

## Ausgeschriebene Themen für Bachelor- und Masterarbeiten Abteilung GDN

Nr.	THEMA	BSc ECTS	10 MSc 30 ECTS	MSc 60 ECTS	LEITUNG/CO-LEITUNG	BETREUUNG
1	Massnahmen zur Wasser- und Nährstoffrückhaltung in der Landwirtschaft	X	X	X	Julie Zähringer	Tatenda Lemann, Joana Eichenberger
2	Das Label «Bergsteigerdorf» für Erhalt und Innovation	X	X	X	Theresa Tribaldos	Alessandra Lochmatter
3	Traditionelle Bewässerungssysteme: (Neue) Formen der Gouvernanz von Gemeingütern ( <i>commons</i> )	X	X	X	Theresa Tribaldos	Karina Liechti
4	Traditionelle Bewässerungssysteme: Regulierungen im Verlaufe der Jahrhunderte	X	X	X	Theresa Tribaldos	Karina Liechti
5	Fallstudien zur nachhaltigen Nutzung von Bodenlandschaften	X	X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza, Tobias Sprafke	Tobias Sprafke
6	Lebensqualität und mögliche Proxy-Indikatoren zu deren Messung	X	X	X	Susan Thieme, Roger Bär	Jessia Oehler, Alessandra Lochmatter
7	Effectiveness of area-based interventions on the maintenance of tropical biodiversity		X	X	Julie Zähringer	Pablo Negret (Wyss Academy)
8	Ursachen für den Wandel der Grünlandvegetation über 130 Jahre in ausgewählten Gemeinden der Schweiz		X	X	Matthias Bürgi Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Susanne Riedel Felix Herzog (Agroscope)
9	Forest patches under pressure: Dynamics, functions and sustainable management in agricultural landscapes		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Felicia O. Akinyemi Vladimir R. Wingate
10	Nachhaltige regionale Nahrungsmittel auf der Lötschenpasshütte			X	Theresa Tribaldos	Susan Thieme
11	Work mobilities in healthcare	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Sarah Hartmann
12	Educational mobilities in healthcare	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Sarah Hartmann
13	Travelling knowledge and cultures of healthcare	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Sarah Hartmann
14	Governing and mediating (trans)national healthcare	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Sarah Hartmann
15	Platform labour, gig work, healthcare, digitalisation	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Sarah Hartmann
16	Die Repräsentation von Regenbogenfamilien in Schweizer Medien	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Carole Ammann
17	Farmland abandonment in Switzerland		X	X	Alexander Vorbrugg	Alexander Vorbrugg
18	Desinformationskampagnen im Kontext der Klimakrise		X	X	Alexander Vorbrugg	Alexander Vorbrugg
19	Der automatisierte Hofladen im Quartier	X			Alexander Vorbrugg	Alexander Vorbrugg
20	Wie Nachhaltig kann Weidewirtschaft in der Schweiz sein		X	X	Alexander Vorbrugg	Alexander Vorbrugg
21	"Solastalgie" bei Landschaftsveränderungen	X	X		Alexander Vorbrugg	Alexander Vorbrugg Stiftung Landschaftsschutz Schweiz
22	Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in the global Mining Sector – Lessons Learned and Best Practices			X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Julie Zähringer
23	Schutz der Nacht – Zonendefinition Lichtemissionen im UNESCO-Welterbe Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Sandra Eckert Cedric Lehmann (UNESCO Welterbe SAJA)
24	Awareness and perception of land degradation and implications for land management		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Felicia O. Akinyemi
25	„Ohne Ausländer geht nichts mehr“ – Fachkräftemangel in der Pflege		X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
26	Migration im Schweizer Gesundheitssystem	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
27	Ist die Pflege apolitisch? Die Pflegeinitiative unter die Lupe genommen	X	X		Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme

28	Using choice experiments to assess local people's perception and preferences for "sustainable development" in Côte d'Ivoire			X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Julie Zähringer (CDE) Advisor: Dr. Ariane Amin (University of Abidjan)
29	Auswirkungen innovativer Anbausysteme auf die Umwelt im Allgemeinen und spezifisch auch auf die Bodenqualität.		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza Abdallah Alaoui
30	Interactive Soil Quality Assessment for Agricultural Productivity and Environmental Resilience		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza Abdallah Alaoui
31	Veränderungen in der Nutzung und Struktur des Pfywaldes		X	X	Matthias Bürgi Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Matthias Bürgi Arthur Gessler (WSL)
32	Hungry palm-oil mills of Johor, Indonesia		X	X	Andreas Heinemann	Dr. Cornelia Hett (CDE) Rob McWilliam (Earthworm Foundation)
33	Landschaftsmonitoring retrospektiv		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza Matthias Bürgi	Matthias Bürgi
34	Transnationale Hochschul(t)räume	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
35	Krise und/oder Kooperation	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
36	Scholars under threat: networks and settlement in higher education in contemporary Europe	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
37	Nachhaltig gesund? Gesundheitswesen Schweiz	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
38	Globaler Wandel, nachhaltige Entwicklung und Migration	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
39	Soziale Dimensionen von Nachhaltigkeit im Gesundheitswesen (Schweiz)	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
40	Universities as transformative social spaces: mobilities and mobilisation of knowledge	X	X	X	Susan Thieme	Susan Thieme
41	Protecting nature? Distant actor networks, information flows and governance in global initiatives for the conservation of natural resources		(X)	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza Jean-David Gerber	Sébastien Boillat
42	Mapping Land degradation and land degradation neutrality in various world regions			X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Sandra Eckert Felicia Akinyemi
43	Assessing land cover/land use dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa landscapes (Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Senegal)		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza Sandra Eckert	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza Sandra Eckert
44	On-farm tree prevalence and their social-ecological contributions (in Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria) – implications for forest and agriculture policies		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza
45	Mapping the evolution of foodsheds in urban regions		X	X	Matthias Bürgi / Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Matthias Bürgi, Simona Gradinaru (beide WSL)
46	Sustainable management of forest patches in West Africa: An investigation of best practices for forest conservation and restoration in the context of agricultural landscapes.		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Chima Iheaturu, Pamela Tabi (PhD students LS-SLM)
47	The potential for forest patch restoration as a tool for climate change mitigation in West Africa: An evaluation of the carbon sequestration potential of degraded forest patches and the feasibility of restoration as a climate change mitigation strategy.		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Chima Iheaturu, Samuel Hepner (PhD students LS-SLM)
48	Is agroforestry an effective way to conserve biodiversity? A comparative study of two forest patches in Togo		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Chima Iheaturu (PhD student LS-SLM)
49	Developing a framework for integrating UAV multispectral and lidar data with ground-based measurements for improving forest carbon accounting and reducing uncertainties in estimating carbon stocks in tropical forests		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Chima Iheaturu (PhD student LS-SLM)
50	Analysis of Terrestrial Laser Scanning data from tropical forest patches		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Samuel Hepner (PhD student LS-SLM)

51	Re-examining Ghana's Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) system in the context of environmental justice and REDD+.		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Frank Mintah (PhD student LS-SLM)
52	"Co-operations" and grabbing of the forest commons		X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Frank Mintah (PhD student LS-SLM)
53	Drivers of Land Use and Land Cover Change (LULCC) in Fragmented Landscapes in West Africa: an analysis of the last 50 years	X	X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Giulia Curatola Fernández
54	Protection of fertile agricultural lands: comparison of different political instruments and their success.	X	X	X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Giulia Curatola Fernández
55	Hyperspectral imagery time-series for land surface phenology analysis: Investigating the potential of the recently			X	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza	Vladimir Wingate

# Ausgeschriebene Themen für Bachelor- und Masterarbeiten

## Forschungsgebiete für mögliche Abschlussarbeiten bei der Unit «Kritische Nachhaltigkeitsforschung» (Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme)

### ***Mobilität, Immobilität, Migration und Debatten um Mobilitätsgerechtigkeit (Mobility justice), Un/gleichheit und Nachhaltigkeit***

Die „Agenda 2030“ steht auch für das Recht auf Mobilität, die Möglichkeit sicher und regulär zu migrieren. In der Realität sind Mobilität und Migration von grossen Ungleichheiten gekennzeichnet. Während für die einen Mobilität und Migration fast unbegrenzt möglich ist, ist für andere Migration ein Zwang, eine Notsituation, und nur unter stark risikobehafteten Rahmenbedingungen möglich.

All diese unterschiedlichen Formen von Mobilität und Migration werden individuell erfahren, sind jedoch eingebettet in Strukturen von Haushalt, Familien, Netzwerken, Gemeinschaften, nationalen und internationalen Politiken.

### ***Sustainability and the future of work***

Since the Brundtland definition of sustainability, the debate has focused more on environmental and economic sustainability than on the third dimension, social sustainability (Munzel et al. 2017; Woodcraft 2012). Sachs (1999) highlighted the importance of social sustainability and identified fair incomes and access to services, goods and employment as important element of social sustainability. The labour market plays a major role in achieving the Agenda 2030 goals. Therefore, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 aims to “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. This goal is based on the International Labour Organization’s “Decent Work Agenda” (United Nation 2015; ILO 2013). Therefore, the labour market, especially decent work are main factors of sustainable development.

The COVID-19 pandemic, affecting the whole society but in different ways, highlighted the need to reflect on the world of work (e.g. how do we work, why do we work, under what conditions do we work?) As a result of the crisis, new approaches and novel working regimes had to be sought and applied in order to cope with the changing environment. Research has shown that crisis, including the COVID-19 pandemic, opens windows of opportunity for a transformative and sustainable change (Pearson & Clair 1998; Bodenheimer & Leidenberger 2020). Research is welcome along the following guiding questions: Where do we find perspectives oriented towards building or improving capacities for social and economic innovation in search for more sustainable ‘work’? What working conditions are needed and how can they be created in order to cope with ongoing and future pandemic crisis? What is the effect of the transformative change factors on the world of work?

### ***Healthcare unbound: A transnational perspective on the future of the world of work in health care***

The health sector in Switzerland shows the global trend of economization, oriented towards market-driven modes of governance. Cost-effectiveness started to dominate other, rather public, and common good-related criteria. The recruitment of health workers (e.g. doctors, nurses, midwives, technical staff) from abroad allows for shifting costs of medical education and training and circulations of knowledge and technologies to budgets of other countries. The outcome of this overemphasis on economic indicators is part of a more general tendency of the commodification of work, health and care-related knowledge and technologies and raises questions about capacities and capabilities for social, economic, ecological innovation, emancipation, and justice in search for more sustainable ‘work’. The effects of the increasing commodification trends on the quality of work as perceived by the main target group of a health institution – the patients – is also widely unknown.

Therefore, research is welcome on processes, actors and institutions related to the commodification of work, health and care-related knowledge (incl. professional education and training) and technologies from a multi-scalar and translocal perspective contributing to sustainability debates related to the the future of the world of work in health care.

### ***Universities as transformative social spaces: mobilities and mobilisation of knowledge***

Universities and Higher Education institutions more generally become increasingly internationalized. One dimension of this internationalization is to support the mobility of students by mobility programmes (e.g. ERASMUS), providing scholarships for international students (e.g. Swiss Government Scholarships) or developing initiatives for refugee students and refugee academic scholars (e.g. Scholars at Risk).

Potential research topics could be:

- identify the various actors and their translocal relations and networks involved in supporting students and /or academic scholars to become mobile
- provide an understanding of the effectiveness and power related dynamics of those networks by showing how knowledge and positions are negotiated among actors and eventually influence the settlement, integration and potential re-settlement process of the academic scholars
- Alumni-studies aiming to better understand career-paths, mobility patterns and transnational networks of former scholars
- “following an application”: understanding who has access to study abroad, under what conditions, understanding the complex translocal relationship between actors representing different institutionalised procedures and political agendas (e.g. academics/employees, universities as hosts, employers in Switzerland, intermediaries (e.g. international support networks), administrative departments, civil society.
- Social Life on a university campus: who studies, who works on a campus, universities as a site for studying, employment but also mobilization and social movements

### ***Schnittstellen von Ökologie, Ökonomie, Politik, Technik, Gesellschaftstheorie und/oder sozialer Ungleichheit***

Alexander Vorbrugg betreut gerne Abschlussarbeiten (BSc und MSc) zu Themen an Schnittstellen von Ökologie, Ökonomie, Politik, Technik, Gesellschaftstheorie und/oder sozialer Ungleichheit. Mögliche Themenbereiche sind insbesondere Müll(entsorgung), Finanzialisierung von Naturschutz, die Rolle von Wäldern im Kontext von globaler Klimakrise, transnationale öko-soziale Bewegungen (insbesondere mit Bezug zu Osteuropa), Transformationen des Ländlichen und diverser „Peripherien“.

### ***Allgemein:***

Die Themenfelder bieten eine Vielzahl an Möglichkeiten für Master- und Bachelorarbeiten. Feldforschungen sind in der Schweiz und im Ausland möglich. Arbeiten können immer auf Englisch oder Deutsch geschrieben werden. Besonders interessant sind Schnittstellen zwischen Im/mobilität, Arbeit und / oder Bildung und konkrete Bezüge zu Nachhaltigkeits- und Gerechtigkeitsdebatten (z.B. Generationen)

Neben den regulären qualitativen und quantitativen Methoden unterstützen wir sehr die Arbeit und kritische Auseinandersetzung mit digitalen Medien (mLAB) und inter- und transdisziplinäre Herangehensweisen und Reflexionen über Möglichkeiten und Herausforderungen solcher Arbeitsweisen.

## **Forschungsgebiete für mögliche Abschlussarbeiten bei der Unit «Landsysteme und nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung» (Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza)**

### **General description of the Unit LS-SLM**

Our research focus is on social-ecological systems resulting from the interactions of land resources (e.g. land as space, soil, water, vegetation) and the natural environment, with human activities, mainly through land use, land management and land governance. We analyze these interactions and their effects on land resources and their capacity to contribute benefits to humans (e.g. food and fodder) while maintaining their underpinning natural processes and biodiversity. We explore how to improve land use, land management and land governance in order to secure land resources and human wellbeing, while minimizing trade-offs. Our approaches are often mixed, combining spatially explicit data and methods, field measurements, social relational and actor-based data and methods to examine processes such as land use/land cover dynamics, deforestation and land degradation across scales.

### **SUSTAINFOREST project**

This project aims to shed new lights on the dynamics, functions and sustainable management in agricultural landscapes of the West African forest and savannah zones. It seeks to answer the following questions: why forest patches persist? How do they maintain biodiversity, ecological functions, ecosystem services and livelihood functions? And how do they even provide new ecosystem services such as forest food? Through a trans-disciplinary approach, integrating scientific and practitioner knowledge, a multi-scale and iterative work at 3 scales is performed. At regional scale, we use satellite imagery and other data to inventory and characterize forest patches, providing a new dataset and insights. At sub-regional level, we differentiate the forest patches according to the governance arrangements. At the local scale, in-depth studies in the agricultural landscapes of these zones in Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon interrogate the ecosystem services, the steering potential of livelihoods, institutional arrangements and stakeholder values linked to the forest patches.

