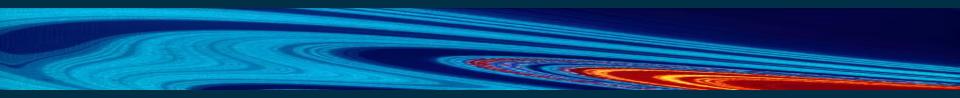
Leadership Academy on Circular Economy by SWITCH Asia Program Dec. 5, 2019, Beijing

# Transitions towards Sustainable Consumption: Research and Practices





### School of Environment and Natural Resources Renmin University of China

# We will discuss...



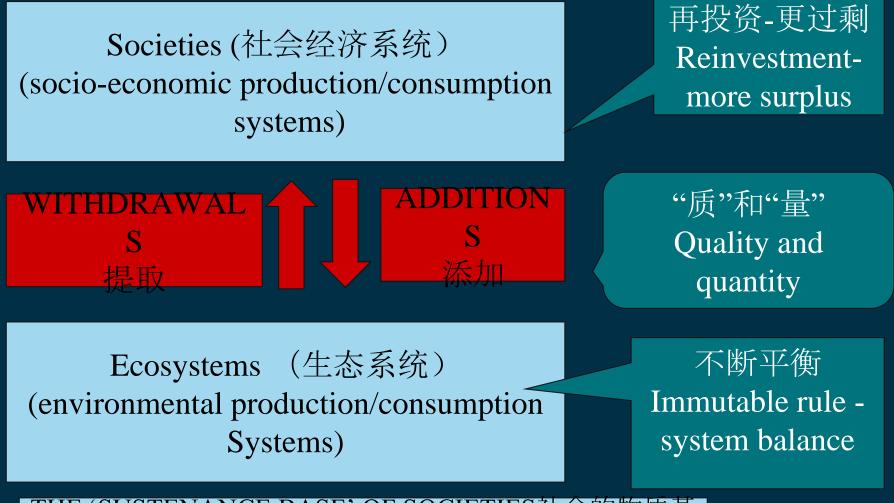


Practices and innovations towards future

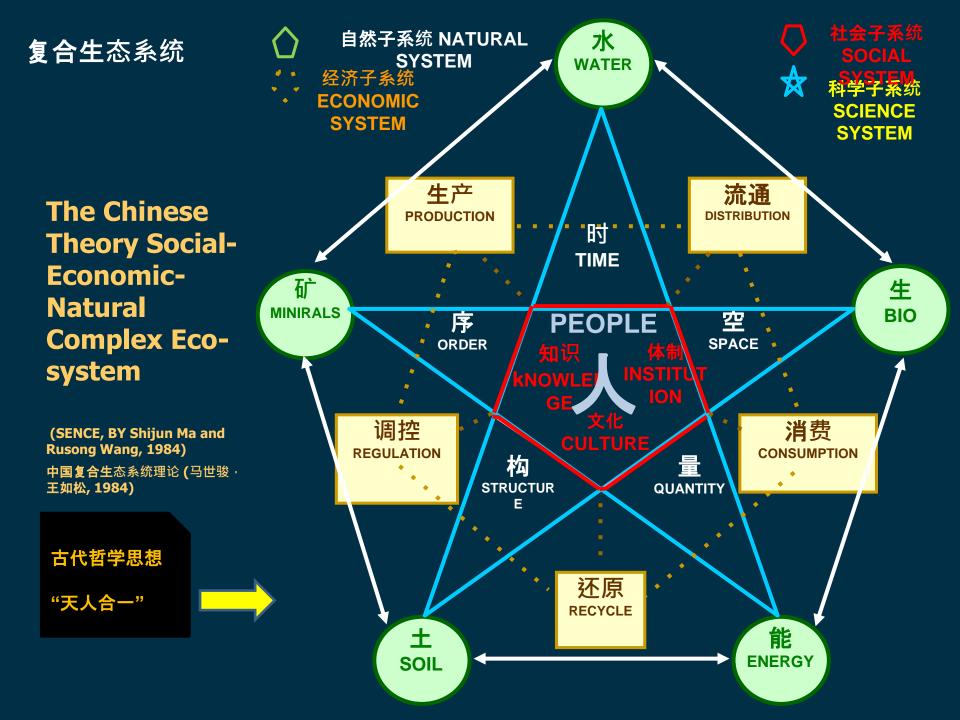
# Sustainable consumption as an emerging field of inquiry

# 社会系统和生态系统之间的关系

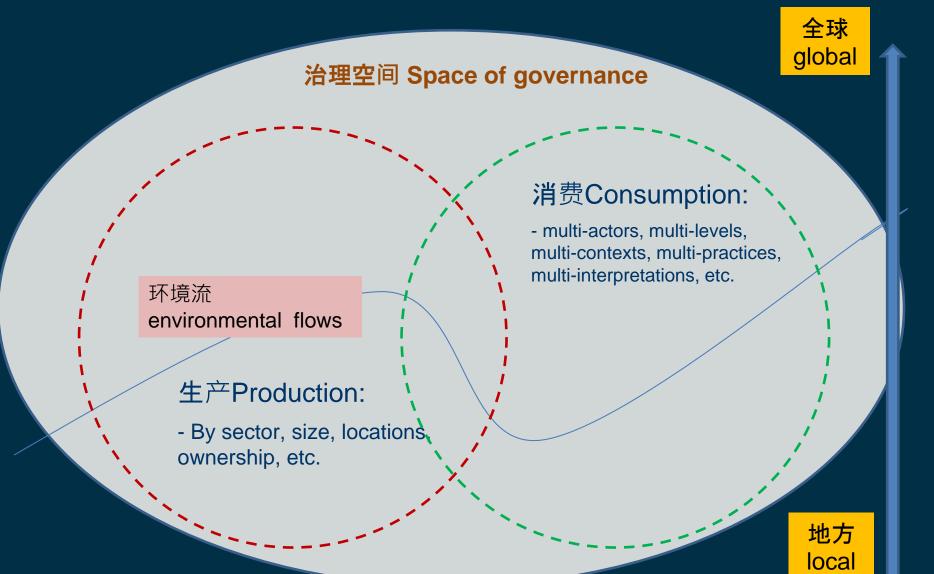
Interrelations between social systems and ecosystems



THE 'SUSTENANCE BASE' OF SOCIETIES社会的物质基础



#### **Environmental flows going through complex ecosystems**



## **Globalization of Environmental Flows & Politics**

#### **Environmental Flows (working definition):**

"The combination of 'material flows' in natural-sciencesbased literature and 'non-material flows' in the sociological literature, focusing on the networks, arrangements, and infrastructures that constitute and govern different sorts of environmental flows, rather than the material dimensions of environmental flows as such or in isolation" (Spaargaren, et al, p. 5).

