal access to electricity has been achieved more rapidly in nations that have explicitly targeted this goal and have combined energy access with other poverty alleviation policies. By pursuing policy solutions that integrate energy access with other goals, Pachauri says, development goals will be met more easily. Pachauri will present new findings related to electricity access and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Session 5, Day 2

9:30 to 10:45, Thursday 25 October

Eliminating the Unacceptable Social Ills of the 21st Century—Poverty and Equity

Hofburg

Natural disasters: A new kind of safety net

Last year, a serious drought in Ethiopia led to a food shortage where half a million people needed emergency food aid. The Ethiopian government could not keep up with the demand, and aid coming in after the drought was not sufficient to feed everyone. IIASA's **Joanne Bayer** researches the links between poverty and natural disasters. In a case like this, she says, people end up selling assets, taking children out of school, or borrowing from money lenders – actions that tend to trap people in poverty. Bayer will describe a controversial solution that uses insurance schemes that pay out in the case of a drought or natural disaster. Bayer, an expert in disaster preparation and response, says that pre-disaster planning and investment could help change the way disasters affect people in poverty.

Session 5, Day 2

9:30 to 10:45, Thursday 25 October



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Eliminating the Unacceptable Social Ills of the 21st Century—Poverty and Equity
Hofburg

Climate, extreme events, and poverty

A recent report from the IPCC, the Special Report on Extreme Events (SREX) indicates that climate change is likely to lead to more extreme weather events, and that those events will disproportionately affect people in developing countries. IIASA's **Reinhard Mechler**, who contributed to that report, says that because vulnerability and exposure to natural disasters play a big role in keeping people in poverty, it is fundamental to make risk determinants at the local, national, and regional level. Research suggests that there are many strategies like fostering agricultural practices, early warning, micro-insurance, and investments in education that can help people better prepare for disasters now and tangibly reduce risks from extremes in a changing climate. For example, a recent study in Uganda found that maintaining a crop surplus and enhanced education help people better cope when affected by a natural disaster.

Parallel Session 4, Day 3
11:00-13:30, Friday 26 October
Assessing Education, Human Capital and Vulnerability
IIASA, Laxenburg

Aging populations and productivity

As populations age in many countries across the globe, the cognitive ability of older workers is becoming an important issue for policymakers and economists trying to maintain productivity, flexibility and fairness in the workplace. IIASA's **Vegard Skirbekk** will present new data from standardized short-term memory tests of senior's cognitive ability for individual countries and different regions of the world. In several countries with older populations, his team found better cognitive performance on the part of populations aged 50+ than in countries with chronologically younger populations. This variation in cognitive functioning may be explained by the fact that seniors in some regions of the world experienced better conditions during childhood and adult life, including nutrition, duration and quality of schooling, lower exposure to disease, and physical and social activity patterns.

Parallel Session 4, Day 3
11:00-13:30, Friday 26 October
Assessing Education, Human Capital and Vulnerability
IIASA, Laxenburg



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Experts at IIASA

IIASA researchers are happy to speak with journalists about their areas of expertise. Find contact information and bios on the IIASA Web site at: <http://www.iiasa.ac.at/search/staff.php>. To arrange an interview contact the researcher directly or contact our press office at leitzell@iiasa.ac.at or +43 (0)676 84 807 316.

Directorate

Director & CEO Pavel Kabat

Pavel Kabat became the tenth Director of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in February 2012. He remains a Professor of Earth System Science at Wageningen University, and Director and Chair of the Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences' Institute for Integrated Research on Wadden Sea Region. [More](#).

Deputy Director Nebojsa Nakicenovic

Nebojsa Nakicenovic is Deputy Director and Deputy CEO of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Professor of Energy Economics at the Vienna University of Technology, and Director of the Global Energy Assessment (GEA). [More](#).

Climate

Markus Amann

Climate change mitigation, air pollution, emissions control costs, co-benefits, acid rain

Lena Höglund-Isaksson

Climate change, mitigation, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, methane

Zbigniew Klimont

Climate change, mitigation, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, soot, black carbon, Arctic

Nadejda Komendantova

Climate change adaptation policy and risk, socio-economic impacts of renewable energy

Florian Kraxner

Bioenergy and Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and (REDD)

Kaarle Kupianen

Climate change, mitigation, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, soot, black carbon, Arctic

[Fabian Wagner](#)

Climate change mitigation, air pollution, co-benefits of air pollution reduction

Energy

[Volker Krey](#)

Renewable energy, climate mitigation

[Luis Gomez Echeverri](#)

Governance of energy, climate change and finance

[Jessica Jewell](#)

Nuclear energy, global energy governance, and energy security

[Nils Johnson](#)

Energy technologies, hydrogen supply and CO2 capture and storage (CCS)

[David McCollum](#)

Energy technologies, climate change, energy security, and air pollution policies

[Nebojsa Nakicenovic](#)

Energy systems, Global Energy Assessment, global transformations

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Food & Water

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remote sensing and land cover mapping, land cover change, fires and deforestation in the tropics, crop yield, Geo-Wiki

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[Elena Rovenskaya](#)

Ecological networks, modeling economic growth with environmental constraints, and agent-based modeling of regional development

[Karl Sigmund](#)

Game theory, ecology and population dynamics, modeling