### **LucFRes project**

Land use constrains the future of food production in the face of climate change. It is a major driver of processes degrading both land and marine-based natural resources. The production of food is affected as agroecosystem functions and services diminish when agricultural lands degrade. Hence, threatening the resilience of Farming Systems to produce food (FPSs). How agricultural land change builds or undermines food production and the resilience of FPSs is still poorly understood. LucFRes integrates the analysis of agricultural land use change and crop type mapping from remote sensing and machine learning with stakeholders' perceptions of resilience and desirable land use futures. Using Southwest Nigeria as a test case, an empirical basis for modelling FPSs under changing land use and policy conditions will be provided. Aimed at enhancing their resilience, LucFRes contributes to understanding how agricultural land use and change impact FPSs resilience. As impacts from land use change are global challenges, there is the possibility to address these questions in other places other than the focus region of Nigeria in LucFRes. These questions are as follows:

- How changes to land use constrains food production, especially in contexts characterized by competing land demands.
- Assess and quantify agricultural land use and dynamics and projections in multi-decade time steps.
- Assess and model the resilience of FPSs under different scenarios using the Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs).

Contact: Felicia Akinyemi ([felicia.akinyemi@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:felicia.akinyemi@giub.unibe.ch))

## Additional research fields

**Detection and analysis of land use/cover change:** Analysis of landscape transformations through mixed quantitative and qualitative methods based on remote sensing (field spectroscopy, classification of multispectral and radar data) and GIS (participative map-ping) to understand patterns and drivers of land use/cover change. Within this field, some specific topics of our experience are the detection and analysis of changes in forest cover, the dynamics of agricultural land abandonment and the spread of invasive species in tropical montane regions.

Contact: Giulia Curatola Fernández ([giulia.curatola@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:giulia.curatola@giub.unibe.ch))

**Community-based conservation of mountain peatlands:** Peatlands are a type of wetland ecosystems that are crucial in combating and adapting to climate change given their role in carbon sequestration and storage, and their capacity to maintain soil and water quality and water supply. Through transdisciplinary research approach we focus on finding strategies for a long-term, effective and integrative management of tropical mountain peatlands (such as payment for ecosystem services schemes).

Contact: Giulia Curatola Fernández ([giulia.curatola@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:giulia.curatola@giub.unibe.ch))

**Protection of agricultural land:** In the years to come, an increase in the urban population is expected at a global level, which puts fertile agricultural areas near the cities at risk. This process would represent an increase in the conversion of natural ecosystems to agricultural land. To mitigate this process, the protection of the most fertile agricultural land should be a priority. In this context, we investigate the current state of agricultural land protection globally to identify successful strategies and the reasons for their success.

Contact: Giulia Curatola Fernández ([giulia.curatola@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:giulia.curatola@giub.unibe.ch))

**Tree cover and biomass in forest and savannah landscapes:** Forest and savannahs cover vast swaths of sub-Saharan Africa, yet, their carbon and tree cover dynamics remain little studied. They are crucial for biodiversity while providing a wealth of ecosystem services and livelihood resources. The lack of knowledge of these systems, in particular of their ecosystem functioning, results in their under-representation in adaptation strategies and climate models; moreover, their economic and ecological importance remains poorly quantified at regional scales. Objectives include wall-to-wall mapping of forests for selected sub-Saharan ecosystems i.e. Guinean, quantifying cover and biomass, in relation to anthropogenic land-use. The proposed approach will use data from the latest EO sensors, including freely available high resolution EO data together with field datasets. Expected outcomes: biophysical forest maps and change analyses, in relation to anthropogenic drivers i.e. precipitation, land-use change, which will serve as a basis for characterizing land system socio-ecological resilience.

Contact: Vladimir Wingate ([vladimir.wingate@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:vladimir.wingate@giub.unibe.ch))

**Landscape dynamics using Land Surface Phenology:** Land surface phenology (LSP) provides vital data on both land surface properties and ecosystem functioning, and hence it is increasingly used to study global change processes. For natural land systems, the onset of phenological events has been used to quantify the effects of climate change on growing seasons, to characterize the response of ecosystem functions to climate change, and to identify distinct vegetation types. Similarly, in agricultural landscapes, phenology provides a means to identify different management practices, such as ploughing and harvesting dates, identify crop types, yields and growing cycles. The assessment of shifts in LSP provides quantitative data on the impacts of climate on growing seasons in arable landscapes. Key objectives include i) investigating the use of LSP for mapping dynamics of agricultural and forest landscapes, ii) evaluating the potential of LSP as an EBV by translating observations into

metrics that are relevant for biodiversity monitoring, and v) examining the response of LSP to climate oscillations. Methods will centre on applying novel LSP algorithms to [high resolution EO time-series](#), and co-analysis with ancillary and climate data to identify the relationship between LSP and climate. Expected outcomes: multi-temporal maps and analyses of agricultural and forest landscape dynamics in relation to climate and ancillary variables.

Contact: Vladimir Wingate ([vladimir.wingate@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:vladimir.wingate@giub.unibe.ch))

**Greening of the earth: impacts on ecosystem function and biogeochemical/physical feedbacks:** A major global change process is “greening”, which refers to a positive trend in satellite-derived vegetation indices, or an earlier onset of seasonal cycles in these indices, and which manifests as shifts in vegetation community composition. Occurring concurrently with global warming, it provides strong evidence of human-driven climate change. Its occurrence in arable and remote regions points to distinct local and global drivers, with CO<sup>2</sup> fertilization as the main factor. In terms of ecosystem resilience, greening mitigates warming by increasing C sequestration, and modifies land surface-climate feedbacks, such as evaporative cooling and albedo. The main objectives are to identify greening signals, their regional drivers, and their consequences for ecosystem function and resilience. The approach will be based on high spatial and temporal resolution EO time-series, and the application of trend analyses, and the validation of results using independent field and remote datasets. Expected outcomes: maps identifying regional greening, the characterization and analysis of global and regional drivers based on climate data as well as quantitative and qualitative field observations.

Contact: Vladimir Wingate ([vladimir.wingate@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:vladimir.wingate@giub.unibe.ch))

**Harnessing the green revolution to enhance carbon, water and energy cycles:** The general benefits of forest, water and climate interactions for local resilience and human survival are far from maximized. Moreover, anthropogenic land use practices have almost entirely modified the natural landscape and with it both the natural hydrologic cycle and the ways in which the land surface processes energy. What this means for water availability, temperature change and future land use practice is not well known. Nor do we have a very good idea of potential land use maxima; i.e., what are the potential win-win situations that could be created through improved land use strategies and forest landscape restoration.

Contact: David Ellison ([ellisondl@gmail.com](mailto:ellisondl@gmail.com))

#### Further:

- Land systems and landscape dynamics
- Agricultural landscapes and agricultural based livelihoods
- Agroforestry potentials
- Biodiversity and values of nature
- Protected areas and landscapes
- Environmental governance
- Sustainable Food Systems

Contact: Chinwe Ifejika Speranza ([chinwe.ifejika.speranza@giub.unibe.ch](mailto:chinwe.ifejika.speranza@giub.unibe.ch))



<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	30.03.2023		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Land system, Food chains, Food security, Peri-urban agriculture		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Mapping the evolution of foodsheds in urban regions		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>The surrounding area of Bucharest (Romania) had for a long time an agricultural profile. Traditional foodsheds for vegetables and fruits were supported and maintained to secure food for the city. During the communist time, their importance grew and the region surrounding Bucharest (i.e., Ilfov) turned into an Agricultural District, being subordinate to Bucharest from a legal point of view. The district kept its status until year 1997 when it turned into a county and gained full administrative independence. Currently, farmers in these foodsheds find it more and more difficult to cope with the shift of the urban region from an agricultural to a service-oriented profile, the increase in production costs and the decreasing profitability of their businesses. Many of the farms are rather small (&lt; 5 hectares), are family run and have a strong cultural component, however these features make them less profitable in competitive environments. Markets in Bucharest offer special zones for the farmers to sell their products, but the number of farmers using them is decreasing. The question arises as to <i>what the future of these foodsheds is?</i> – a question particularly relevant in the current discussions regarding the resilience and security of the food systems.</p> <p>In this project, the specific topic will then be defined in a dialogue. The project can make use of existing preliminary information regarding the number of producers in each market, the foodsheds they come from, problems encountered in running their businesses.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Document analysis, Survey, Interviews (market administrators, farmers, experts), GIS		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interest in landscape research and food systems, prior knowledge of GIS and experience in conducting interviews desirable, but not essential. Romanian language knowledge appreciated.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Partially		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Matthias Bürgi / Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Matthias Bürgi, Simona Gradinaru (beide WSL),		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Bucharest, Romania		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	25.01.2023		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Nachhaltige Landnutzung, WOCAT,		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Massnahmen zur Wasser- und Nährstoffrückhaltung in der Landwirtschaft</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Im Rahmen des Europäischen Projektes OPTAIN (<a href="http://www.optain.eu">www.optain.eu</a>) werden Massnahmen zur Wasser- und Nährstoffrückhaltung in der Landwirtschaft untersucht. In diesem Zusammenhang suchen wir 2-3 Bachelorstudierende, welche für das Schweizer Fallbeispiel (Einzugsgebiet der Broye, Kanton Waadt/ Freiburg) verschiedene Nachhaltige Landnutzungsmassnahmen untersuchen in Bezug auf ihre Auswirkungen auf Wasser- und Nährstoffrückhaltung und mit den WOCAT Fragebögen dokumentieren wie z.B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• konservierende Bodenbearbeitung</li> <li>• Hangunterteilung durch Ackersaum</li> <li>• Trockenheitsresistente Kulturen</li> <li>• Mischkulturen</li> </ul>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kartierung von Nachhaltigen Landnutzungsmassnahmen im Einzugsgebiet</li> <li>• Dokumentation von nachhaltigen Landnutzungsmassnahmen mittels WOCAT Fragebögen (<a href="https://www.wocat.net/">https://www.wocat.net/</a>)</li> <li>• Interviews mit Landwirten und anderen Akteuren</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Die Dokumentation der Massnahmen erfolgt auf Englisch</li> <li>• Französischkenntnisse von Vorteil für Interviews</li> </ul>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Ja (Einzugsgebiet der Broye)		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Julie Zähringer (Wyss Academy for Nature, CDE, GIUB)		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Tatenda Lemann (CDE), Joana Eichenberger (GIUB/CDE)		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz, Kanton Waadt/Freiburg		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	20.01.23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Kritische Nachhaltigkeitsforschung		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Bergsteigerdörfer, UNESCO-Welterbe Schweizer Alpen Jungfrau-Aletsch (SAJA), nachhaltige Entwicklung		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Das Label «Bergsteigerdorf» für Erhalt und Innovation</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Das Label "Bergsteigerdorf" wurde vom Österreichischen Alpenverein im Jahr 2008 eingeführt. Seitdem erfüllen 36 Dörfer in Österreich, Deutschland, Italien, Slowenien und der Schweiz diese Kriterien. Die Philosophie der Bergsteigerdörfer ist es, die lokale Kultur zu bewahren und gleichzeitig die Natur zu schützen. Diese Dörfer sind das Gegenstück zum Massentourismus. Als Teil der alpinen Kultur steht der Bergsport in all seinen Formen im Mittelpunkt der touristischen Aktivitäten. Die Bewohner*innen und gleichzeitig auch die Leistungsträger*innen erwarten von ihren Gästen ein bewusstes und umweltfreundliches Verhalten.</p> <p>Die steigende Nachfrage nach Erholung in der Natur, der Klimawandel und der Verlust der biologischen Vielfalt sowie der Verlust des kulturellen Erbes und der Bräuche sind nur einige Beispiele für die Herausforderungen, denen sich die Gemeinden in den Berggebieten stellen müssen. Das Konzept der "Bergsteigerdörfer" klingt wie eine perfekte Lösung für diese Probleme. Aber trägt es wirklich zu einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung bei?</p> <p>In diesem Bereich sind verschiedene BA und MA Arbeiten im Gebiet des UNESCO-Welterbes SAJA möglich, die sich mit unterschiedlichen Fragestellungen im Zusammenhang mit Bergsteigerdörfern beschäftigen. Einige Beispiele wären (aber sind nicht limitierend): Wie lässt sich das Nachhaltigkeitskonzept der Bergsteigerdörfer im Zusammenhang der UNESCO-Welterbe Ziele beschreiben? Wie schneiden die Bergsteigerdörfer im Hinblick auf eine nachhaltige Entwicklung ab? Was hat sich seit der Einführung des Labels verändert?</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Verschiedene qualitative und quantitative Methoden sind möglich je nach Fragestellung		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interesse an Fragen zur nachhaltigen Entwicklung in Berggebieten		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Je nach konkreter Fragestellung in verschiedenen Gebieten möglich		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Dr. Theresa Tribaldos		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Alessandra Lochmatter		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz / UNESCO-Welterbe Schweizer Alpen Jungfrau-Aletsch		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	17. Januar 2023		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Kritische Nachhaltigkeitsforschung		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Bewässerung, Gouvernanz, Commons, Europa		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Traditionelle Bewässerungssysteme: (Neue) Formen der Gouvernanz von Gemeingütern (<i>commons</i>)</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Bewässerungsgemeinschaften in Europa müssen sich zunehmend mit der Frage auseinandersetzen, wie ihr gemeinschaftlich organisiertes Nutzungssystem zukunftsfähig gemacht werden kann. Dazu bieten sich eine Vielzahl von Zusammenarbeitsformen und Kooperationen an. Das Ziel der Arbeit ist, auf europäischer Ebene zu untersuchen, welche unterschiedlichen (neuen) Formen der Gouvernanz von Bewässerungswasser bestehen, wie sie sich unterscheiden und wie deren Zukunftsfähigkeit aussieht.</p> <p>Infos zum Gesamtprojekt: <a href="https://www.bewaesserung.unibe.ch/">https://www.bewaesserung.unibe.ch/</a></p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit: Literaturrecherche, Kurzbefragung von ausgewählten Vertreter:innen von Bewässerungsgemeinschaften.</li> <li>• 30/60 ECTS Masterarbeit: Literaturrecherche, qualitative Interviews mit Vertreter:innen von Bewässerungsgemeinschaften unterschiedlicher europäischer Länder.</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interesse am Thema Commons und am Austausch mit unterschiedlichen Personen aus Forschung und Praxis; sorgfältige Arbeitsweise; deutsche Muttersprache, Fremdsprachenkenntnisse von Vorteil.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit: Nein.</li> <li>• 30/60 ECTS Masterarbeit: Ja (ausgewählte Länder, vor Ort und/oder online).</li> </ul>		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Dr. Theresa Tribaldos und Dr. Karina Liechti		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Theresa Tribaldos und Dr. Karina Liechti		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz, Europa (primär Niederlande, Luxemburg, Deutschland, Belgien, Italien, Österreich)		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	17. Januar 2023		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Kritische Nachhaltigkeitsforschung		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Bewässerung, Geschichte, Reglemente		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Traditionelle Bewässerungssysteme: Regulierungen im Verlaufe der Jahrhunderte</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Gemeinschaftlich organisierte Bewässerungssysteme existieren in der Schweiz seit Jahrhunderten. Charakteristisch dafür sind schriftlich oder mündlich weitergegebene Regelungen zu Rechten und Pflichten der Beteiligten sowie zu Konfliktlösungsmechanismen. Das Ziel der Arbeit ist, Gemeinde- und Kantonsarchive (insbesondere Kanton Wallis) nach historischen Reglementen zu durchsuchen sowie basierend auf einer ersten Übersicht geographische und/oder inhaltliche Schwerpunkte der Analyse zu setzen, die in der Arbeit vertieft werden können.</p> <p>Infos zum Gesamtprojekt: <a href="https://www.bewaesserung.unibe.ch/">https://www.bewaesserung.unibe.ch/</a></p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Archivrecherche, Inhaltsanalyse der Dokumente und Synthese nach verschiedenen Organisationskriterien der gemeinschaftlich organisierten Bewässerungssysteme.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Die Arbeit eignet sich insbesondere für Studierende mit Nebenfach Geschichte und grossem Interesse an Archivarbeit und an der Analyse historischer Dokumente. Deutsche Muttersprache. Gute Französischkenntnisse (v.a. für Masterarbeit).		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Archivarbeit in Gemeinde- und Kantonsarchiven (insbesondere Wallis)		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Dr. Theresa Tribaldos und Dr. Karina Liechti		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Theresa Tribaldos und Dr. Karina Liechti, ev. weitere Person aus dem Studienfach Geschichte.		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	05.12.2022		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Bodendaten, Pedogenese, Landschaftsentwicklung, Standortpotentiale, Fruchtfolgeflächen, Ökologische Infrastruktur, Raumplanung		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Fallstudien zur nachhaltigen Nutzung von Bodenlandschaften</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	Die Multifunktionalität von Boden wird in der Raumplanung unzureichend berücksichtigt. Bisher liegen nur für knapp 15 % der Schweizer Landwirtschaftsfläche Bodendaten in guter Qualität vor. Diese Arbeit ist ein Beitrag, zur Schliessung einer konzeptionellen Lücke zwischen Bodendaten und nachhaltiger Landnutzung. Je nach persönlichem Interesse können Boden-Landschaftstransecte in verschiedenen Regionen des Kantons Bern bearbeitet werden. Die Auswahl der zu interviewenden Stakeholder ist ebenfalls flexibel. Diese Arbeit findet im Kontext des HAFL-LANAT Projekts «Dienstleistungen des Bodens erfassen und in Wert setzen» statt.		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Erhebung von Bodendaten mittels Handbohrer entlang von Landschaftstransecten; Einordnen der Bohrungen in ein Konzept der Boden- und Landschaftsentwicklung; Qualitative oder quantitative Ableitung räumlich differenzierter Bodenfunktionalität; Interviews mit Stakeholdern (je nach Schwerpunkt aus den Bereichen Bodenschutz, Landwirtschaft, Wald, Naturschutz, Naturgefahren, Raumplanung...)		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Körperliche Fitness für Bodenaufnahmen Grundkenntnisse zu Bodenkunde und nachhaltiger Landnutzung in der Schweiz		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Je nach Umfang der Arbeit 40-200 Handbohrungen entlang von Landschaftstransecten, Bodenbeschreibung und -klassifikation nach Klassifikation der Böden der Schweiz (2010); Leitfadengestützte Interviews mit Stakeholdern.		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Dr. Tobias Sprafke Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Tobias Sprafke Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz, Kt. BE, ggf. auch andere Kantone möglich		