# **Globalization of Environmental Flows & Politics**

#### Examples:

### Natural flows

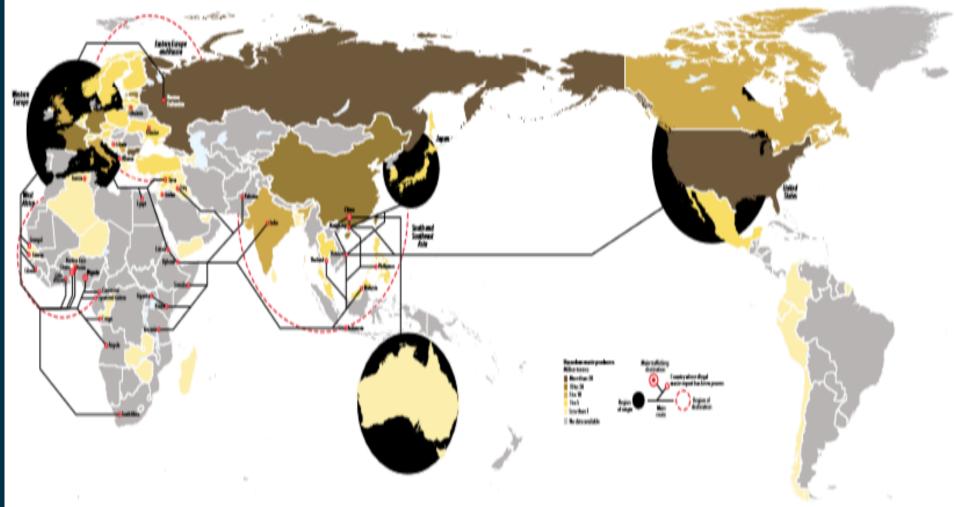
- Raw materials
- Timber/ fiber/ wood products
- Fish/ seafood
- Whaling
- Trade in endangered species
- Bio-prospecting
- Manufactured goods
- Toxic waste
- Air pollution/ haze
- Climate change



### Social flows

- People
- Services
- Culture
- Images
- Information
- Money
- Investments
- Capital
- Etc.

#### Figure 4.8: Global illegal waste traffic



Source: Pravettoni (2015).

# Known and Suspected Routes of e-waste Dumping



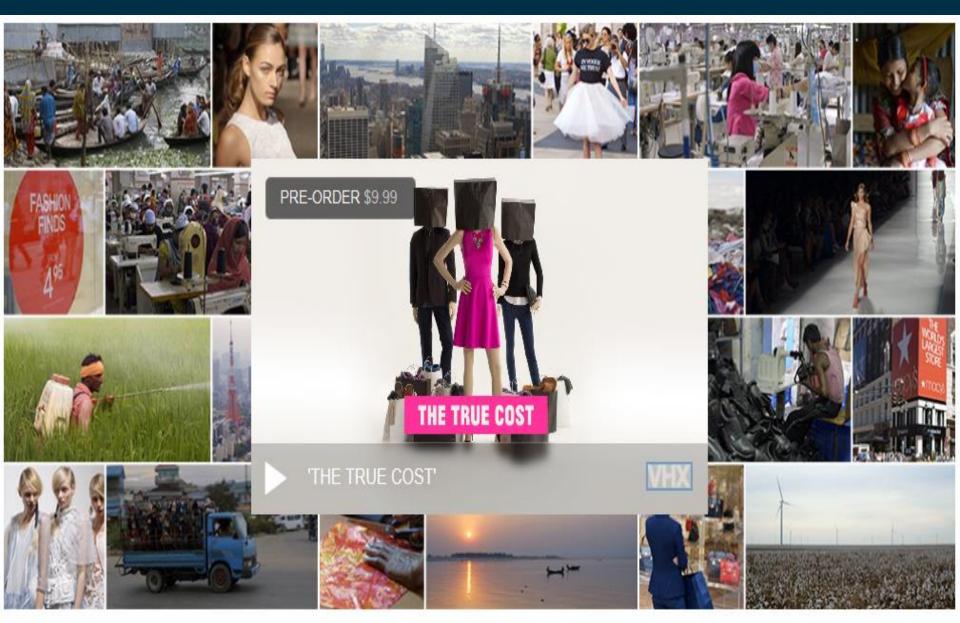
There is currently no system for tracking legal or illegal (under international law) shipments of electronic waste, and therefore, there is no quantitative data on volumes or even all of the true destinations. Some electronic waste is shipped as "working equipment" only to end-up as waste upon arrival. This map indicates information collected through investigations by organizations such as the Basel Action Network, Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, Toxics Link India, SCOPE (in Pakistan), Greenpeace and others.

