»Kopatz zeigt, wohin sich eine moderne Gesellschaft bewegen muss, wenn sie Nachhaltigkeit als selbstverständliche Routine etablieren möchte.«

Harald Welzer (Vorwort)

Damit Geräte weniger oft kaputtgehen, Tierhaltung artgerechter wird oder Zusatzstoffe aus Lebensmitteln verschwinden, brauchen wir neue Standards und Limits. Das Buch enthält eine Vielzahl konkreter Ideen, eine To-do-List für Politiker, Wirtschaft und Bürger.

Michael Kopatz

Ökoroutine

Damit wir tun, was wir für richtig halten
BaWü-labs on Their Way
Progress of Real-world Laboratories
in Baden-Württemberg

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The research approach real-world laboratories (German “Reallabore”) recently witnessed a strong increase in academic and political interest. They are innovative – and transformative – research settings for conducting transdisciplinary research with and within society. As a pioneer in real-world laboratory research, the federal state of Baden-Württemberg currently finances 14 BaWü-labs (Wagner and Ertner 2016). These projects aim to develop conceptual frameworks as well as good practices strengthening the societal impact of research for sustainability. The overall funding program is designed as a learning process. Therefore an accompanying research consisting of two teams1 was established, supporting the BaWü-labs, for example, by providing knowledge around the use of methods and transdisciplinary project management as well as co-hosting several events that foster dialogue between and beyond the lab members (Schäpke et al. 2015).

The Inter-colloquium
In April 2016, the first so-called inter-colloquium took place in Stuttgart, designed and organized by the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts Baden-Württemberg and the accompanying research team ForReal. This event combined a status seminar where members of the labs reported on the progress of the first seven BaWü-labs (with funding beginning in January 2015) with a workshop involving international scholars from sustainability science and science studies. The goal of the workshop was to provide feedback for the labs and to open up a broader debate on epistemological, conceptual and methodological questions revolving around real-world labs (Wagner and Grunwald 2015).

In the first part of the inter-colloquium, Uwe Schneidewind (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy) focused his impulse on the pioneering role of real-world labs as part of an experimental turn in transformative research. The following presentations about the labs’ progress highlighted the richness of approaches in the BaWü-labs and their potential to enable “real” transdisciplinarity, including processes of co-design, co-production and putting results into action collectively. While this short article cannot do justice to this diversity of approaches2, we present here challenges that the BaWü-labs encountered as well as recommendations for their development.

Challenges Reported by the BaWü-labs
First, the project teams mentioned the demanding task of establishing and managing a real-world laboratory as an inter- and transdisciplinary endeavor, engaging with complex societal change processes. They reported difficulties in linking a broad variety of research aspects and disciplinary topics, establishing productive ways of collaboration between scientist and societal actors, as well as coping with various inter-

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1 One team is based at the University of Basel, (http://bit.ly/1QmT6y4), a second team called ForReal is formed by Leuphana University of Lüneburg, the ISOE – Institute for Social-Ecological Research and the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (http://bit.ly/1SbsvVi).
2 http://reallabore-bw.de, see Schäpke et al. (2015) for a rough overview on the projects.
faces in order to engage with “social reality”. Lab members pointed out a broad set of competencies the researchers should have or need to develop that include especially communication and management skills.

Second, mitigating unexpected conflicts amongst project partners posed another challenge. Most of the participants pointed out the importance to take into account the wide variety of expectations of all actors involved regarding the expected outcomes of the labs. Non-scientific partners are, for instance, less interested in scientific reputation and publication outputs and more interested in the concrete solutions created. While failures may still produce valuable evidence for scientists, partners from the practice may have a different opinion on this. Therefore most labs reported about the importance of transparency in decision making and establishing ownership of the project.

Third, the development of long-term organizational structures does not fit with the rather short-term connection of lab activities, for example, within the academic curriculum and the pressure to produce results. Overall, high flexibility and the willingness to embrace uncertainty appear to be key requirements for successful real-world laboratory research.

Fourth, setting up new curricula for research-based learning in the framework of the real-world labs is not yet anchored in the knowledge of respective transdisciplinary teaching concepts. They must be adapted to the specific setting and also further developed.

Presenters proposed various recommendations to support good practice in response to experienced challenges. Amongst others, these included:

- the importance to develop an overarching theoretical framework, building on a review of existing real-world laboratories and respective experiments that included the definitions of key terms and methods;
- the importance to clarify the overarching and shared goals of the labs, especially with regard to the question of whether the labs are established for initiating transformative action, or aligning with already existing approaches;
- the necessity to empower partners from the civil society to benefit from and contribute to transdisciplinary collaboration by 1. starting the co-design of the project already when developing the funding proposal, 2. easing (“unbureaucratic”) access to funds for external partners;
- the practicality to cultivate flexibility and “not knowing” as a working mode. This also includes the incorporation of different working schedules and rhythms of scientists and other project partners;
- the proposal to set up more supporting funding and organizational conditions, for example, in terms of prolonged funding periods, that benefit continuity and match the time span of transformative processes addressed in real-world labs;
- the utility to develop perspectives on how to scale up implementation of the research results within society.

Workshops on Broader Topical Areas

Andrew Karvonen (University of Manchester) addressed in a second impulse statement core challenges and raised five imperatives for lab research: 1. be passionate, but humble, 2. respect boundaries, 3. continuously monitor stakeholder buy-in, 4. be honest about deficiencies and limitations, 5. embed knowledge transfer from the start.

After Karvonen’s input, six workshops took place, comprising participants from the BaWü-labs and the invited experts:

- Andrew Karvonen and Michael Stauffer invited participants to reflect on two core challenges of real-world labs, as well as their interrelation: the production of scientific evidence and the governance of real world change.
- Marcus Andreas, Kora Kristof and Iris Kunze offered a debate on projects driven by civil society, which create social innovation and societal transformation.
- Alexandra Lux and Timo von Wirth dedicated their workshop to the transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge in real-world labs, including the role of boundary objects and differentiated processes of knowledge integration.
- Cordula Kropp and Larissa Krainer focused their workshop on processes of co-operation and participation in general and the mitigation of stakeholder conflicts in particular.
- Matthias Groß and Thomas Jahn invited participants to reflect on real-world labs and real-world experiments from an epistemological and philosophy of science perspective.
- Finally, Guido Caniglia and Ariane König combined reflections on real-world labs as spaces for learning with interactive explorations on experiential learning activities.

Outlook

The inter-colloquium closed with a panel comprising Armin Grunwald, Ariane König, Andrew Karvonen, Kora Kristof, Michael Stauffer and Maja Göpel who reflected on the role of real-world labs in fostering transformative research. Reflections and discussions will continue in and around the two real-world laboratory funding lines and the associated events and workshops. The International Sustainability Transition (IST) Conference 2016 in Wuppertal included, for example, sessions on the BaWü-labs as well as various national and international laboratory projects.

In spring 2017, the second inter-colloquium will take place. Information and reports will be continuously communicated here in GAIA.

We thank all the external experts for their contributions as well as the team of the Zentrum für Nachhaltige Entwicklung (ZNE) at the University of Applied Sciences Stuttgart for hosting the inter-colloquium. We would also like to particularly thank for the willingness of the BaWü-labs to present both successes and challenges of realizing real-world laboratories.

References