<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	9. September 2022		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	Healthcare, work, mobilities, transnational space		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	<b>Work mobilities in healthcare</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	<p>Without the migration of healthcare workers many national healthcare systems could not fill jobs and provide vital services to their citizens. But which people in which professions and from which places and institutions choose to work abroad, under what conditions, what are the opportunities and difficulties, and the short- and long-term prospects and problems at different levels, from the individual to the national, regional, or global?</p> <p>What are the current debates about the mobility of health workers, the ways in which they are constituted and the resulting consequences? How do mobilities of workers reproduce or transform work in healthcare? What does it mean to (re)visit transnational healthcare chains from a sustainability perspective and how can geography contribute to better understanding issues of justice around work mobilities in the healthcare sector?</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods			
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Susan Thieme/ Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region			

<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	9. September 2022		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	Healthcare, education, mobilities, transnational space		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	<b>Educational mobilities in healthcare</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	<p>Work and mobility in the healthcare is linked to training in this specific sector in many ways. For example, too few/too many people are trained in certain places, institutions and professions, people study abroad and then return (not) to their countries of origin, or training courses are specifically designed for working abroad. For some people, the decision to learn a health profession may be linked to the aspiration to later work abroad and make a better life for themselves or their family members; or it may be linked to certain funding schemes, international exchange programs or the circulation of certain (professional) imaginaries. How can a geographical perspective contribute to the current debates on education and mobility in healthcare, the transition from education to the practice of the profession and what issues of sustainability and justice are or should be addressed?</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods			
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Susan Thieme/ Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region			



<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	9. September 2022		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	Healthcare, knowledge, mobilities, culture, transnational space		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	<b>Travelling knowledge and cultures of healthcare</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	<p>What does it mean that health workers – and with them knowledge, practices, ideas, things etc. – travel more or less easily. How do mobilities of knowledge, practices, certificates, standards, and more move (not) between places and thereby constitute and alter work, gendered and racialised professions, concepts, and cultures in healthcare? How do cultural imaginaries of work, health and care travel across space and time (i.e. generations) and with what effects? How do we think about diversity and multiplicity in medicine and healthcare work? How do current debates conceptualise travelling knowledge and cultures of (work in) healthcare and how can a geographical and sustainability perspective further our thinking?</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods			
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Susan Thieme/ Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region			

<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	9. September 2022		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	Healthcare, mediation, mobilities, transnational space		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	<b>Governing and mediating (trans)national healthcare</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	Healthcare is governed and mediated by many different institutions, actors, policies, standards, agreements, practices, etc. This may involve trade in and use of medical equipment, technologies, patents and other things, agreements and codes of conduct developed by the WHO and other organisations and, importantly, may also regulate the mobility and employability of health workers. International and local recruitment agencies, bilateral agreements, global health diplomacy and various training and staffing programmes mediate and regulate healthcare in one way or another, operating in different contexts and at different levels. How do or should issues of sustainability and justice play a role in debates about the governance and mediation of health mobilities and labour and how can a geographical perspective contribute?		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods			
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Susan Thieme/ Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region			

<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	9. September 2022		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	<b>Platform labour, gig work, healthcare, digitalisation</b>		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	Digital labour platforms in healthcare		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	Digital labour platforms currently transform the social, spatial and temporal organisation of work, creating new opportunities and challenges for labour markets and workers. In recent years, digital labour platforms also entered the healthcare sector, promising in particular rapid placement of qualified workers in the event of staff shortages and flexible work assignments for employees. What does that mean for the future of work in healthcare?		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods			
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Susan Thieme/ Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Sarah Hartmann		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region			

<b>Umfang Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum Publication Date</b>	31.8.2022		
<b>Unit Unit</b>	Kritische Nachhaltigkeitsforschung		
<b>Schlüsselwörter Keywords</b>			
<b>Arbeitstitel Working Title</b>	<b>Die Repräsentation von Regenbogenfamilien in Schweizer Medien</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung Brief Description</b>	<p>Elternschaft wird heutzutage in unterschiedlichen Formen und Familienkonstellationen gelebt. In der Schweiz sind sogenannter Regenbogeneltern (lesbische, schwule, bisexuelle, non-binäre, queere und Transpersonen, LGBTQI+) Jahren sichtbar geworden. Und obwohl es in den letzten Jahren einige rechtliche Änderungen zugunsten von LGBTIQ+ (Wunsch-)Eltern gab (Zugang zur Stiefkindadoption, Adoption und der professionellen Samenspende), ist das Kinderkriegen für sie immer noch mit grossen Herausforderungen verbunden.</p> <p>Wie wird in Schweizer Medien über Regenbogenfamilien diskutiert? Welche Themen (z. B. Herausforderungen bei der Umsetzung des Kinderwunschs, coming-out, Gesetze, Diskriminierungserfahrungen, der Alltag mit Kindern, Mutterschaft, Vaterschaft) erhalten dabei mehr Raum und welche weniger? Welche Möglichkeiten der Familienbildung und welche Familienkonstellationen werden in den Medien in den Fokus gerückt? Wie stellen sich Regenbogeneltern selber auf sozialen Medien dar?</p>		
<b>Methoden Methods</b>	Qualitative Methoden Medienanalyse		
<b>Anforderungen Requirements</b>	Arbeiten können dazu sowohl im BA als auch MA geschrieben werden.		
<b>Feldarbeit Fieldwork</b>	Schweiz		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Susan Thieme / Carole Ammann		
<b>Betreuung Supervision</b>	Carole Ammann		
<b>Land / Region Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	CSS		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Farmland abandonment, future land use, land use alternatives, rewilding, Switzerland.		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Farmland abandonment in Switzerland		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Farmland abandonment is a global phenomenon, and it is relatively common in Switzerland, too. Intensified land use in some places and land abandonment in other, often mountainous, places, occur in parallel. Abandonment is often perceived negatively, e.g. untidy or degraded land. More recently, however, as ideas of rewilding and new concepts of nature protection gain influence, more positive associations gain impact: Some see a chance to restore ecosystems, sequester carbon, or develop new land uses.</p> <p>For the Swiss context, many questions related to farmland abandonment and its perception have been relatively well covered in the academic literature some years ago. The proposed MSc project could focus on more recent developments (e.g. around newer suggestions around rewilding and alternative land uses), delve into place-specific case, or focus explicitly on options of how to use abandoned farmland in future.</p> <p>Engaging with local stakeholders in a transdisciplinary approach is possible. The thesis can be written in English or German.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Different methods, and mix of methods, possible, including qualitative interviews, analysis of policy documents and media discourses, critical remote sensing, transdisciplinary approaches.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Some basic familiarity with land and agrarian issues in Switzerland.		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	Soliva, Reto; Bolliger, Janine; Hunziker, Marcel (2010): Differences in Preferences towards Potential Future Landscapes in the Swiss Alps. In: Landscape Research 35 (6), S. 671–696. DOI: 10.1080/01426397.2010.519436.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Optional		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	CSS		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Klimakrise, Desinformation,		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Desinformationskampagnen im Kontext der Klimakrise		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Die Leugnung der menschengemachten Klimakrise oder ihrer Ursachen ist bereits seit Jahrzehnten zu beobachten, in unterschiedlichen Formen und an unterschiedlichen Orten. Sind in einer früheren Phase vor allem gezielte Desinformationskampagnen vonseiten bestimmter Konzerne und Lobbygruppen nachgewiesen, sind in jüngerer Zeit neuere Formen der Leugnung und Desinformation präsenter und wahrnehmbarer geworden. Sie finden sich in (sozialen) Medien, politischen Kampagnen, «Informationsmaterialen», Talkshowbeiträgen oder Parlamenten. Dahinter stehen, mehr oder weniger organisiert, Vertreter*innen rechter/rechtspopulistischer Parteien, bestimmter Konzerne, Wirtschaftsverbände und konservative Think Tanks, extrem wirtschaftsliberale Kommentator*innen oder auch Verschwörungstheoretiker*innen. Die Leugnung und Desinformation erfolgt auf unterschiedlichen Wegen, beispielsweise wird Wissenschaftler*innen vorgeworfen, sie würden Falschinformationen zur Klimakrise aus Eigeninteresse streuen, oder es werden diverse „alternative Wahrheiten“ verbreitet, die offenbar Klimaziele verwässern oder schlicht verwirren sollen.</p> <p>Entsprechend der Breite des Phänomens sind unterschiedliche Schwerpunktsetzungen möglich. Ein Fokus auf die Situation in der Schweiz wird nahegelegt, es sind aber auch bspw. Vergleiche mit anderen Ländern möglich. Die Arbeit kann auf Deutsch oder Englisch geschrieben werden.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Unterschiedliche Methoden aus dem Bereich qualitativer Sozialforschung oder eine Kombination daraus möglich: (Soziale) Medienanalyse, qualitative Interviews, teilnehmende Beobachtung, Dokumentenanalyse etc.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interesse am Thema		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	Abhängig von Fokussetzung, wird besprochen		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Optional		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz, evtl. im Vergleich mit weiterem Kontext		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	CSS		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Einzelhandel, nachhaltiger Konsum, lokaler/regionaler Konsum, Automatisierung		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Der automatisierte Hofladen im Quartier		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	Die Automatisierung des Einzelhandels wird vor allem von grossen Ketten und Unternehmen wie Migros oder Amazon vorangetrieben. Automatisierte Hofläden sind in Berner Quartieren erst in jüngerer Zeit aufgetaucht. Was steht hinter dem Model und wie ist es einzuordnen? Welches Potential hat das Model für lokale Produzent*innen, welche Risiken sind damit verknüpft?		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Interviews, Befragung, teilnehmende Beobachtung		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interesse am Thema		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Bern und Umgebung		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz, Bern		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	CSS		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Weidewirtschaft, Landnutzung, Nachhaltigkeit, Schweiz		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Wie Nachhaltig kann Weidewirtschaft in der Schweiz sein		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Rindfleisch und Milchprodukte zählen zu den klimaschädlichsten Nahrungsmitteln. In vielen Ländern schneiden wegen des hohen Flächenbedarfs die Weidewirtschaft in dieser Hinsicht noch schlechter ab als die Stallhaltung und „Bioproduktion“ ist oft auch nicht besser. In der Schweiz ist die Weidewirtschaft historisch verankert und wird auch mit dem Argument der Kulturlandschaftspflege verteidigt. Eine Bewaldung von Berghängen gilt Vielen als schlechte Alternative und alternative Nutzungsformen sind kaum etabliert. Die Arbeit geht diesem Widerspruch nach und such nach Antworten auf die Frage, wie nachhaltig die Weidewirtschaft in der Schweiz sein kann. Je nach Interesse sind unterschiedliche Fokussierungen und Methoden möglich.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Unterschiedliche Methoden aus dem Bereich qualitativer Sozialforschung oder eine Kombination daraus möglich: Qualitative Interviews, Dokumentenanalyse, Auswertung von Reports etc.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interesse am Thema		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	<a href="https://ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food">https://ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food</a>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Optional		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		