C Robert Nemeti/Solent

CAL CON MA

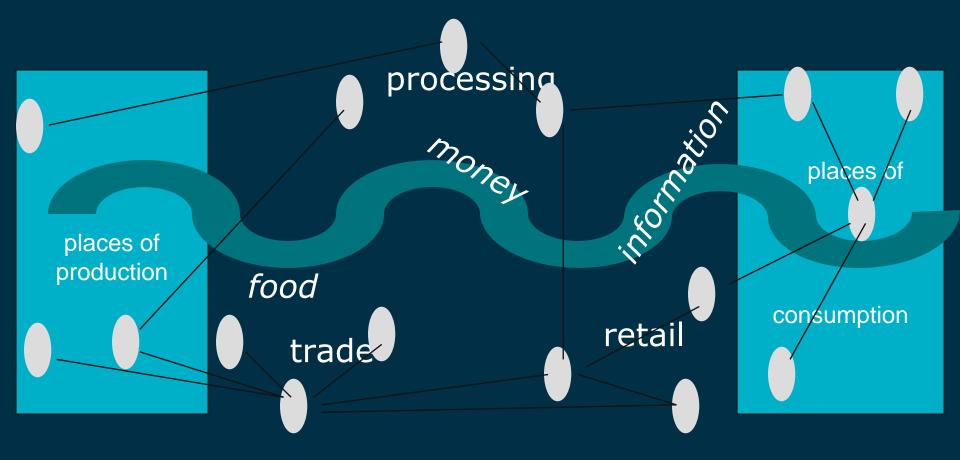
Christmas is coming: The world's largest container ship, the CMA CGM Marco Polo, arrived at Southampton with thousands of Christmas presents on board, Dec. 10, 2012





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OaGp5\_Sfbss https://www.bilibili.com/wides/200712000E MAY 29TH 2015

# e.g. Food flows and networks





'He wants to destroy us': Bolsonaro poses gravest threat in decades, Amazon tribes say

C 26 Jul 2019

#### e.g. Amazon rainforest



The Amazon has been burning for 3 weeks, and I'm just now finding out because of the lack of media coverage. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ECOSYSTEMS ON EARTH. SPREAD AWARENESS #PrayforAmazonia





#### Jair Bolsonaro claims without evidence that NGOs are setting fires in Amazon rainforest

C 21 Aug 2019

#### **US-China soy trade war could destroy 13** million hectares of rainforest

Study suggests Brazil likely to rush to fill China's sudden soy shortfall by boosting farming



A soy plantation in the Amazon rainforest near Santarem, Brazil. Photograph: Ricardo Beliel/Getty Images

# What is sustainable consumption? a matter of (re)framing

### Define SC by clarifying what SC is not about:

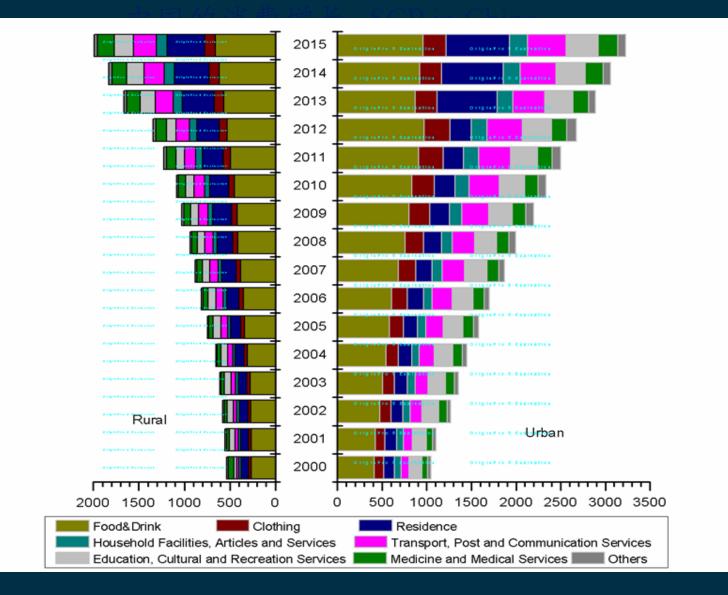
Green consumption? Durable goods? Low-carbon? Peer production?/mass collaboration? Sharing/renting/redistribution goods and services? Sustainable lifestyle? Consume less? Consume differently? De-growth? Simple healthy life?

It is impossible to talk about sustainable consumption in general. Without differentiation and specification of the target groups and the social practices, conclusions on consumers traits can hardly support any effective policy making. "Why achieving the Paris Agreement requires reduced overall consumption and production" (Eva Alfredsson et al., 2018)

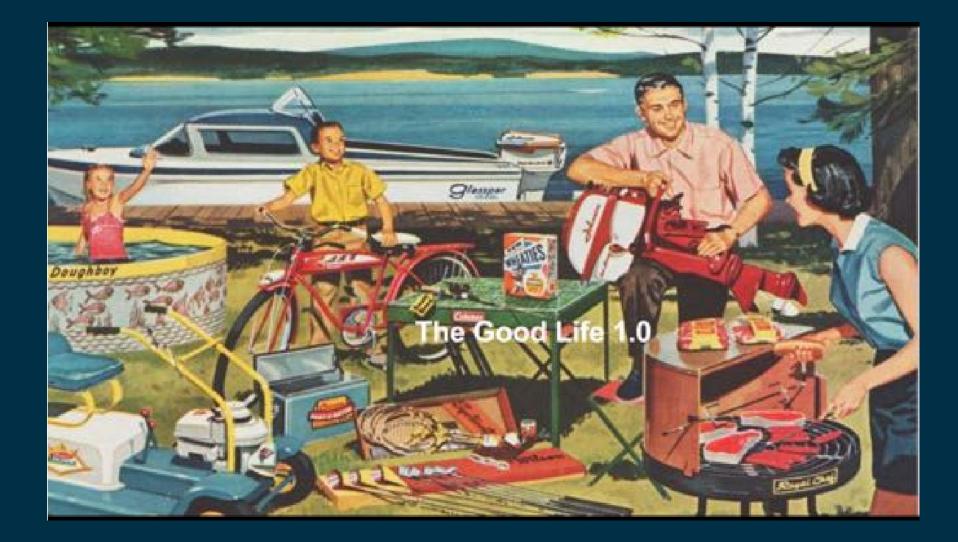
consumption and production levels are a primary determinant of GHG-emission levels.

infrastructure and capacity building investments needed in the coming decades will limit the room for consumptive emissions.

improving the standard of living of the world's poor will require increased consumption of energy and materials and a global rebalancing of consumption opportunities.



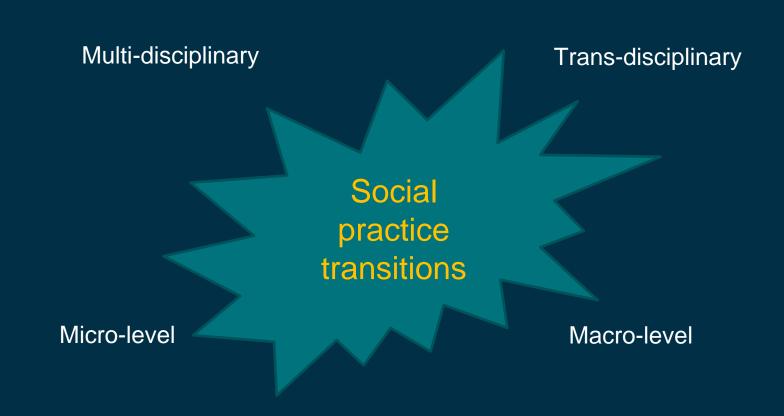
Annual per capita consumption expenditures between 2000 and 2015 (Data source: China Statistical Yearbook, 2001-2016; the prices are corrected for inflation, taking 1985 as the base year. Zhang and Liu, 2019)



(Source: World Business Council on Sustainable Development - Sustainable Lifestyles Program The GoodLife 2.0 Playbook - US Edition - May 2017)

# Academic and policy responses

### How to study? Theories, concepts and methods



Social causes of environmental degradation: micro-analyses

To treat structure and culture more or less as a 'given' (as an 'external variable' one good say) and pay special attention to the attitudes and behaviour of concrete individuals, to explain why environmental problems come about.

# The specific outlook of micro-level analyses

- "If all members of society would apply in their homes energy efficient light-bulbs, the CO<sub>2</sub>emissions related to domestic energy would be substantially reduced"
- "If all people would be selective on the packages of products and also refuse plastic bags for taking home their shopping's, this would reduce the problem of domestic waste considerably etc.

Why do individual micro-actions not deliver the expected results at the aggregate/ macro-level?

## 1. 'cultural' explanations

- People do not know about the environmental consequences of their behaviours, hence we must provide them with more and more adequate information in this respect
- People have set their individual priorities in a wrong way, hence we must raise their *awareness* in a way that environmental considerations are given relatively more weight when compared with other priorities
- In sum: the 'environmental *attitudes*' of the people are too low, and by changing the attitudes into a more environmental friendly direction, there will also result more environmental friendly behaviours of the people.

# **Research in the Attitude - Behavior Tradition: ± 1970 – 1990**

Environmental Attitudes/norm S Found to be rather

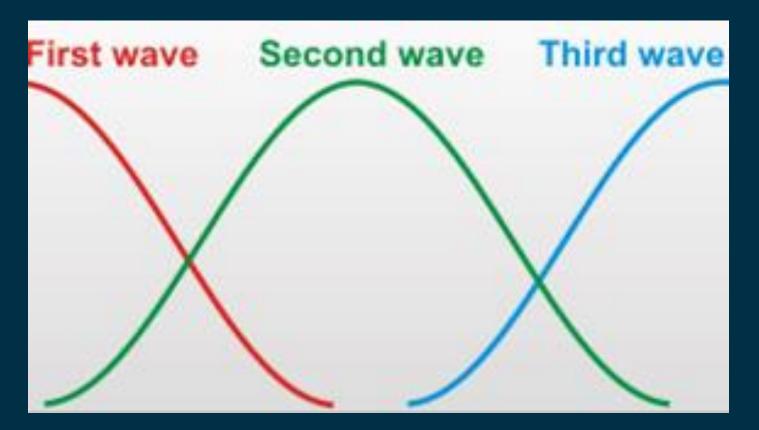
HIGH

Why not? Environmental behaviours found NOT to be on the expected high levels Why do micro-action not deliver the expected results at the aggregate/ macro-level?

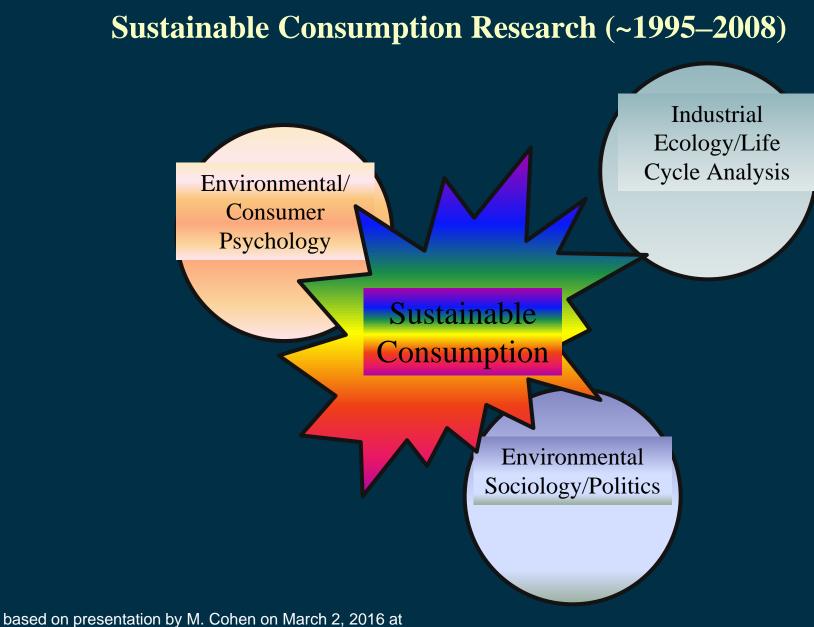
## 2. 'structural' explanations

- There are different dynamics at work on the micro-level when compared to the macrolevel
- What appears to be 'rational' from an individual point of view is not necessarily 'rational' from the perspective of the collectivity or group.