<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	9. September 2022		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Kritische Nachhaltigkeitsforschung		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Lebensqualität, UNESCO-Welterbe Schweizer Alpen Jungfrau-Aletsch, Indikatoren		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Lebensqualität und mögliche Proxy-Indikatoren zu deren Messung</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>In der «Charta vom Konkordiaplatz» haben sich im Jahr 2001 und 2005 die Gemeinden des UNESCO-Welterbes Schweizer Alpen Jungfrau-Aletsch auf Ziele einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung verständigt. Eines der Ziele ist, «die Grundbedürfnisse und die Lebensqualität der Menschen mit der Erhaltung der Umwelt zu verbinden». Dieses Ziel wird unter anderem im Rahmen eines Gebietsmonitorings gemessen.</p> <p>Diese geplante Masterarbeit hat zum Ziel die Lebensqualität genauer zu untersuchen. Konkret sollen Proxy-Indikatoren für Lebensqualität identifiziert werden, so dass anhand öffentlich zugänglicher Daten Aussagen zur Lebensqualität in der Region gemacht werden können.</p> <p>Mögliche Fragestellungen sind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welche (messbaren) Indikatoren eignen sich, um Aussagen zur Lebensqualität zu machen?</li> <li>- Wie aussagekräftig sind diese Indikatoren in Bezug auf die Lebensqualität?</li> <li>- Ist das Wanderungssaldo einer Gemeinde ein aussagekräftiger Indikator (Hypothese: Ein positives Wanderungssaldo korreliert mit einer hohen Lebensqualität, ein negatives Wanderungssaldo mit einer tiefen Lebensqualität)</li> </ul>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Korrelations- und Regressionsanalysen, multivariate Analyseverfahren		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Grundlegende Kenntnisse in (angewandter) Statistik oder Interesse sich diese anzueignen.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Allenfalls eigens durchgeführte Datenerhebung zur Lebensqualität in der Region des UNESCO-Welterbes Schweizer Alpen Jungfrau-Aletsch.		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme, Dr. Roger Bär		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Roger Bär, Jessica Oehler, Alessandra Lochmatter		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz / UNESCO-Welterbe Schweizer Alpen Jungfrau-Aletsch		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	12.12.2022		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Deforestation; biodiversity loss; protected areas; protected area management; effectiveness of conservation actions; protected area expansion; GIS		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Effectiveness of area-based interventions on the maintenance of tropical biodiversity</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Tropical forests are among the most diverse ecosystems globally, however, human pressure has reduced their extent and status dramatically in the last decades. Protected areas are one of the main tools used by tropical countries and local organizations to safeguard forest ecosystems, however, the <i>difference</i> that the establishment of a PA makes to those biota is not always assessed. This is particularly important as one third of PAs globally are under intense human pressure, half of protected forests have low or medium integrity and 3% of the forest inside PAs was lost in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Also, poor protected area effectiveness can arise from establishing PAs where there are few immediate threats that such establishment can avert. For example, many PAs are located in areas of low human pressure, far from roads and cities, where slope and elevation are high and agricultural productivity is low. If a place becomes a protected area, but that protected status does not prevent many threats because there were few to avert in the first place, then effectiveness is low.</p> <p>Within the scope of the project, we are seeking for Master students to complement Doctoral and Post-doctoral researchers to assess the impact of protected areas and other area-based interventions in reducing biodiversity loss in the landscape. Focus can be regional (South America or South-east Asia) or at a country level (Colombia or Peru).</p> <p><b>Research theme 1.</b> Effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based conservation actions in the Madre De Dios Region in the Peruvian Amazon.</p> <p><b>Research theme 2.</b> Protected area expansion in Colombia to protect forest dependent bird species. Effect of using historical habitat distributions vs. current distributions in the identification of the areas for protection and its impact on the species habitat retention.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative analysis including but not limited to coding in R software and spatial analysis in Arc-GIS, Q-GIS and google earth.</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest in spatially explicit, quantitative research methods and analysis</li> <li>Prior experience with using R and / or Arc-GIS or another geographical information system or a very strong motivation to learn</li> <li>The thesis language and main language of supervision is English</li> </ul>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	No		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Professor Julie Zähringer, Wyss Academy for Nature, GIUB, CDE		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Pablo Negret, Wyss Academy for Nature		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	South America (Peru / Colombia) or South East Asia		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	16.11.2021		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Landwirtschaft, historische Bewirtschaftung, Einflussfaktoren		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Ursachen für den Wandel der Grünlandvegetation über 130 Jahre in ausgewählten Gemeinden der Schweiz</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p><b>Das Square Foot Projekt</b></p> <p>Zwischen 1883 und 1931, erhoben drei Botaniker die Pflanzenzusammensetzung auf 590 Untersuchungsflächen im Grünland, verteilt über die ganze Schweiz, mit einer hoch standardisierten und präzisen Methode.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Square Foot Projektes werden diese Untersuchungen ungefähr an den gleichen Stellen wiederholt.</p> <p>Um den Ursachen des Biodiversitätswandels auf diesen Flächen auf den Grund zu gehen, soll zusätzlich die zeitliche Entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen Bewirtschaftung sowie weiteren Faktoren, z.B. Erschliessung mit Verkehrswegen, Meliorationen abgebildet werden.</p> <p>Weitere Informationen zum Projekt gibt es hier:  <a href="https://www.zhaw.ch/de/lsvm/institute-zentren/iunr/ecosystems-and-biodiversity/vegetationsoekologie/squarefoot/">https://www.zhaw.ch/de/lsvm/institute-zentren/iunr/ecosystems-and-biodiversity/vegetationsoekologie/squarefoot/</a></p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Interviews (ausgewählte WissensträgerInnen aus der Landwirtschaft), Fernerkundung, GIS, Dokumentenanalyse		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interesse an Landschaftsforschung, Vorkenntnisse in GIS und Luftbildinterpretation sowie Erfahrung mit der Durchführung von Interviews erwünscht, aber nicht zwingend. Deutschkenntnisse notwendig.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Teilweise.		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Matthias Bürgi / Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Susanne Riedel, Felix Herzog (Agroscope)		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz, Region noch zu bestimmen		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	30.8.2021		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Tropical forest patches, land use change, agricultural landscapes, West Africa, Switzerland		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Forest patches under pressure: Dynamics, functions and sustainable management in agricultural landscapes</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Tropical forest patches in agricultural landscapes are the survivors of a hard-to-reverse deforestation process. These patches still provide crucial ecological functions, serve as habitats for biodiversity, contribute globally to carbon sinks, and are important for the livelihoods of local populations. Given their persistent degradation, identifying pathways to safeguard or even increase their contribution to ecological function and thus to sustainable development is crucial. While existing theories of agricultural expansion, intensification, and forest transition explain agriculture-induced deforestation well, they do not explain the persistence of forest patches in the context of agricultural expansion.</p> <p>Within the scope of the Sustainforest project, we are seeking for Master and Bachelor students to complement Doctoral and Post-doctoral researchers to analyse forest patches in the highly fragmented agricultural landscapes of the rainforest and savannah zones of West Africa in Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon. Focus can as well be on Switzerland and/or other parts of Europe or elsewhere. Specifics about the study location will be decided based on the student's area of interest.</p> <p>Topics of interest to students are to be framed around the following:</p> <p><b>Research theme 1. Multi-scale modelling of spatio-temporal dynamics of forest patches in West Africa.</b></p> <p>Agricultural landscapes, while dominated by croplands or grazing lands contain forests of different sizes. These forest patches, although they may be small, maintain ecosystem functions and contribute ecosystem services to people. Understanding their spatial and temporal dynamics and the involved factors, is thus important for identifying ways to ensure their functions and the contributions they make to humans.</p> <p>Research questions (RQ):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which components of the social-ecological systems (e.g. land use, governance arrangements, markets, population, climate) drive the spatio-temporal dynamics (e.g. persistence, expansion, and decline) of forest patches in agricultural landscapes?</li> <li>• How are forest patches likely to evolve in future considering the different interacting drivers?</li> <li>• What are stakeholder perspectives on forest patch spatio-temporal dynamics?</li> </ul> <p><b>Research theme 2. The ecology and conservation of forest patches - Insights for sustainable forest management.</b></p> <p>Forest remnants and patches often act as refuges for plants and animals. They also contribute ecosystem services to people. However, their continued exploitation is exacerbating biodiversity loss, making conservation an</p>		

	<p>ever more urgent concern. As forest patches could also be the work of human hands, creating forests in non-forest areas, it equally essential to understand the features of such forest patches for their sustainable use and management.</p> <p>RQ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the characteristic ecological parameters(e.g. patch size, tree species diversity/compositions, stand density, biomass etc.) of selected forest patches?</li> <li>• What contributions do they make to the understanding of forest persistence?</li> <li>• What factors influence the resilience of selected forest patches to disturbances (e.g. land use, fires, wind-throw/storms,disease/in-festation incidence and climate variability, etc.)?</li> </ul> <p><b>Research theme 3. Reconciling livelihoods with biodiversity and ecosystem health in forest patches – trade-offs and solutions to minimise them.</b></p> <p>Rural livelihoods and -economies often depend on forest resources and local people are also essential for sustainable forest management and governance. Understanding these interlinkages is thus important to ensure forest patches continue to contribute to local livelihoods and for reconciling biodiversity and ecosystem health with the values of actors at multi-scales.</p> <p>RQ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What lever points can be identified for securing forest persistence and expansion?</li> <li>• How does plural valuation of ecosystem services from forest patches help minimise trade-offs and identify supportive policy options?</li> </ul> <p><b>Research theme 4. Governance arrangements that work for sustainable forest use and management in agricultural landscapes.</b></p> <p>Involving various actors in decision-making concerning forest patches and land use, and having supportive institutions (rules, norms, shared meanings and values) as well as equitable benefit-sharing are likely to strengthen societal commitment to sustainable land and forest management.</p> <p>RQ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the governance arrangements and the key drivers affecting interactions and feedback concerning forest patches in the agricultural landscapes of West Africa?</li> <li>• How do ecological, socio-economic, political and institutional factors affect land-use and the agency of land users?</li> <li>• Which forest governance and management activities influence the resilience of forest patches (their ability to maintain their ecosystem functions despite disturbances)?</li> <li>• Which governance pathways to sustainable land use sustain forest patches and human well-being, and which do not?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Methoden Methods</b></p>	<p>Application of an iterative landscape- and people-centred approach that integrates data from remote sensing, social surveys, and participatory modelling, non-monetary and monetary valuation frameworks to identify Nature Contributions to People (NCP) and ecosystem services provided by forest patches. The emphasis on the use of content analysis, multivariate statistics, and spatial analysis methods will differ between the four research themes.</p>

<b>Anforderungen Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of time series image datasets over study area for variables of interest (e.g., land use, forest, etc.)</li> <li>• Use of existing maps of the relevant themes as auxiliary data</li> <li>• Working with spatial analysis</li> <li>• Collecting and integrating qualitative and quantitative data in analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Feldarbeit Fieldwork</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characterizing forest patches in the region of interest</li> <li>• Sampling of land use types</li> <li>• Field collection of data on forest patches, NCP, ecosystem services, livelihoods, land use, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Chinwe Ifejika-Speranza
<b>Betreuung Supervision</b>	Felicia O. Akinyemi/Vladimir R. Wingate
<b>Land / Region Country / Region</b>	West Africa (Togo, Cameroon, Nigeria, Benin)/Switzerland/Europe

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS 2021		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Kritische Nachhaltigkeitsforschung		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>			
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>"Solastalgie" bei Landschaftsveränderungen</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	Der Mensch verändert die Landschaft. Gleichzeitig ist Landschaft für uns Heimat. <i>"Solastalgie bezeichnet den Schmerz über den Verlust tröstlicher heimatlicher Geborgenheit"</i> (National Geographic, 4/2020), welcher durch die Veränderung/Zerstörung der uns umgebenden Landschaft entsteht. Der Begriff wurde in Australien entwickelt. Welche Landschaftsveränderungen, die Solastalgie hervorrufen, gibt es in der Schweiz? Ist dieser Begriff geeignet, um den Einfluss von Landschaftsveränderungen auf den Menschen zu verstehen?		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>			
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Alexander Vorbrugg/ Stiftung Landschaftsschutz Schweiz		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	15.02.21		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Mining; Land Grabbing; Social and Environmental Impact Assessment; Sustainable Development		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in the global Mining Sector – Lessons Learned and Best Practices</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	The global mining sector has been continuously expanding and is increasingly targeting biodiversity-rich and poverty-prone landscapes in the Global South. In the SNIS research project on "Governance Processes and Sustainability Impacts of the Extractive Industries in Madagascar" we are investigating the current practices of Social and Environmental Impact Assessments (SEIA) of mining investments. As a source of information to feed into stakeholder workshops discussing pathways towards more sustainable development around these mining investments, we would like to obtain an understanding of lessons learned and best practices with Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in the sector.		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literature review including reports of key stakeholders in the SEIA for mining investments sector (e.g. EITI, IGF, etc.) and document analysis</li> <li>• Semi-structured interviews with international experts, coding, qualitative content analysis</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest in qualitative research methods and analysis</li> <li>• The thesis language is English</li> </ul> <p>The thesis could also be done as a BSc thesis with a smaller scope</p>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	No		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza / Dr. Julie Zähringer		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>			
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Global		



<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>announcement date</b>	25.1.2021		
<b>AIG Kernthemenbereich</b> <b>AIG research focus</b>	LS-SLM		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>working title</b>	<b>Schutz der Nacht – Zonendefinition Lichtemissionen im UNESCO-Welterbe Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>brief description</b>	<p>In den letzten Jahren haben die künstlichen, anthropogenen Lichtemissionen in der Schweiz stark zugenommen. Die natürliche, nächtliche Dunkelheit wird hierzulande auf immer begrenztere und kleinere Flächen zurückgebunden. Für die Region des UNESCO-Welterbe Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch hat die erhöhte Nachfrage nach touristischer Infrastruktur die Thematik disbezüglich negative Konsequenzen. So ist es doch gerade die Unberührtheit der natürlichen Erholungsgebiete, welche deren Attraktivität ausmachen. Ein Grossteil des Welterbe-Gebiets gehört zum Bundesinventar der Landschaften und Naturdenkmäler von nationaler Bedeutung (BLN), das die wertvollsten Landschaften der Schweiz umfasst.</p> <p>In dieser Masterarbeit soll eine Lichtemissionzonierung für die Welterbe-Region durchgeführt werden. Sie soll aufgrund von satellitenbasierten Lichtemissionsmessungen, der Gewichtung von bestehenden baulichen Infrastruktur und damit einhergehenden Lichtemissionen, sowie unter Berücksichtigung der privatrechtlichen, kommunalen, kantonalen und nationalen Schutz- und Wildnisgebieten durchgeführt werden. Basierend auf den Ergebnissen sollen abschliessend Handlungsempfehlungen für ein künftiges Management der Lichtverschmutzung definiert werden.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Räumliche Datenanalyse (Luftbilder, Satellitenbilder, etc.) mit GIS</li> <li>• Evtl. Interviews mit Experten</li> <li>• Evtl. Lichtemissionsmessungen im Feld</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grosses Interesse an der räumlichen Datenanalyse mit GIS</li> <li>• Freude am Umgang mit räumlichen Daten</li> <li>• Vorkenntnisse: Geoprocessing II und III</li> <li>• Freude und Interesse an einer ausgewogenen Nutzung und dem Schutz von Naturräumen in Berggebieten</li> <li>• Interesse an raumplanerischen Fragestellungen</li> <li>• Gute Fitness</li> </ul>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>field work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ja, Situationsanalyse im Untersuchungsgebiet und allenfalls Messungen von Lichtemissionen, und Interviews mit versch. Experten</li> </ul>		
<b>Leitung Arbeit</b> <b>lead thesis</b>	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Co-Leitung / Betreuung</b> <b>co-lead / supervision</b>	Sandra Eckert, Cedric Lehmann (UNESCO Welterbe SAJA)		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>country / region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	13.8.2020		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Land degradation, land use change, smallholder farmers, perception, Botswana		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Awareness and perception of land degradation and implications for land management</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	Land degradation is assessment and smallholder African farmers' perceptions and coping mechanisms in Palapye, an agro-pastoral region of eastern Botswana		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Assessment of land degradation is conducted with geostatistics (multiple linear regression modelling) using freely available Remote Sensing data. Socio-economic survey data of farmers (2015) will be analysed for farmer's perceived LD indicators and the coping strategies adopted. Objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish LD levels</li> <li>• Analyse LD in relation to perceived drivers and coping methods farmers adopt</li> <li>• Implications for land management</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of LD indicator datasets over Palapye (e.g. land use, soil organic carbon, temperature, vegetation, soil moisture, geology, etc.)</li> <li>• Working with geostatistics in GIS/RS environment, Google Earth Engine</li> </ul>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling e.g. of land use types will be done with very high resolution images</li> </ul>		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza / Felicia O. Akinyemi		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Felicia O. Akinyemi		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Botswana/Palapye		