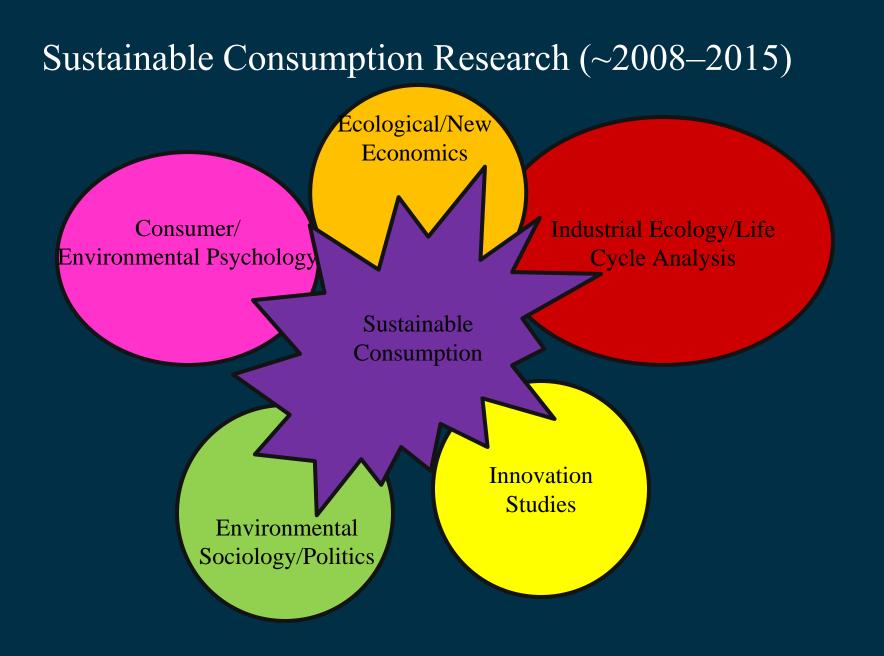
## 可持续消费研究的三大阶段(1995-) Three Waves of Sustainable Consumption Research (1995–Present)



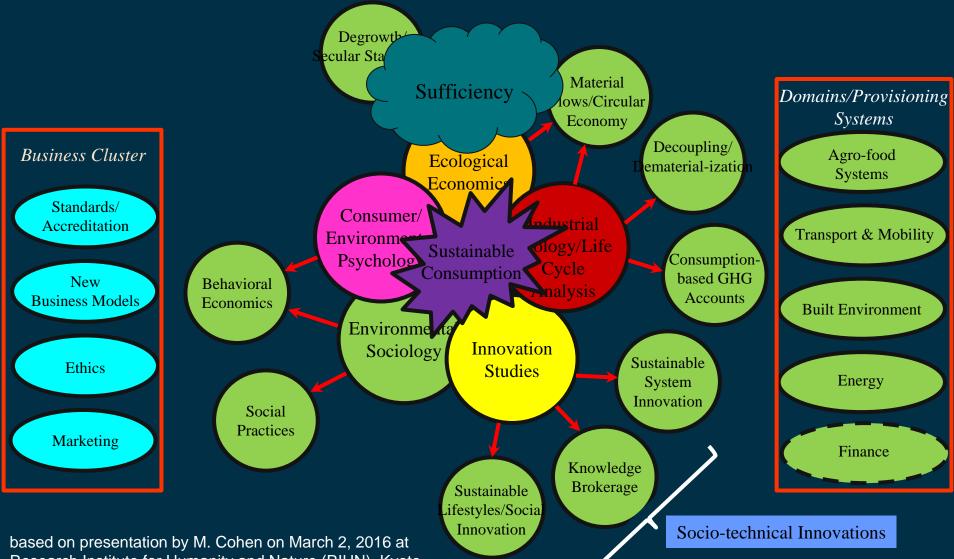
This part of review is based on presentation by M. Cohen on March 2, 2016 at Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto.



Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto.



### Sustainable Consumption (~2015–Present): Post-consumerism?



Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto.

# Characteristics of Practices

Practices defined

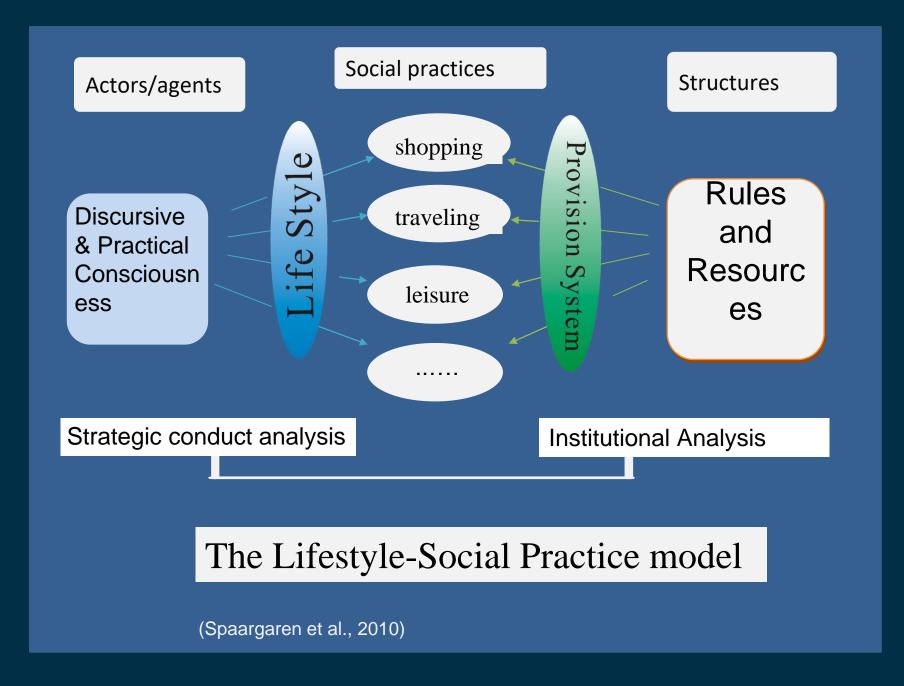
(def.) Shared ways of 'doings and sayings'

 Highly routinized and taken for granted
Performed by members/participants who possess knowledge and skills which are relevant to the practice

Governed' by Teleo-Affective Structures (TAS)

Material elements/components are (co) constitutive parts of practices

Practices are situated in time-space



# Practices and innovations towards future

# Pictures from: Envisioning Low-Carbon Sustainable Lifestyles Project

under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme of the UN-led One Planet Network.















Pictures from project: Envisioning Future Low-Carbon Lifestyles and Transitioning Instruments Project ", implemented by IGES and One Earth under the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme of the UN-led One Planet Network.



Pictures from project "Envisioning Sustainable Lifestyles"

The Lilypad by Vincent Callebaut



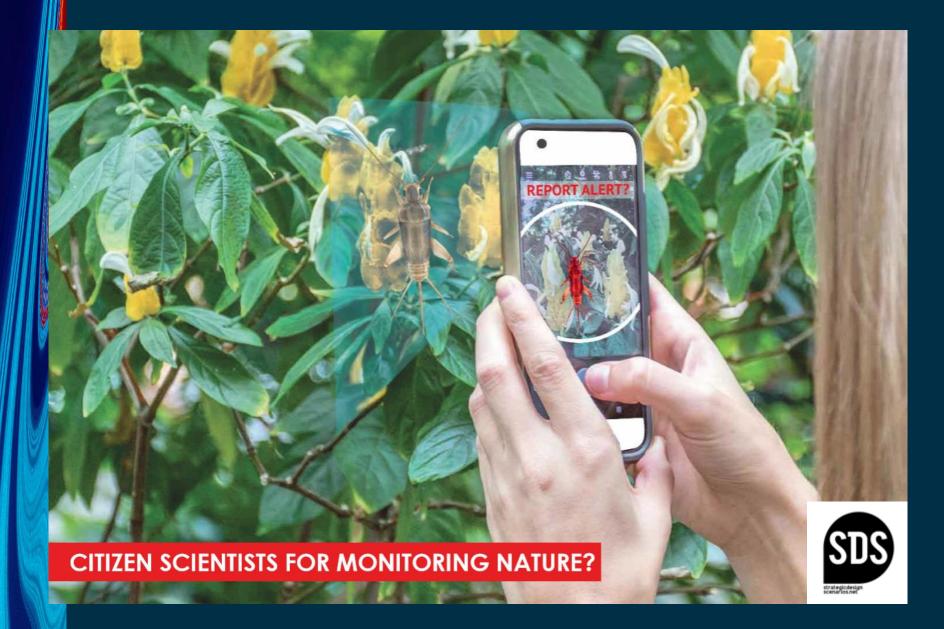
Pictures from project "Envisioning Sustainable Lifestyle" https://archello.com/project/2050-paris-smartcity



















# Nihuan and her green lifestyle

FICES IN THE GROWD 1.480 16

> "The next step was to receive permission to install the home power plant from the local residential committee and the property management company of our community. Under the support of the local government, it all went well. Then, the custom-made home power plant was installed on the balcony. It was the first CIGS (a semiconductor material composed of copper, indium. gallium, and selenium) solar cell home power plant in China's mainland," Ni continues.

"Every year, the money we receive from selling the surplus energy and the subsidies from the State Grid is more than 2,000 yuan (US \$308). We spent nearly 31,000 yuan (US \$4,769) on the construction of the home solar plant. The service life of the plant is nearly 25 years. We will earn its cost in less than eight years. Even though we have the home power plant, we still try our best to save the electricity. Now, our family is an energy-positive family," says Ni.

However, Ni's "magic weapon" for a sustainable lifestyle is more than the home power plant. She has established outdoor aquaponics, a system that combines aquaculture with hydroponics, so she can keep fish and grow plants in one integrated system. The fishes' waste provides an organic food source for the plants, and the plants naturally filter the water for the fish. She uses kitchen garbage Element Red Betweet to make organic fertilizer. She puts the oil-free kitchen garbage, including peelings, bones and vegetables' leaves, in the buckets, and she adds some enzymes to the garbage She can get high-concentration fertilizer after six to eight weeks. The factor weeks. The fertilizer can be applied to the vegetables that

人物 | FACES IN THE CROWD 15

#### Setting an Example

Environmental Enthusiast Lives, Promotes Environment-Friendly Lifestyle 环保"发烧友"和她的绿色生活 WEI XUANYI 魏萱亦 Photos Supplied by NI HUAN and XIAO MUYI

> tongovernm NGO), to pro organization the sustainable festyle in ur an and rural mmunities. hope the low-nentally friendly bon, envir

Weave Classics Together #加非 无可西东, 田梦新校 Setting an Example 正保"复现友"和她的绿色生活 ractical and Fashionabl

FACES IN THE CROWD 人物

Let's Talk #ill This and That Sill

PECIAL REPORT 特别报道

ing the New Era Amore Womes 大權補走进妇女短鲜的心坎儿里

Vision 把带 FAMILY 家 Reviving Scenes in Old Shanghai 一个家、课程沪上录机

BLENDING IN #

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- Maltese Ambassad



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## Beijing Farmer's Market

CHANG TIANLE AND BELUING FARMER'S MARKET 常天乐:

和2、10米、13791-12、788、14系型、电从客华主代表要式菜有包农关市菜对于农夫们的菜量——在7836 1988、1998、19791-12、788、14系型和服务著名、炭高农民的社会地位和社会融合感,也一直是全菜有14条5315

了"影响日"。农友们带着给家遵暗生态

B. BUTTINSTER D.S. P.B.

土美美地吃喝一顿。在2001年 用环保链或重复利用型428888 这三里都是环保社集的重要38 鼓励人们捐出自己不能指示 这些装子在市集型得到63

常天乐形容市集是一个非常打击的诗 略述。在这里。无论是从事主态表业主 时的友还是城市里的运营者。他们的社 单时或都非常广杂。太广里有开着英语为 派者盖述的,也有若道次侵和城市资务 算年,独奏着里有明显。要归,全军妈妈。 也有学生和退休老人。对于市集来说,太 和然存一起面对描交流,建立理解和语 任、是一件非常重要的事情。