<b>Umfang Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum Publication Date</b>	5.9.2019		
<b>Unit Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter Keywords</b>	Nachhaltigkeit, Gesundheitswesen, Migration, Fachkräftemangel, Pflege		
<b>Arbeitstitel Working Title</b>	„Ohne Ausländer geht nichts mehr“ – Fachkräftemangel in der Pflege		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung Brief Description</b>	<p>Partizipation, Chancengleichheit und Nutzung eigener Ressourcen sind Schlagworte die im Kontext von sozialer Nachhaltigkeit diskutiert werden. Was bedeutet das am konkreten Beispiel des Gesundheitswesens Schweiz?</p> <p>„Ohne Ausländer geht nichts mehr. Der Mangel an Pflegefachkräften ist gross“, schreibt der Bund in seiner Printausgabe vom 1. Juli 2019. Solche und ähnliche Artikel erscheinen seit Jahren regelmässig. Obwohl das Problem des Fachkräftemangels im Gesundheitssektor, insbesondere in der Pflege, erkannt ist, scheint sich nur langsam etwas zu ändern – wenn überhaupt. Die Schweiz hat 2010 den WHO-Verhaltenskodex mitunterzeichnet, welcher die internationale Anwerbung von Gesundheitsfachkräften regeln soll. Nichtsdestotrotz kommt weiterhin ein grosser Teil des Pflegepersonals aus dem nahen Ausland, insbesondere aus Deutschland und Frankreich. Diese Länder rekrutieren ihr Personal wiederum im Ausland. Am Ende dieser Migrationskette stehen beispielsweise osteuropäische Länder oder Staaten in Afrika, denen dann kaum mehr qualifiziertes Personal zur Verfügung steht.</p>		
<b>Methoden Methods</b>	<p>Basierend auf Interviews, grauer Literatur und zahlreichen Medienartikel, die wir im Rahmen unseres Forschungsprojekts ‚Gesundheitspersonal und soziale Differenzen in Zeiten des Fachkräftemangels‘ geführt, resp. gesammelt haben, können in dieser Arbeit verschiedene Fragen in Bezug auf den Fachkräftemangel in der Pflege nachgegangen werden. Folgende Fragestellungen wären möglich (es dürfen aber auch eigene Schwerpunkte gesetzt werden): Wie will die Schweiz die Nachhaltigkeit des Gesundheitspersonals gewährleisten? Welche Massnahmen werden auf nationaler Ebene getroffen, um den WHO-Verhaltenskodex umzusetzen? Welche Faktoren beeinflussen die Arbeitszufriedenheit des Pflegepersonals? Erwartet wird, dass die bereits vorhandenen Daten durch selbständig erhobene Daten ergänzt werden, z. B. durch Experteninterviews.</p>		
<b>Anforderungen Requirements</b>			
<b>Feldarbeit Fieldwork</b>	Ist möglich		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung Supervision</b>	Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	5.9.2019		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	Nachhaltigkeit, Gesundheitswesen, Migration, Fachkräftemangel		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	<b>Migration im Schweizer Gesundheitssystem</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	<p>Partizipation, Chancengleichheit und Nutzung eigener Ressourcen sind Schlagworte die im Kontext von sozialer Nachhaltigkeit diskutiert werden. Was bedeutet das am konkreten Beispiel des Gesundheitswesens Schweiz?</p> <p>Das Schweizer Gesundheitswesen ist massgeblich von Migration geprägt. Mehr als ein Drittel der hier praktizierenden Ärztinnen und Ärzte haben ihre Ausbildung im Ausland absolviert – allen voran in Deutschland. In der Pflege besitzen zwei von fünf Personen ein ausländisches Diplom – meistens von Frankreich oder Deutschland. In dieser Arbeit können Sie das Thema Migration im Schweizer Gesundheitswesen von spezifischen Blickwinkeln durchleuchten. Möglichkeiten wären:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aus einer institutionellen Sicht (Spital, Spitex, Langzeitpflegeeinrichtung): Wie und wo rekrutiert diese Institution ihr Personal? Was sind ihre Erfahrungen mit im Ausland ausgebildetem Personal? Wie erfolgt die Einarbeitung?</li> <li>2. Aus individueller Sicht: Was sind die Beweggründe für ausländisch ausgebildetes Pflegepersonal, in die Schweiz zu kommen? Welche Hürden müssen sie nehmen, um in der Schweiz arbeiten zu können? Wo bemerken sie in ihrem Arbeitsalltag Ähnlichkeiten oder Unterschiede zwischen den beiden Ländern? Erfahren diese Personen aufgrund ihrer Herkunft Diskriminierung?</li> <li>3. Aus der Sicht einer Rekrutierungsfirma: Wie läuft der Rekrutierungsprozess ab? Wo und warum wird rekrutiert? Was ist die Motivation für Individuen, mittels einer solchen Firma in die Schweiz zu kommen?</li> </ol>		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods	Basierend auf Interviews, grauer Literatur und zahlreichen Medienartikel, die wir im Rahmen unseres Forschungsprojekts ‚Gesundheitspersonal und soziale Differenzen in Zeiten des Fachkräftemangels‘ geführt, resp. gesammelt haben, können in dieser Arbeit verschiedene Fragen in Bezug Migration im Gesundheitswesen nachgegangen werden. Erwartet wird, dass die bereits vorhandenen Daten durch selbständig erhobene Daten ergänzt werden, z. B. durch Experteninterviews.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements	Viel Eigeninitiative nötig		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork	Schweiz		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	5.9.2019		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	Nachhaltigkeit, Gesundheitssystem, Pflege, Politik, Schweiz		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	<b>Ist die Pflege apolitisch? Die Pflegeinitiative unter die Lupe genommen</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	<p>Partizipation, Chancengleichheit und Nutzung eigener Ressourcen sind Schlagworte die im Kontext von sozialer Nachhaltigkeit diskutiert werden. Was bedeutet das am konkreten Beispiel des Gesundheitswesens Schweiz?</p> <p>„Die Pflege ist politisch absolut ungebildet“, meinte eine Pflegefachperson, die neben ihrer Arbeit auch politisch tätig ist, in einem Interview. Ist dem wirklich so? 2017 wurde die Volksinitiative für eine starke Pflege eingereicht (<a href="http://www.pflegeinitiative.ch">http://www.pflegeinitiative.ch</a>). Ihre Hauptforderungen sind die Ausbildung und Förderung der Weiterbildung des Pflegefachpersonals, die Sicherung der Pflegequalität, sowie das Einführen von Massnahmen, welche das Pflegepersonal im Beruf halten sollen. Die sogenannte Pflegeinitiative wird vom Bundesrat und vom Parlament abgelehnt. Die Gesundheitskommission des Nationalrats hat einen Gegenvorschlag ausgearbeitet, der zurzeit in der Vernehmlassung ist.</p> <p>In dieser Arbeit soll den Forderungen der Pflegeinitiative sowie deren Gegenargumenten auf den Grund gegangen werden. Was hat zu dieser Initiative geführt? Welche (politischen) Gruppierungen unterstützen sie (nicht) und aus welchen Gründen? Wie sollen die Forderungen der Initiative zur Nachhaltigkeit des Gesundheitspersonals beitragen?</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods	Basierend auf Interviews, grauer Literatur und zahlreichen Medienartikel, die wir im Rahmen unseres Forschungsprojekts ‚Gesundheitspersonal und soziale Differenzen in Zeiten des Fachkräftemangels‘ geführt, resp. gesammelt haben, können in dieser Arbeit verschiedene Fragen in Bezug auf eine nachhaltige Pflege nachgegangen werden. Erwartet wird, dass die bereits vorhandenen Daten durch selbständig erhobene Daten ergänzt werden, z. B. durch Experteninterviews.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork	Schweiz		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> Publication Date	02.09.2019		
<b>Unit</b> Unit	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> Keywords	Choice experiments, economic growth, environmental protection, sustainable development, Côte d'Ivoire		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> Working Title	<b>Using choice experiments to assess local people's perception and preferences for “sustainable development” in Côte d'Ivoire</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> Brief Description	<p>Economic growth and environmental protection are still difficult to reconcile, especially in middle- and low-income countries. For policy makers in the developing world, the challenge is to find the most efficient strategies to achieve equitable and sustainable socioeconomic well-being for all. This refers to societal choices for the pathways of economic development in these countries. However, to make choices in an informed way, the average citizen should have a clear understanding of each development model, and be aware of the related implications and trade-offs.</p> <p>The objective of this research will be to develop and test a choice experiment to determine desirable models of development by the average Ivorian citizen. This model should be applicable at different scales. The results of such a study will be useful for decision makers for territorial planning and to inform sustainable development strategies.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> Methods	<p>The Master student will construct a choice experiment based on different scenarios to answer the problem described in the context and reflect on the implementation of the method at different scales.</p> <p>The following steps are proposed for the implementation of this method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Step 1. Define the purpose of the study.</li> <li>▪ Step 2. Select the type of survey: define how the survey will be implemented (eg face-to-face, by mail, telephone, internet).</li> <li>▪ Step 3. Elaboration of the questionnaire: prepare a draft questionnaire, defining in particular the attributes and their levels, as well as the structuring of the sets of choices.</li> <li>▪ Step 4. Definition of the target population: who will be interviewed.</li> <li>▪ Step 5. Definition of sampling: select the sampling strategy (eg random or stratified sampling).</li> <li>▪ Step 6. Test the questionnaire on working groups and in the context of pilot surveys: to check its coherence and perception by the interviewees.</li> <li>▪ Step 7. Launch the survey and collect data from the sample.</li> <li>▪ Step 8. Statistical analysis: calculate the coefficients and the implicit price of the attributes (trade-offs measurement).</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements	Interest in environmental economics or other related field and non-market valuation methods (contingent valuation, choice experiments...). Basic level of quantitative analysis skills (statistics). Being able to speak and understand French.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork	Côte d'Ivoire, ca. 3 months. (There is the possibility to apply for a scholarship to cover up to 5,000 CHF of expenses from the W. Müller Foundation in collaboration with the Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique in Abidjan.)		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Prof. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Dr. Julie Zähringer (CDE) Advisor: Dr. Ariane Amin (University of Abidjan)		
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region	Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	21.08.2019		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Soil Improving Cropping System, Agrarpedologie, Bodenqualität		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Auswirkungen innovativer Anbausysteme auf die Umwelt im Allgemeinen und spezifisch auch auf die Bodenqualität.</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Im Rahmen des European SoilCare-Projekts (<a href="http://www.soilcare-project.eu/">www.soilcare-project.eu/</a>) experimentieren mehrere europäische Länder mit den Auswirkungen von Anbausystemen auf die Umwelt im Allgemeinen und die Bodenqualität im Besonderen. SoilCare ist ein multidisziplinäres Projekt, da es ökologische, soziokulturelle und wirtschaftliche Aspekte abdeckt. Im Rahmen dieses Projekts hat die Universität Bern eine standardisierte Untersuchungsmethodik (Feld und Labor) entwickelt, die von allen Partnern auf nationaler und europäischer Ebene eingesetzt wird.</p> <p>Im Rahmen der MA wird der Teilnehmer an einem oder mehreren Aspekten in Bezug auf Boden, Landwirtschaft, Chemie, Biologie usw. sowie Feld- und Laborarbeiten beteiligt sein. Dieses Projekt ermöglicht es dem Teilnehmer, neue Erfahrungen zu sammeln, um die Komplexität von Großprojekten zu aktuellen Themen wie Klima, Boden und Ökologie zu verstehen.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Umweltwissenschaften mit Präferenz für folgende Bereiche: Bodenkunde, Chemie, Biologie, Physik, Klima, etc.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interesse an Landwirtschaft und an Boden		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Feld- und Laborarbeit (Bodenparameter)		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza / PD Dr. Abdallah Alaoui		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>			
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	21.08.2019		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Agricultural management practices, Soil Quality Application (SQAPP), Soil fertility, sustainability		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Interactive Soil Quality Assessment for Agricultural Productivity and Environmental Resilience</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Agricultural soils are under a wide variety of pressures, including from increasing global demand for food associated with population growth and land degradation exacerbated by climate change impact. Within the framework of the ongoing European project iSQAPER (<a href="http://www.isqaper-is.eu/">www.isqaper-is.eu/</a>), a Soil Quality Application (SQAPP) was designed to assess soil quality under various types of land use management. The App also provide recommendations on the appropriate agricultural management practices to improve soil quality.</p> <p>The aim of this multidisciplinary Master thesis is to test and validate the app with in-situ and laboratory measurements. The fieldwork will be done in different soil types of farms in the canton Bern. Innovative approaches and methods developed within the collaboration of the European partners can be used to achieve the aim of the Master thesis.</p> <p>We are looking for a candidate who is highly motivated to work in a multi-disciplinary project.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Umweltwissenschaften mit Präferenz für folgende Bereiche: Bodenkunde, Chemie, Biologie, Physik, Klima, etc.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	<p>Interesse an bodenkundlichen, agronomischen und klimatologischen Fragestellungen.</p> <p>Interesse an den Schnittstellen zwischen Forschung, Vollzug und Praxis.</p>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Feld- und Laborarbeit (Bodenparameter)		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza / PD Dr. Abdallah Alaoui		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>			
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		