#### 信任与监督

市場的特殊之处在于。这里所售卖的 等副产品。全部未由于虚晶生态种植理念 的小农产手中。这里虽然没有一个"有机 出动"和贵、但是通过建立和这(参与式 解除某),市像数别农户之间、消费者 者变开之用的监督与交流。这也是因为。

于"能力加速时"在地型方式,就是整 以至多户等方法。不然也可以至下就能。 当并以、每一个多方不能的这些。 新 先是经过市场的时候后,无是是正正是 自要用。 计外 这些考虑和问题的问题。 的基础发展的问题,在别是正正是有 上述提供和学校的这些时间的问题。

> \*法司员用集团集要等用起。共有者 内公司 在市场上与有品的生产者的对应 导州( 站起 讲述、品尝他们生产的原情 网络出版生 看) 爱成相隔的老朋友,对于农产来见,在一 经 授级式信任的发信中,朋友告知来主新的 朋友,如果这种信任因为一次作得受到( ) 服题,别称不仅会关去客户 适会无罪 友、对于消费者来说,你说的方面来是一 位的认识的的农户,只要意思,能可可以 跑到他家里去看他的友见生产方式,双笔

隐信任约基础。" 紫天乐说

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#### 价格与生存

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Alibaba Group Ant Forest program: 3 years, 500 million participants contributed to the planting of 100 million trees.

蚂蚁森林 〇枝枝6号林

面积:4,340亩数量:217,000棵。

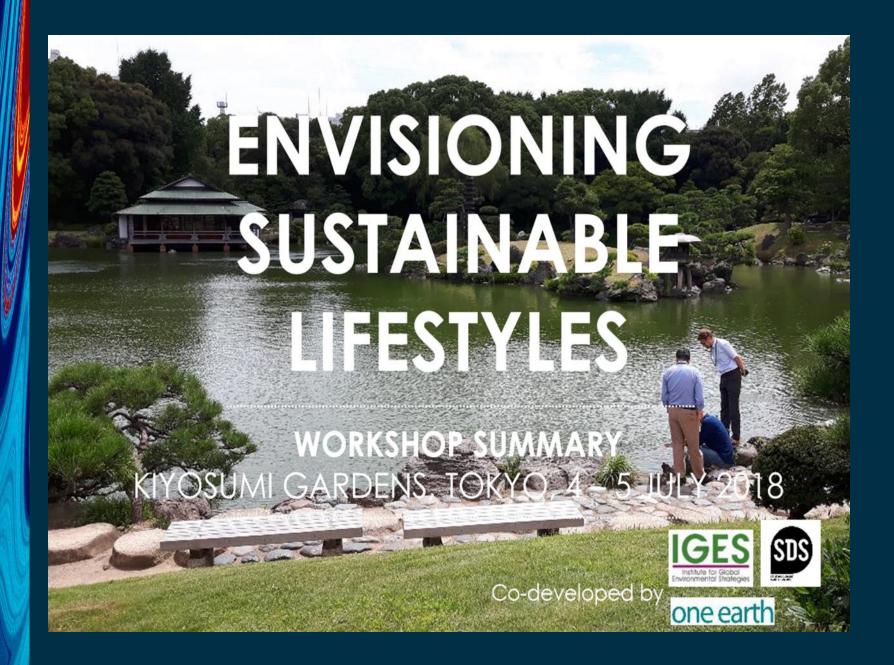


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NEOBox is a green packaging solution suppler for logistics. In this APP, consumers can choose this green packaging solution.

## Group Work:

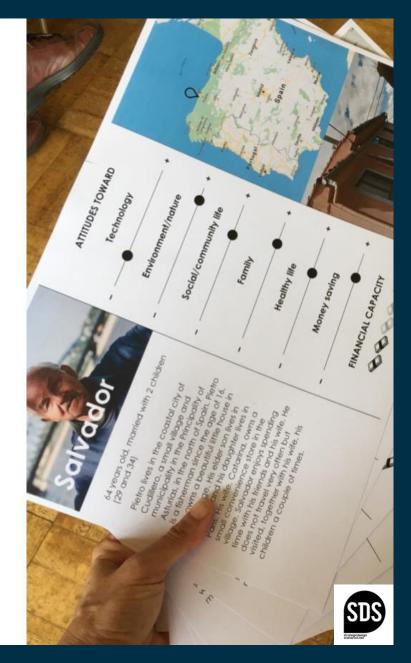
Sustainable life stories – group exercise creating sustainable living timeline with a created persona from the future.



# Combining snapshots into sustainable life stories

#### Why building stories?

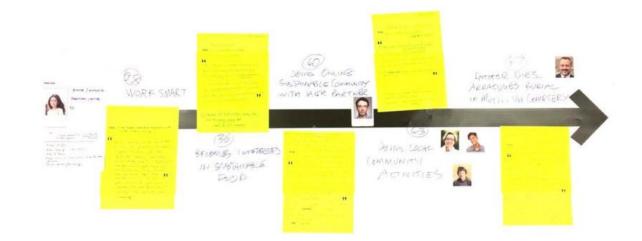
In order to understand what living sustainably really means and implies on a daily life basis, we need to incorporate sustainable practices into actual life stories. What does it mean to move sustainably, eat sustainably, enjoy life sustainably? If we have that conversation at a generic level, it does not make much sense. We know that biking is more sustainable that driving your own car, or taking the public transportation than driving your own vehicle but what does it mean to move sustainably when you need to go shopping, when you need to rush in the morning to take your kids to school then go to work. What does it mean moving sustainably when you go holiday with your family? Sustainability topics should always, to be meaningful, be incorporated into people's actual life. To go beyond what it means to eat sustainably at an abstract level, you need to take in account people's lifestyles and life context. If we want to talk about eating practices, we need to get into Selam's life, then Jorge's life, then Abdul's life... to describe what it means to shift to sustainable eating habits for them, in their life, within their context, sets of values, with the eating options and choices they have, etc.