<b>Umfang</b> Scope	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> announcement date	28.8.2019		
<b>AIG Kernthemenbereich</b> AIG research focus	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> working title	<b>Veränderungen in der Nutzung und Struktur des Pfywaldes</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> brief description	<p>Für das Verständnis der Veränderungen von Waldökosystemen sind Informationen darüber, wie sich die Nutzung und die Struktur der Wälder in den letzten Jahrzehnten verändert hat, von grosser Bedeutung.</p> <p>Im Pfywald im Kanton Wallis werden zahlreiche waldökologische Untersuchungen durchgeführt – entsprechend gross ist das Interesse an historischen Informationen. In dieser Masterarbeit soll anhand von Waldwirtschaftsplänen, Luftbildern und Oral History Interviews die Nutzungs- und Strukturgeschichte des Pfywaldes rekonstruiert werden.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> methods	Dokumentenanalyse, Luftbildinterpretation, Experteninterviews		
<b>Anforderungen</b> require- ments	Interessen an Wäldern und ihrer Geschichte		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> field work	Kartierungen, Ground-proofing.		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> lead thesis / co-lead	Matthias Bürgi / Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> supervision	Matthias Bürgi, Arthur Gessler (WSL)		
<b>Land / Region</b> country / region	CH		

<b>Umfang Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum Publication Date</b>	20.05.2019		
<b>Unit Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Arbeitstitel Working Title</b>	<b>Hungry palm-oil mills of Johor, Indonesia</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung Brief Description</b>	<p>Indonesia's palm oil production is a key driver of deforestation. Based on an increasingly conscious consumer-base, pressure by campaigning NGOs and new research evidence on the adverse impacts of palm oil production, the palm oil sector has seen a significant move towards transparency throughout supply chain.</p> <p>Vast knowledge on the supply-chain linkages now exists, including knowledge on which brands link to which refineries, and mills. Detailed spatially explicit knowledge on the supply catchments of palm oil mills however does not exist to date and are hence the focus of this study. Such knowledge is crucial for the prediction of future deforestation linked to the expansion of palm oil plantations. It is also important for the prediction of changes in the socio-ecological system caused by responsibility commitments of mills. E.g. how do commitments to responsible sourcing by palm oil mills change the geometries of its supply-shed? What are the impacts of these changes on the production volume of the mill? What are the broader social and environmental effects of these commitments?</p> <p><b>Die hier vorgeschlagene Arbeit soll...</b> (the proposed study shall ...)</p> <p>The aim of the study is to create supply catchments maps for palm oil mills in Johor state of Malaysia (approx. 60 mills, covering an area of almost 2 million ha). The study includes i.A. the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Map locations of mills</li> <li>2) Collect data on the maximum production capacity of mills (grey literature or image interpretation)</li> <li>3) Assess the current production volume of palm oil mills (grey literature or image interpretation - how many Palm Oil Effluent – POME Ponds exist )</li> <li>4) Create mill accessibility maps using existing land cover and auxiliary data</li> <li>5) Map the extent of the palm oil production area and possibly the age of plantations</li> <li>6) Predicate supply catchments to mills (are the mills running at or below capacity, which mills need additional FFB to fulfil available capacity)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What are the supply catchments under current conditions</li> <li>b. What are the supply catchments under future scenarios (Maximization of production, commitments to responsibility)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Besides producing the MSc thesis the student will be involved in the development of material for extension programs for supporting smallholders to re-establish their plantations.</p>		
<b>Methoden Methods</b>	Geoinformatics, spatial data analysis, remote sensing		
<b>Anforderungen Requirements</b>	We seek a student interested in geographical information systems (GIS), interpretation of high-resolution remote sensing data, and an interest in working at the science-practice interface (collaboration between GIUB, CDE and Earthworm Foundation).		
<b>Feldarbeit Field Work</b>	Possible for verification but not required.		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	PD Dr. Andreas Heinemann (GIUB)		
<b>Betreuung Supervision</b>	Dr. Cornelia Hett (CDE), Rob McWilliam (Earthworm Foundation)		
<b>Land / Region Country / Region</b>	Johor, Malaysia		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	19.11.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Landschaftsanalysen, Monitoring, Landschaftswandel, GIS		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Landschaftsmonitoring retrospektiv</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Mit Landschaftsmonitoring wird die Veränderung der Landschaft über einen längeren Zeitraum systematisch dokumentiert. Ein Blick zurück in die Vergangenheit macht die längerfristige Dynamik des Landschaftswandels sichtbar.</p> <p>Auf den Ausgaben der Siegfriedkarten von ca. 1880 wurden an der WSL systematisch Signaturen erfasst. Dieser Datensatz wurde bisher nicht für das Landschaftsmonitoring in Wert gesetzt.</p> <p>Der in den Landeskarten von 1880 bis heute sichtbare Landschaftswandel soll mit statistischen Angaben, unabhängigen Kartierungen und Zeitreihen verglichen, und hinsichtlich seiner Eignung für die retrospektiven Verlängerung der Zeitreihen des Landschaftsmonitorings beurteilt werden.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	GIS, Landschaftsanalysen		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Kenntnisse/Interesse von/an GIS, Interesse an Landschaftsveränderungen, Monitoring		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	-		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Chinwe Ifejika Speranza / Matthias Bürgi		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Matthias Bürgi		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	CH		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	17.09.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Translokaltät, Mobilität, Hochschulen		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Transnationale Hochschul(t)räume</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Ein Studium, Doktorat oder Postdoc Ausland, internationale Forschungs-koooperationen, Auslandserfahrung als Voraussetzung für eine Professur: Hochschulen und Berufs- und Bildungsbiographien werden immer transnationaler. Eine steigende Zahl von Akteuren wie Universitäten, Studierende, Beratungsagenturen, Sprachinstitute, Stipendien- und Forschungsprogramme und administrative Einheiten (z.B. Botschaften) stehen in engen translokalen Beziehungen. Welche Auswirkungen hat diese zunehmende Translokaltät: individuell, institutionell, regional? Wer hat Zugang zu diesen Möglichkeiten, wer nicht? In welchen translokalen Beziehungen stehen diese Akteure? Welche Imaginationen über die Notwendigkeit von „Auslandserfahrung“ und welches Wissen werden generiert? Wie konstituieren und re(produzieren) Mobilitätspraxen bestehende Machtverhältnisse in Hochschulalltag?</p> <p>Das Thema wird im individuellen Gespräch eingegrenzt und genau bestimmt.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<p>Abhängig von Forschungsfrage</p> <p>Qualitativ, evtl. z.T. auch quantitativ, Einsatz von Film, Audio, soziale Medien möglich</p> <p>Neben den regulären qualitativen und quantitativen Methoden unterstützen wir sehr inter- und transdisziplinäre Herangehensweisen. Unser Medialab bietet die Möglichkeit mit Film und anderen Medien zu forschen und zu experimentieren.</p>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Arbeiten können dazu sowohl im BA als auch MA geschrieben werden.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Offen, Schweiz oder Ausland		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz oder Ausland		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	17.09.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Krisendiskurs, Gesellschaft, Migration		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	„Krise und/oder Kooperation“		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Finanz-, Wirtschafts-, Flüchtlingskrise: Oft reden wir von Krisen aber In Krisenzeiten entstehen auch Kooperationen auf individueller, gemeinschaftlicher, nationaler oder internationaler Ebene.</p> <p>Vor allem rufen Krisen auch immer wieder neue Formen von gesellschaftlichem Engagement und soziale Bewegungen (Protestbewegungen, Unterstützungsnetzwerke) hervor. Welche Formen von Kooperationen entstehen? Wie arbeiten diese? Wie werden Themen und Handlungsweisen gesetzt? Welche langfristigen Entwicklungen und Herausforderungen erleben solche Formen von Kooperation, z.B. auch wenn der öffentliche Fokus verschwindet, oder es die „Krise“ nicht mehr gibt.</p> <p>Unterschiedliche Themenschwerpunkte sind möglich.</p> <p>„Das leise Ende von Krise“</p> <p>Z.B: während in der Politik über Fluchtmigration eher im Kontext von Krise und Notstand gesprochen wird, gehen in der Schweiz die Zahlen von Flüchtlingen zurück, Versorgungszentren schliessen, bezahlte und ehrenamtlich Arbeitende verlieren ihre Aufgabe.</p> <p>Wie erleben Betroffene die sich in diesem Feld engagiert und gearbeitet haben diesen Rückbau? Welche Auswirkungen vor Ort, in Gemeinden und Regionen hat das? Wo und wie wird darüber gesprochen?</p> <p>Das Thema wird im individuellen Gespräch eingegrenzt und genau bestimmt.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<p>Abhängig von Forschungsfrage</p> <p>Qualitativ, Einsatz von Film, Audio, soziale Medien möglich</p> <p>Neben den regulären qualitativen und quantitativen Methoden unterstützen wir sehr inter- und transdisziplinäre Herangehensweisen. Unser Medialab bietet die Möglichkeit mit Film und anderen Medien zu forschen und zu experimentieren.</p>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Arbeiten können dazu sowohl im BA als auch MA geschrieben werden.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Offen, Schweiz		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	17.09.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	translocality, power relations, mobility of academic scholars		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Scholars under threat: networks and settlement in higher education in contemporary Europe</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Higher Education institutions are developing initiatives not only for refugee students but also academic scholars. The project explores networks of Swiss Universities providing support and temporary stays for threatened scholars at a Swiss university to continue their work. Placed between threatened conditions at the country of origin, regulatory frameworks of the host country, and international support networks (e.g. scholars at risk, Scholar Rescue Fund, EURAXESS) the process is characterised by a complex translocal relationship between actors representing different institutionalised procedures and political agendas (e.g. refugees as academics and employees, employers in Switzerland, intermediaries (e.g. international support networks), administrative departments, civil society). All actors are forced to strive for a better understanding of the practices and interactions of their fellow actors in order to navigate and position themselves within the process. The main objective of the research is to investigate the power relations that underpin the mobility of academic scholars under threat. For methodology we will do multi-sited research and combine semi-structured interviews with participative and visual methods.</p> <p>Exact focus of the topic will be discussed in an individual meeting.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Qualitative, application of Film, Audio, social media is possible		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Switzerland (abroad also possible)		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	17.09.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Gesundheitswesen, Nachhaltigkeitsdiskurs, Schweiz		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Nachhaltig gesund? Gesundheitswesen Schweiz</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Der Mangel an Fachkräften im Gesundheitswesen ist wie in den meisten Regionen der Welt auch in der Schweiz eine Herausforderung. Jedoch ist dieses Phänomen nicht für alle gleich, es gibt Unterschiede in den Regionen, zwischen den einzelnen Spitälern und in einzelnen Berufsgruppen. Zudem gibt es unterschiedliche Sichtweisen, was es eine nachhaltige Entwicklung im Gesundheitswesen bedeutet und impliziert. Wie wird das Thema Nachhaltigkeit in Bezug auf das Gesundheitswesen global, regional und lokal diskutiert? Warum und wo gibt es Engpässe von Personal? Welche Rolle spielt Migration in der Anwerbung von Fachkräften? Welche politischen Reaktionen gibt es? Was sind regionale Auswirkungen? Und welche Sichtweise vertreten Fachkräfte oder ein betroffenes Spital?</p> <p>Das Thema wird im individuellen Gespräch eingegrenzt und genau bestimmt.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Abhängig von Forschungsfrage Qualitativ, evtl. z.T. auch quantitativ		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Arbeiten können dazu sowohl im BA als auch MA geschrieben werden.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Offen, Schweiz oder Ausland		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Schweiz		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	17.09.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Mobilität, Migration, globaler Wandel		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Globaler Wandel, nachhaltige Entwicklung und Migration</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Die „Agenda 2030“ steht auch für das Recht auf Mobilität, die Möglichkeit sicher und regulär zu migrieren. In der Realität sind Mobilität und Migration von grossen Ungleichheiten gekennzeichnet. Während für die einen Mobilität und Migration fast unbegrenzt möglich ist, ist für andere Migration ein Zwang, eine Notsituation, und nur unter stark risikobehafteten Rahmenbedingungen möglich.</p> <p>All diese unterschiedlichen Formen von Mobilität und Migration werden individuell erfahren, sind jedoch eingebettet in Strukturen von Haushalt, Familien, Netzwerken, Gemeinschaften, nationalen und internationalen Politiken.</p> <p>Dieses breite Themenfeld bietet eine Vielzahl an Möglichkeiten für Master- aber auch Bachelorarbeiten. Feldforschungen sind in der Schweiz und im Ausland möglich. Arbeiten können immer auf Englisch oder Deutsch geschrieben werden.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<p>Offen</p> <p>Neben den regulären qualitativen und quantitativen Methoden unterstützen wir sehr inter- und transdisziplinäre Herangehensweisen. Unser Medialab bietet die Möglichkeit mit Film und anderen Medien zu forschen und zu experimentieren.</p>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Switzerland (abroad also possible)		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland		



<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	12.03.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Gesundheitswesen, soziale Nachhaltigkeit, Schweiz		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Soziale Dimensionen von Nachhaltigkeit im Gesundheitswesen (Schweiz)</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Der Arbeitsmarkt im Gesundheitswesen ist sehr stark von Diversität geprägt. Gerade in Spitälern treffen Angestellte unterschiedlicher Qualifikationen, Erfahrungen, Herkunft und Alter aufeinander. Dies zu handhaben, stellt für Spitäler eine besondere Herausforderung dar. Einerseits sind sie seit den 1990er Jahren mit einer starken Ökonomisierung konfrontiert und damit einhergehend Spannung zwischen Qualitätssicherung, Wirtschaftlichkeit und dem parallel existierenden Fachkräftemangel. Andererseits beeinflussen nationale und internationale gesetzliche Rahmenbedingungen sowie politische Debatten die Rekrutierung und Einsatzmöglichkeiten von Spitalpersonal (z.B. Konsequenzen verschärfter Immigrationspolitik).</p> <p>Unterschiedlichste Themen von sozialer Nachhaltigkeit die sich in den SDGs finden können am Beispiel des Gesundheitswesens bearbeitet werden. Z.B. Zugang und Sicherstellung von medizinischer Versorgung einer Gesellschaft; Migration und Arbeitsmarkt; Arbeitsbedingungen im Gesundheitswesen; Brain drain/circulation und Ungleichheiten zwischen Herkunfts- und Zielländern (Migrationsketten); Mobilität von Wissen und beruflichen Erfahrungen.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>			
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Regionaler Fokus: Schweiz oder anderer		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	12.03.2018		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Critical Sustainability Studies		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	translocality, mobility of academic scholars		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Universities as transformative social spaces: mobilities and mobilisation of knowledge</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Universities and Higher Education institutions more generally become increasingly internationalized. One dimension of this internationalization is to support the mobility of students by mobility programmes (e.g. ERASMUS), providing scholarships for international students (e.g. Swiss Government Scholarships) or developing initiatives for refugee students and refugee academic scholars (e.g. Scholars at Risk).</p> <p>Potential research topics could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identify the various actors and their translocal relations and networks involved in supporting students and /or academic scholars to become mobile</li> <li>- provide an understanding of the effectiveness and power related dynamics of those networks by showing how knowledge and positions are negotiated among actors and eventually influence the settlement, integration and potential re-settlement process of the academic scholars</li> <li>- Alumni-studies aiming to better understand career-paths, mobility patterns and transnational networks of former scholars</li> <li>- “following an application”: understanding who has access to study abroad, under what conditions, understanding the complex translocal relationship between actors representing different institutionalised procedures and political agendas (e.g. academics/employees, universities as hosts, employers in Switzerland, intermediaries (e.g. international support networks), administrative departments, civil society.</li> <li>- Social Life on a university campus: who studies, who works on a campus, universities as a site for studying, employment but also mobilization and social movements</li> </ul>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>			
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>			
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>			
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Susan Thieme		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>			

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	22.09.2017		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Social-ecological systems, telecoupling framework, globalized actor networks, regulation and management of protected areas, global South		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Protecting nature? Distant actor networks, information flows and governance in global initiatives for the conservation of natural resources</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p><b>Problem statement</b></p> <p>Social-ecological systems involve integrated feedbacks between human decisions and the natural world. In a globalized world, distant interactions increasingly shape how these systems are governed and managed, creating spatial and misfits between governance and resource systems, as well as social issues in the distribution of benefits and impacts of decisions governing the system. The telecoupling framework focuses on the flows between two or more place-based human-environment systems that lead to change in one or both of the systems (Liu et al. 2013). The concept is currently being further developed to understand network of actors, distribution of power, and the governance of flows across spatial and social distance (Eakin et al. 2014; Friis et al. 2016).</p> <p>Global initiatives for the conservation and protection of natural resources represent a paradox in the governance of telecoupled social-ecological systems. On the one hand, conservation actions in a “global thinking” perspective can help governing social-ecological systems that are affected by distant flows on which local actors have little control. On the other hand, however, conservation and its related flows of information, tourism and management models makes nature more valuable and more connected to the globalized, capitalist economy (Brockington, Duffy, and Igoe 2008). This is especially the case for biodiversity conservation in protected areas of the global South. There, conservation usually relies on international support and respond to global interests which are negotiated with local governments, with limited or controversial involvement of the local population. In such contexts, organizations such as NGOs, private companies, zoos and museums based in the North, including Switzerland, establish networks to support conservation initiatives in the South. How do these actors influence the governance of flows which exist around and generated by conservation areas? Are there non-material flows involved that have prominent impacts? How are local actors, in the targeted areas, involved in the governance of these flows? How is the governance of these flows to be evaluated from an environmental justice perspective?</p> <p>This Master thesis should conduct a case study highlighting the globalized actor networks involved in the creation, regulation and management of protected areas in the global South. Depending on the Master’s preferences, the study area can be either a conservation network operating out from Switzerland, e.g. one or more Swiss zoos, or an area targeted by a global initiative for conservation in the global South.</p> <p><b>Objective 1:</b> identify an actor network involved in the distant conservation of natural resources, and characterize the discourses, narratives and strategies involved</p> <p><b>Objective 2:</b> identify how the governance of flows (including non-material flows) is influenced by these actor networks</p> <p><b>Objective 3:</b> assess the outcomes of the governance of these flows from an environmental justice perspective, including local populations</p>		

	<p><b>Main concepts and theories</b></p> <p>Telecoupling (Liu et al. 2013; Eakin et al. 2014; Friis et al. 2016)                  Political ecology of conservation (Brockington, Duffy, and Igoe 2008; West, Igoe, and Brockington 2006; Neumann 1998)                  Governance of protected areas (Graham, Amos, and Plumptre 2003) Environmental justice (Schlossberg 2007)</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>The details of this Master thesis will be jointly developed and adapted to the Master student’s own ideas and preferences (e.g. with regard to the particular research questions, study areas and methods).</p> <p>Interested please contact Sébastien Boillat (sebastien.boillat@giub.unibe.ch) Office room 106, GIUB to discuss ideas.</p> <p>This Master thesis is advertised in the framework of the Research Cluster “Governing Telecoupled Resource Systems for Environmental Justice” (work package 4 on global initiatives for the conservation and protection of natural resources). It is advertised in September 2017 and remains open until filled.</p>
<b>Methoden</b> Methods	Empirical social science methods (semi-structured interviews, focus groups, document analysis, network and flow analysis), literature revisions
<b>Anforderungen</b> Requirements	Master student of Geography with a specialization in integrative/human geography
<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork	Yes
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza; Prof. Jean-David Gerber
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Dr. Sébastien Boillat (sebastien.boillat@giub.unibe.ch)
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region	Switzerland, a country in the South, or both

**Literature cited**

Brockington, Daniel, Rosaleen Duffy, and James Igoe. 2008. *Nature Unbound: Conservation, Capitalism and the Future of Protected Areas*. London/Sterling VA: Earthscan.

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<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	22.09.2017		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Land degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land use and land cover dynamics		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Mapping Land degradation and land degradation neutrality in various world regions</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Land degradation remains a major challenge in land resources management. With the adoption of land degradation neutrality as one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, there is a need to examine the extent to which LDN can be measured and applied. This focus is a long-term thrust of the SLM Unit hence <b>several students are welcome to work on the topic, choosing different geographic areas as focus of their thesis.</b> Sentinel, Landsat and MODIS as well as other data can be freely downloaded.</p> <p>Potential research questions (need to be adapted and modified by the student):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How can land cover/land use, land productivity and soil organic carbon be used as indicators of land degradation and land degradation neutrality?</li> <li>2. What has been the dynamics in your study area using the above indicators (measuring and monitoring land degradation)?</li> <li>3. What roles do data availability and resolution, spatial- (multi-scale/national/subnational), and temporal scales play to shape effective measurement and monitoring of land degradation and land degradation neutrality in your study region?</li> <li>4. What insights can be learned for the monitoring of hotspots?</li> <li>5. What are the implications of the findings for the governance of land, land degradation and land degradation neutrality?</li> </ol>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Geospatial analysis using GIS and remote sensing software		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	You have attended Geoprocessing I – III (at least Geoprocessing II) and can work independently with a Geoprocessing software (e.g. QGIS and ECognition; Python; ArcGIS; willingness to learn R, and/or use Google Earth Engine (javascript)). The choice of case study area will be decided jointly with the supervisors.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Yes		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza (The supervisors are co-leaders and the constellations depend on the geographic area of focus)		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Sandra Eckert, Dr. Felicia Akinyemi		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland (agricultural landscapes – free choice); Cameroon: Akonolinga Kenya: Makueni – South east Kenya; Nigeria (needs to be discussed); Other geographic areas after consultations.		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	22.09.2017		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Land cover and land use change, Remote Sensing, GIS		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Assessing land cover/land use dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa landscapes (Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Senegal)</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	Land use and land cover are critical for ensuring different types and levels of ecosystem services. With increasing deforestation in many African countries, it is critical that the dynamics of land use and land cover change are captured, their drivers identified and addressed. Analysing land use and land cover can thus provide knowledge about land conditions and the necessity for initiating various sustainable land management measures.		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Classification of Landsat, and Sentinel-2 satellite images using remote sensing classification algorithms and tools; post-classification change analysis and generation of statistics with GIS; thematic interpretation of statistical results. Identification of terraces and their conditions.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interest in remote sensing and GIS		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Field work</b>	Yes, depending on study area chosen		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza / Dr. Sandra Eckert		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Sandra Eckert / Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Kenya, Tanzania, East Africa; Nigeria, Senegal, West Africa; other regions welcome		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	22.09.2017		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Landsysteme und Nachhaltige Ressourcennutzung / Land Systems and Sustainable Management		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Structural land management measures, Land cover and land use change, Remote Sensing, GIS		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>On-farm tree prevalence and their social-ecological contributions (in Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria) – implications for forest and agriculture policies</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>In various African agricultural landscapes, farmers retain and grow trees on-farm for various purposes ranging from providing fuelwood to serving as a source of food and timber. However, the extent of agroforestry practice is unclear leading to governments formulating regulations, which may not match the reality of on-farm tree prevalence. Further, few studies exist that can inform policy on the extent to which such policy goals have been met besides other benefits that on-farm trees provide.</p> <p>This thesis uses data collected from household surveys to estimate on-farm tree prevalence in the focus African agricultural landscapes and their socio-economic and ecological contributions. In addition, other datasets such as the World Bank database on agriculture can provide additional data on on-farm trees and their uses: (The World Bank Open data initiative: <a href="http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2734">http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2734</a>; World Bank General Household Survey - Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) <a href="http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTLSMS/0,,content-MDK:23512006~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:3358997,00.html">http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTLSMS/0,,content-MDK:23512006~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:3358997,00.html</a>).</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literature review</li> <li>• Formatting of collected data</li> <li>• Collecting additional data in online databases</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data analysis</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interest in research on agricultural landscapes Willingness to contribute to a publication		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	No		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Kenya, Tanzania, East Africa; Nigeria, West Africa		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management (LS-SLM)		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Biodiversity conservation, Land-use management, Agroforestry systems, Community-based forest management, Forest landscape restoration		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Sustainable management of forest patches in West Africa: An investigation of best practices for forest conservation and restoration in the context of agricultural landscapes.		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>This study aims to explore and identify the most effective ways to conserve and restore forest patches in the highly fragmented agricultural landscapes of West Africa. The study will be based on a comprehensive review of the existing literature on forest management practices, conservation, and restoration in West Africa. The focus will be on identifying best practices that can ensure the long-term sustainability of forest patches and their biodiversity, while also meeting the needs of local communities who rely on them for their livelihoods. The research will examine the different drivers of forest fragmentation, degradation, and loss in West Africa's agricultural landscapes, including agricultural expansion, logging, fuelwood harvesting, and climate change. The study will also identify the various approaches and techniques that have been employed to conserve and restore forest patches in the region. These may include forest landscape restoration, agroforestry, community-based forest management, and payments for ecosystem services.</p> <p>The research will aim to provide insights into the most effective strategies for conserving and restoring forest patches in West Africa's agricultural landscapes, taking into account the socio-economic and cultural context of the region. The findings of the study will have important implications for policymakers, conservationists, and local communities in their efforts to promote sustainable forest management practices and ensure the conservation and restoration of forest patches in West Africa.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of relevant literature</li> <li>• Literature screening and selection</li> <li>• Data extraction and analysis</li> <li>• Synthesis of findings</li> <li>• Interpretation and discussion of findings</li> <li>• Writing and dissemination of results</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	An understanding of the ecological and socio-economic context of West Africa and the challenges associated with sustainable forest management, conservation, and restoration in the region. Good communication and writing skills are also essential.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Not necessary		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	PhD students Chima Iheaturu and Pamela Tabi		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland		