# BUILDING SUSTAINABLE SNAPSHOTS

# COMBINING SNAPSHOTS INTO SUSTAINABLE LIFE STORIES

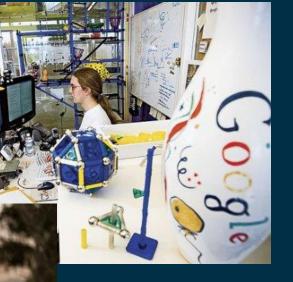
### A GLIMPSE INTO ANNE'S LIFE



"Anne lives in Shanghai, China, as a neuro-surgeon, she's 32. And she used to be a man named Antonio. Her parents lives in the countryside. She has a busy lifestyle, loves shopping, also enjoys fitness and is in love with nature. Finally, she is quite keen on the idea of traveling. Anne works both from home (reducing her commuting) and at the hospital. She only goes to the hospital when she actually needs to operate. Anne does most of her shopping online to avoid taking transport and wasting time. At the age of 38, and with the money and time she saved, she started to become interested in sustainable food. She buys sustainable ingredients and invests time cooking healthy meals. When she turned 40, **she joined an online community to share knowledge and practices on sustainable food** as well as on planting seeds, etc. Professionally, **she also uses online platforms to connect and train peer surgeons through online learning classes**. A couple of years later she became active at the local level by getting involved in the city sustainable food festival. When she turned 47, she lost her dad. He was incinerated and buried in a sustainable cemetery which basically looks like a flower field, with land art pieces and sculptures made by people themselves for commemoration of their losses. The cemetery also hosts a veggie garden which brings life and activity into that special place."

























This presentation is mainly based on our cooperations, discussions and exchanges online and offline within the network of SCORAI/SCORAI China.

本报告内容主要基于"全球可持续消费研究和行动倡议 "/SCORAI网络以及SCORAI CHINA 中的合作研究、线上线下讨论 交流的总结。



**Mission statement:** The Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI) is an international knowledge network of professionals working at the interface of material consumption, human well-being, and technological and cultural change.

#### SCORAI CHINA Working Group :

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- @ Dr. Lei Zhang, Associate professor, School of Environment and Natural Resources, Renmin University of China, Beijing
- @ Dr. Wenling Liu, Associate professor, School of Management and Economics, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing



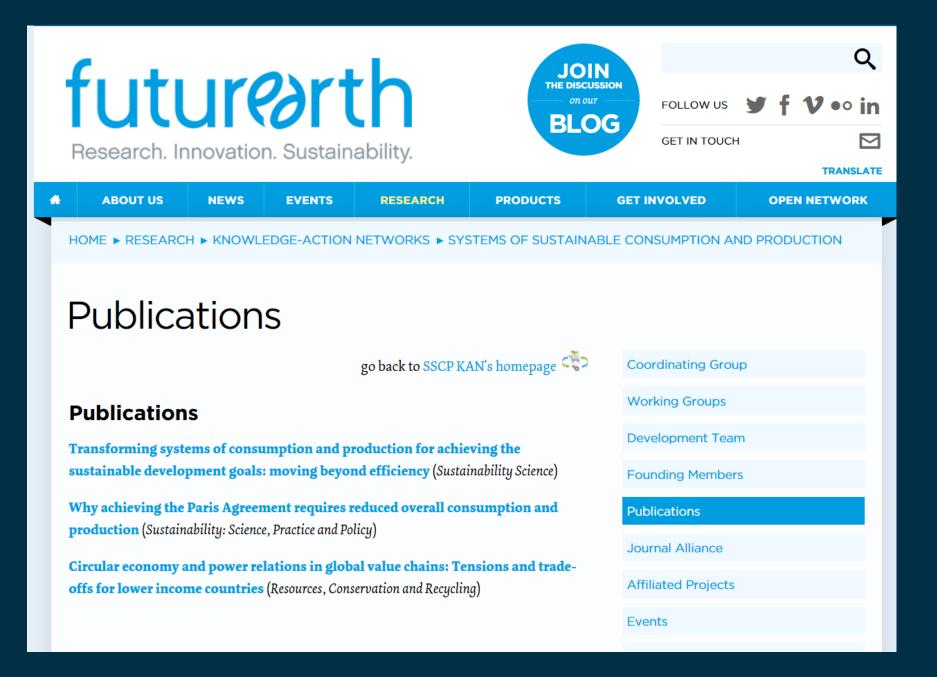


#### Call for Participation: Knowledge Action Network for Emergent Risk and Extreme Events seeks members

Our activities

GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECTS KNOWLEDGE-ACTION NETWORKS ANTHROPOCENE MAGAZINE

MORE



## **Knowledge-Action Networks**

Future Earth's Knowledge-Action Networks, alongside our projects, are the prime mechanism for delivering our research strategy. They are the essential links to our key focal challenges.

Knowledge-Action Networks are collaborative frameworks that facilitate highly integrative sustainability research. Their aim is to generate the multifaceted knowledge needed to inform solutions for complex societal issues.

#### How to get involved in Knowledge-Action Networks

Knowledge-Action Networks build on the broad range and diversity of specialist expertise represented in the large community of researchers and practitioners associated with Future Earth, e.g. in Research Projects, Fast-Tack Initiatives and Clusters, and endorsed and associated organisations, projects, and individuals that are part of the Future Earth Open Network.

The objectives of the Knowledge-Action Networks are to:

- **identify and respond to society's needs** for scientific knowledge to successfully undertake the transformation to sustainability
- · generate integrated knowledge that is relevant to decision-makers





Future Earth was announced in June 2012 at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). In 2014, a consortium based in five countries successfully bid to create Future Earth. In April 2015, the interim secretariat completed the handover to the permanent secretariat. Future Earth became fully operational at the end of 2015. Future Earth builds on more than three decades of global environmental change research through the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), DIVERSITAS and the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP).

We are sponsored by the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability, comprising the International Council for Science (ICSU), the International Social Science Council (ISSC), the Belmont Forum of funding agencies, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University (UNU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). See Governing Council for more information.

# Thanks !