<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management (LS-SLM)		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Restoration ecology, Forest fragmentation, Biodiversity conservation, Climate change adaptation		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	The potential for forest patch restoration as a tool for climate change mitigation in West Africa: An evaluation of the carbon sequestration potential of degraded forest patches and the feasibility of restoration as a climate change mitigation strategy.		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	The study will focus on assessing the potential for carbon sequestration in degraded forest patches in the region and the effectiveness of restoring these patches as a means of mitigating climate change. The research will evaluate the current state of degraded forest patches, assess the potential for carbon sequestration in these areas, and explore the feasibility of restoration activities to enhance carbon storage in the region. The study will provide insights into the potential of forest patch restoration as a climate change mitigation strategy in West Africa and contribute to the development of sustainable forest management practices in the region.		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data processing and analysis of Lidar data of the selected degraded forest patches.</li> <li>• Estimation of carbon stocks, and assessment of restoration feasibility.</li> <li>• Modeling of carbon sequestration potential.</li> <li>• Communication of results through a written report and dissemination through relevant platforms.</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Good understanding of remote sensing and GIS technologies, as well as statistical modelling techniques. Good communication and writing skills are also essential for effectively presenting and disseminating the findings of the study.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Not necessary		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	PhD students Chima Iheaturu and Samuel Hepner		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management (LS-SLM)		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Biodiversity conservation, Agroforestry systems, Tropical forests, Socioeconomic factors, Ecological indices, Sustainable forest management.		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Is agroforestry an effective way to conserve biodiversity? A comparative study of two forest patches in Togo		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Agroforestry is a land management practice that involves the integration of trees and shrubs with agricultural crops or livestock, often in a way that mimics natural forest ecosystems. While agroforestry has been promoted as a way to enhance biodiversity conservation, there are some arguments against this idea. One argument against the potential of agroforestry to conserve biodiversity is that it is still a form of agriculture and, therefore, subject to many of the same ecological and economic pressures as conventional agriculture. Agroforestry systems often require inputs of fertilizers, pesticides, and other agrochemicals, which can have negative impacts on soil health, water quality, and biodiversity. Furthermore, agroforestry systems are often managed for short-term economic gain, which may result in the conversion of natural forest ecosystems into simplified agroforestry landscapes. Another argument against the potential of agroforestry to conserve biodiversity is that it may not provide the same level of ecosystem services as intact natural forests. While agroforestry systems can provide habitat for some species of plants and animals, they may not be able to support the same levels of biodiversity as natural forest ecosystems. Agroforestry systems may also be less resilient to environmental stresses, such as climate change, than natural forest ecosystems. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of agroforestry as a tool for conserving biodiversity in two forest patches in Togo, by comparing the biodiversity levels and ecosystem services provided by agroforestry systems with those of intact natural forest ecosystems. The results of this study could provide insights into the potential of agroforestry as a tool for biodiversity conservation in tropical forest ecosystems, as well as inform the development of sustainable forest management practices in the region.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data analysis of tree species diversity, abundance, and distribution in the forest patches.</li> <li>• Assessment of the quality of ecosystem services provided by agroforestry systems, such as soil health, water quality, and carbon sequestration. The study could also explore the economic and social factors that influence the adoption and success of agroforestry systems in the region.</li> <li>• Writing and dissemination of results</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Good communication and writing skills are essential for effectively presenting and disseminating the findings of the study.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Not necessary		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	PhD student Chima Iheaturu		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	Land Systems and Sustainable Land Management (LS-SLM)		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Remote sensing, Carbon sequestration, Data fusion, Forest monitoring, Ecosystem services		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Developing a framework for integrating UAV multispectral and lidar data with ground-based measurements for improving forest carbon accounting and reducing uncertainties in estimating carbon stocks in tropical forests		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	The project aims to develop a framework for integrating data from Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) equipped with multispectral and LIDAR sensors, along with ground-based measurements, to improve forest carbon accounting in tropical forests. The study seeks to reduce uncertainties in		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literature review</li> <li>• Quantitative analysis with software such as R, Python, Matlab, QGIS, ArcGIS Pro, Google Earth Engine, etc.</li> <li>• Framework development</li> </ul>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Experience with statistical and geospatial modelling techniques for data integration and analysis. Familiarity with programming languages commonly used in remote sensing and GIS applications, such as R, Python, and Matlab.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Not necessary		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	PhD student Chima Iheaturu		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	13.06.23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	LS-SLM		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Tropical Forest Patches, Terrestrial Laser Scanner, Point Cloud, Stand Structure, Aboveground Biomass, Carbon Estimation, Forest Types		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Analysis of Terrestrial Laser Scanning data from tropical forest patches		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>In the frame of the SUSTAINFORESTS project, Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS) data were collected in tropical forest patches of Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon. This modern tool allows for gathering comprehensive data on the forest structure (e.g., Stand Structure Complexity Index, see Ehbrecht et al., 2017) or developing 3D point clouds of forest stands or individual trees. The analysis of this data allows to answer the following questions:</p> <p>“What role does the edge effect play on the forest stand structure?”, “Does the stand structure correlate with tree species richness, biomass, or management?”, “How can new allometric equations be built based on Quantitative Structure Models (QSM, see Fan et al., 2020).</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	The scans are to be processed and registered on FARO Scene, which corresponds to a virtual journey through the forests. Depending on the applicant's interests, the work could include further analysis of point clouds in R, Cloudcompare, or other software. Own scanning and comparison with existing scans are possible too.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interest in ecological questions in tropical forests. Willingness to work with spatial point cloud data. Willingness to author/co-author a journal article on the topic after completion of the thesis.		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	Ehbrecht et al., 2017, Fan et al., 2020, Tao et al., 2017		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	Not required but possible to conduct fieldwork in Switzerland.		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	PhD student Samuel Hepner		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland, (Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon)		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	LS-SLM		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Forest governance, environmental justice, community resource management, sustainability		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>Re-examining Ghana’s Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) system in the context of environmental justice and REDD+.</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>The call for sustainability in forest resources management has stimulated various forms of participatory/collaborative governance approaches which seek to integrate local people as part of the resource governance systems. The increasing evidence of persisting traditional and community-based institutions, as well as management practices, provides support for such collaborative forms of governance.</p> <p>The CREMA system, developed by Ghana’s Wildlife Division (of the Forestry Commission), is an example of such decentralized natural resource management mechanism to support conservation, development, and democratic participation in forest governance, in off-reserve (un-gazetted) lands. It is considered an important delivery mechanism for off-reserve REDD+ in Ghana, among other sustainability commitments. Through the devolution of management and governance powers to local people, it is intended to address a pluralistic resource regime where the vested ownership of land to Stool or Skin (the traditional or customary leadership structures) competed with the Government’s right to manage the naturally occurring resources for economic gain – an incentive for forest degradation and deforestation.</p> <p>Following years of its inception, there is limited understanding of the institutional and actor power dynamics that have emerged as opposed to those devolved in its creation. It is still unclear how the CREMA governance mechanism addresses critical issues related to environmental justice (participation, recognition, and distributive justice) and what this means for REDD+ implementation: what are the local mechanisms for accountability and transparency? whose interest is being represented and whose rights are alienated? how are local communities negotiating inherent (social) (in)justice issues towards more equitable and adaptive management, and transformative change towards sustainable governance? The foregoing highlights the need to re-examine the underlying intents and outcomes of the CREMA. To this end, this research will take a comprehensive approach to assess the institution of Ghana’s CREMA, to explore the institutional transitions required to inform/reform the policy’s institutional design, its REDD+ potential, and potential cross-case analysis in other West African forests (patch) areas.</p> <p>Hence, this research will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trace institutional changes/policy regimes in the forestry sector of Ghana.</li> <li>• Assess the power dynamics and justice outcomes of governance arrangements using the environmental justice framework, and implications for REDD+.</li> <li>• Identify the institutional negotiations and transitions that facilitate/facilitating (social) justice, adaptive governance, and forest sustainability.</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build cross-case learning of different community-based forest governance systems across West Africa: comparing the CREMA system with cases from Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon.</li> </ul>
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Empirical social science methods (semi-structured interviews, focus groups, document analysis) and documents and literature reviews.
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interest in natural resource governance, and experience in mainly qualitative (to some extent, quantitative) data analysis.
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	<p>Baddianaah, Issah; Baaweh, Louis (2021): The prospects of community-based natural resource management in Ghana: A case study of Zukpiri community resource management area. In <i>Heliyon</i> 7 (10), e08187. DOI: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08187.</p> <p>Ahmed, Abubakari; Gasparatos, Alexandros (2020): Reconfiguration of land politics in community resource management areas in Ghana: Insights from the Avu Lagoon CREMA. In <i>Land Use Policy</i> 97, p. 104786. DOI: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104786.</p> <p>Bempah, Godfred; Dakwa, Kwaku Brako; Monney, Kweku Ansah (2019): Evaluation of the community resources management area (CREMA) programme around Ankasa conservation area, Ghana. In <i>Cogent Environmental Science</i> 5 (1), p. 1592064. DOI: 10.1080/23311843.2019.1592064.</p>
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	To be discussed.
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Frank Mintah (Ph.D. student)
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Ghana

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	LS-SLM		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Forest commons, land grabbing, actor cooperatives, actor networks, social justice, sustainability		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	<b>“Co-operations” and grabbing of the forest commons</b>		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Debate on the socio-political complexities of “land grabbing” or “commons grabbing” has been positioned within the context of Large Scale Land Acquisitions (LSLA). While existing narratives have put the problem of grabbing on external actors and their interests, little is known about the role of the dominant presence of local private-sector forest enterprises and the mechanisms that enable their exploitation of forest resources. Co-operation agreements, being formal or informal, involving forest enterprises (small and medium scale) could be an important institutional mechanism through which access to common resources is negotiated, resulting in the eventual exploitation and alienation of local rights to common resources. But how are these “co-operations” formed, and what “networks”, “discourses” and “processes” facilitate their actions?</p> <p>This research will seek to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typologies of co-operations (formal and informal) that grant access to forests.</li> <li>• Actor networks.</li> <li>• Sustainability considerations with contractual agreements.</li> <li>• Social Justice impacts of cooperative forest land grabbing.</li> </ul>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Documents/literature reviews and expert interviews		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interest in natural resource governance, and experience in mainly qualitative (to some extent, quantitative) data analysis.		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	<p>Haller, T.; Adams, T.; Gmür, D.; Käser, F.; Lanz, K.; Marfurt, F.; Ryser, S.; Schubiger, E.; Von Sury, A.; Gerber, J.-D. (2019). Large-Scale Land Acquisition as Commons Grabbing: A Comparative Analysis of Six African Case Studies. In <i>Global Perspectives on Long Term Community Resource Management</i>; Springer Cham: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany. pp. 125–164.</p> <p>Hajjar R. (2015). Advancing small-scale forestry under FLEGT and REDD in Ghana. <i>Forest Policy and Economics</i> 58, 12–20.</p>		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	To be discussed.		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Dr. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Frank Mintah (Ph.D. student)		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Ghana or Cameroon (to be discussed)		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	LS-SLM		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Land use/cover change, proximate and underlying deforestation drivers, fragmentation		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Drivers of Land Use and Land Cover Change (LULCC) in Fragmented Landscapes in West Africa: an analysis of the last 50 years		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p><b>Main aim</b>                  To understand the human and environmental drivers of the LCLUC and landscape fragmentation process in the last 50 years in selected regions of West Africa.</p> <p><b>Specific aims</b>                  i) To quantify LULCCs in fragmented landscapes by post-classification comparison of Landsat imagery.                  ii) To analyze the LULCC proximate drivers by a spatial statistical model.                  iii) To analyze the underlying climatic, socio-economic, and political drivers of the LULCCs observed by combining quantitative and qualitative data analysis.</p> <p><b>Approach</b>                  LULC maps in fragmented landscapes in West Africa will be produced by classifying multispectral Landsat data from ~1972 to ~2022. After a post-classification inter-comparison, changes in forest, savannah, agricultural land, bare soil, and urban areas will be quantified. Fragmentation indexes will be calculated as well.                  The proximate drivers of both forest loss and fragmentation will be analyzed by a spatial statistical model, including variables as elevation, slope, and distance to water bodies, towns/villages, and roads will be considered.                  Underlying drivers will be analyzed by collecting quantitative climatic, demographic, and socio-economic data from online databases and governmental archives, and qualitative data from literature research.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	<p>Remote sensing, GIS, literature research, research in governmental archives and online databases.</p> <p>10 ECTS Bachelor Thesis: working with the already provided deforestation data from Global Forest Watch and looking at the proximate/underlying deforestation drivers or developing LULCC with Landsat data and looking at the proximate deforestation/fragmentation drivers.</p> <p>30/60 ECTS Master Thesis: LULCC with Landsat data and analysis of proximate/underlying deforestation/fragmentation drivers. With 30 ECTS a smaller study area will be taken into consideration.</p>		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	<p>10 ECTS Bachelor Thesis: Remote sensing or GIS Background</p> <p>30/60 ECTS Master Thesis: Remote sensing and GIS background</p>		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	<p>Janina Kleemann, Gülendam Baysal, Henry N.N. Bulley, Christine Fürst, Assessing driving forces of land use and land cover change by a mixed-method approach in north-eastern Ghana, West Africa, Journal of Environmental Management, Volume 196, 2017, Pages 411-442, ISSN 0301-4797, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2017.01.053">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2017.01.053</a></p>		



<b>Feldarbeit</b> Fieldwork	No
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> Lead Thesis / Co-Lead	Prof. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza (chinwe.ifejika.speranza@unibe.ch)
<b>Betreuung</b> Supervision	Dr. Giulia F. Curatola Fernández (giulia.curatola@unibe.ch)
<b>Land / Region</b> Country / Region	Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	LS-SLM		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Land use policies, agricultural policies, agricultural land protection, farm-land protection.		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Protection of fertile agricultural lands: comparison of different political instruments and their success.		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	In the years to come, a global increase in the urban population is expected, which puts fertile agricultural areas near the cities at risk. This process would represent an increase in the conversion of natural ecosystems to agricultural land. To mitigate this process, protecting the most fertile agricultural land should be a priority. The aim of this research is to investigate the current state of agricultural land protection globally to identify successful strategies and the reasons for their success.		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Literature review (research articles, reports, other documents, web pages, magazines, etc.).  10 ECTS Bachelor Thesis: Only focusing on some specific countries.  30/60 ECTS Master Thesis: An in-depth literature review at the global scale.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Interest in land use (agricultural) policies		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	Leuthard, J., Tobias, S. (2018). Instrumente zum Schutz des Kulturlandes: Ein Vergleich der Schweiz mit ausgewählten europäischen Ländern, WSL Berichte.  Oliveira, O., Leuthard, J., Tobias, S (2019). Spatial planning instruments for cropland protection in Western European countries, Land Use Policy, vol. 87, 104031, ISSN 0264-8377.		
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	No		
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza (chinwe.ifejika.speranza@unibe.ch)		
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Giulia F. Curatola Fernández (giulia.curatola@unibe.ch)		
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland and other countries to be decided		

<b>Umfang</b> <b>Scope</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 ECTS Bachelorarbeit / Bachelor Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 60 ECTS Masterarbeit / Master Thesis
<b>Ausschreibungsdatum</b> <b>Publication Date</b>	HS23		
<b>Unit</b> <b>Unit</b>	LS-SLM		
<b>Schlüsselwörter</b> <b>Keywords</b>	Hyperspectral, land surface phenology, EnMAP,		
<b>Arbeitstitel</b> <b>Working Title</b>	Hyperspectral imagery time-series for land surface phenology analysis: Investigating the potential of the recently operationalized German space Agency Environmental Mapping and Analysis Program (EnMAP) data		
<b>Kurzbeschreibung</b> <b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Satellite imaging spectroscopy refers to the methods of creating an image from bands or channels at narrow wavelength intervals (hyperspectral imagery). These bands are ordered in such a way as to capture a continuous segment of the electromagnetic spectrum, spanning the visible (400 nm) to the shortwave infrared (2500 nm), as opposed to current passive remote sensing platforms, (i.e., Landsat), which have sensors that capture broad and spectrally discontinuous bands. Hyperspectral remote sensing, often in combination with laboratory or field spectroscopy, enables measuring properties of the Earth's surface, ranging from vegetation canopy traits, atmospheric gases, geological surface composition, among others; essentially, capturing the chemistry of Earth surfaces at the molecular level ((Schaepman et al., 2009). The recently operationalized German space Agency (DLR) Environmental Mapping and Analysis Program (EnMAP) is already providing a wealth of freely available hyperspectral data, including image time-series, and are expected to greatly support research on biophysical mapping. Image-time series are a fundamental requirement for extracting Land surface phenology (LSP) metrics. These metrics provide vital data on season and inter-annual cycles of the land surface and concurrently its ecosystem functioning, and hence it is increasingly used to study global change processes. For instance, the onset of phenological events has been used to quantify the effects of climate change on growing seasons, to characterize the response of ecosystem functions to climate change, and to identify distinct vegetation types. Similarly, in agricultural landscapes, phenology provides a means to identify different management practices, such as ploughing and harvesting dates, identify crop types, yields and growing cycles. Importantly, the assessment of shifts in LSP provides quantitative data on the impacts of climate on growing seasons in arable landscapes (Garonna et al., 2016; Richardson et al., 2013). Combining state-of-the-art hyperspectral image time-series with methods for the extraction of LSP metrics, is a novel method and has the potential of providing a wealth of detailed information on the seasonal and inter-annual response of the land surface. This MSc project aims to investigate the potential of novel hyperspectral imagery time-series for the extraction of the land surface phenology metrics and assessment. Specifically, it will i) use the EnMAP software and imagery to create time-series of hyperspectral imagery, and ii) examine which phenology metrics can be extracted and analyses from these. Results are expected to be assessed in the context of a specific case study.</p>		
<b>Methoden</b> <b>Methods</b>	Remote sensing image analysis, land surface phenology, hyperspectral image analysis.		
<b>Anforderungen</b> <b>Requirements</b>	Remote sensing background		
<b>Einführungsliteratur</b> <b>Introductory literature</b>	<p>Garonna, I., de Jong, R., &amp; Schaepman, M. E. (2016). Variability and evolution of global land surface phenology over the past three decades (1982–2012). <i>Global Change Biology</i>, 22(4), 1456–1468.</p> <p>Richardson, A. D., Keenan, T. F., Migliavacca, M., Ryu, Y., Sonnentag, O., &amp; Toomey, M. (2013). Climate change, phenology, and phenological control of vegetation feedbacks to the climate system. <i>Agricultural and Forest</i></p>		

	Meteorology, 169, 156–173. Schaepman, M. E., Ustin, S. L., Plaza, A. J., Painter, T. H., Verrelst, J., & Liang, S. (2009). Earth system science related imaging spectroscopy—An assessment. Remote Sensing of Environment, 113, S123–S137.
<b>Feldarbeit</b> <b>Fieldwork</b>	None
<b>Leitung Arbeit / Co-Leitung</b> <b>Lead Thesis / Co-Lead</b>	Prof. Chinwe Ifejika Speranza (chinwe.ifejika.speranza@unibe.ch)
<b>Betreuung</b> <b>Supervision</b>	Dr. Vladimir Wingate (vladimir.wingate@unibe.ch)
<b>Land / Region</b> <b>Country / Region</b>	Switzerland/EU