# Materials Management through Sustainable Consumption

Bridging to a Sustainable Society



West Coast Forum on Climate and Materials Management



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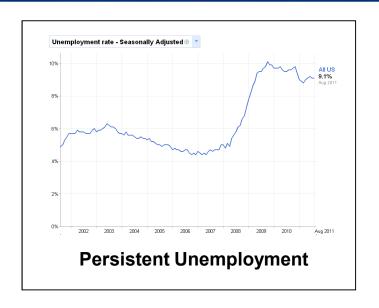
#### Background

- Hewlett Packard
- Business and sustainability consultant
- Co-founded Oregon Natural Step Network

#### Conundrum

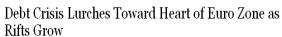
- If sustainability is so important, why isn't more being done?
- Two books may suggest an answer:
  - "The Great Disruption" by Paul Gilding
  - "The End of Growth" by Richard Heinberg

# **Unstable Global Economy**











Occupy Wall Street Moves Into New Phase With Student Debt Refusal Campaign

# **Record-setting Ecological Problems**



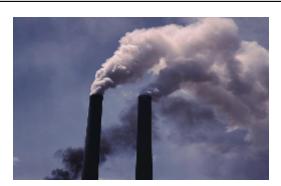
April 2011 Tornadoes Break Record For Most Twisters Ever In A Day



Texas suffers record drought

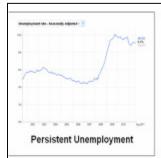


Memphis and Baton Rouge brace for record-breaking Mississippi flood



Greenhouse Gases Hit Record Levels; Concentrations Exceed Scientists' Worst-Case Scenarios

# Are these two connected?





Record Foreclosures Expected In 2011

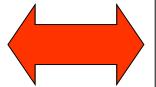


Debt Crisis Lurches Toward Heart of Euro Zone as



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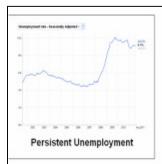


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Yes



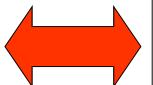
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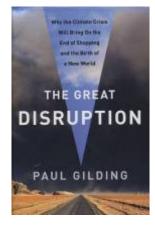


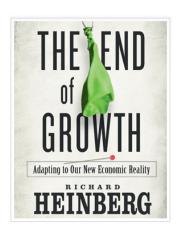


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# Funnel: a collapsing system

Decline in Life Supporting Resources

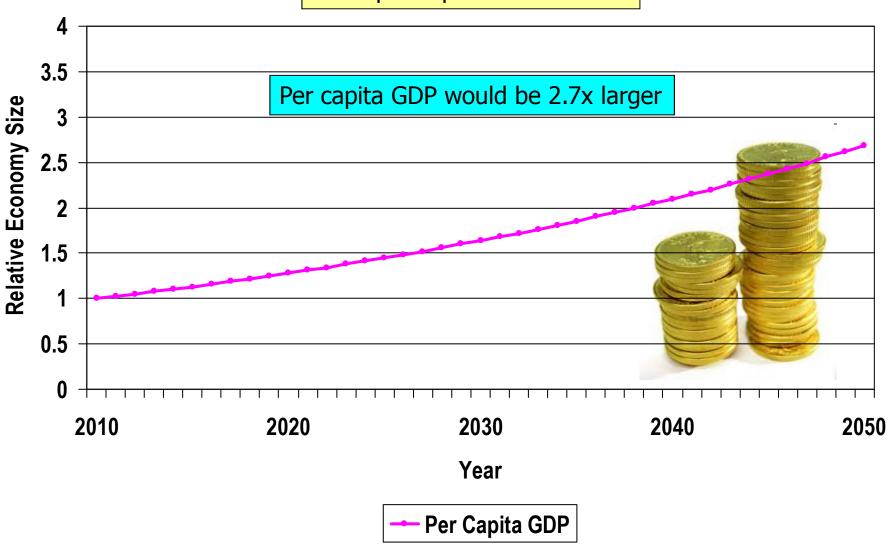
Population x Affluence x Technology

### **Economic Model:** Current Projections

- Affluence: International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates global output per capita will grow 2.5% annually
- Population: projected to grow .7% annually until 2050.
- Technology: Resource use per GDP decreased 30% over last 30 years (1.2% improvement per year)

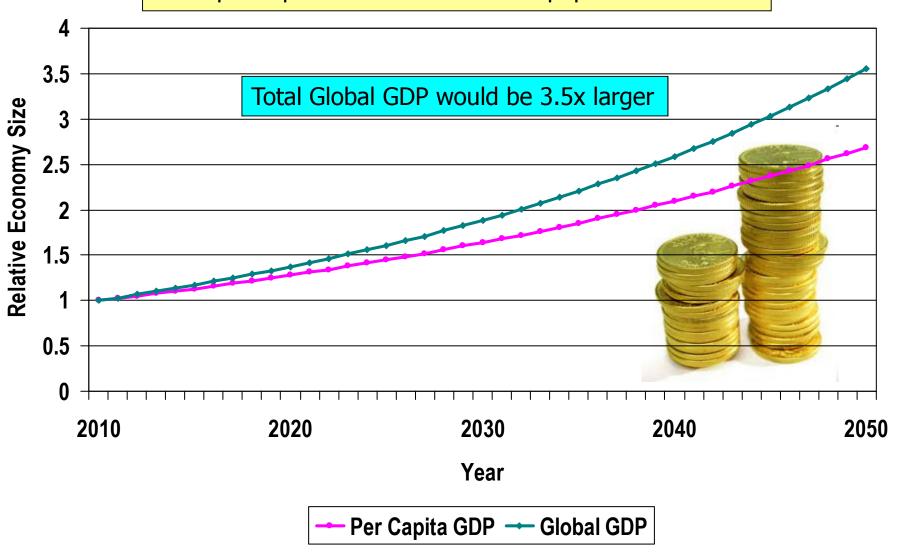
## Affluence: Projected Global GDP

2.5% per capita GDP increase



### Affluence x Population: Projected Global GDP

2.5% per capita GDP increase x .7% population increase



# Funnel: a collapsing system

**Decline in Life Supporting Resources** 

Population x Affluence x Technology

## Resource Usage: Eco-footprint analysis



 Measures how much land and water area to support human consumption.

- Global Footprint Network

## Resource Usage: Eco-footprint analysis

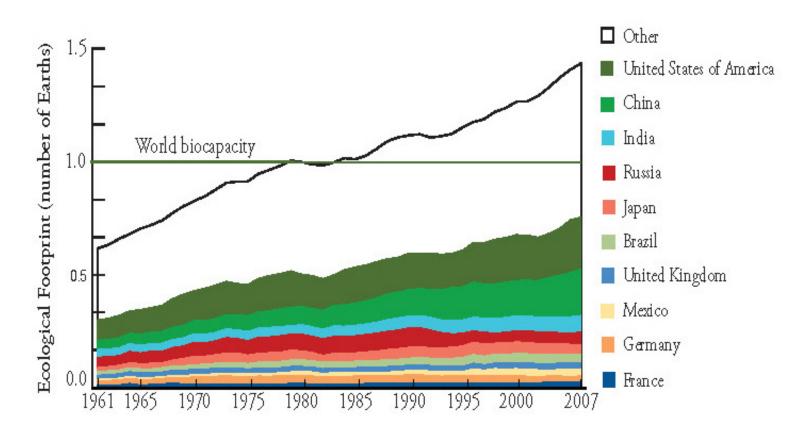


Figure 5. Humanity's Ecological Footprint by country, 1961-2007

### Resource Usage: Eco-footprint analysis

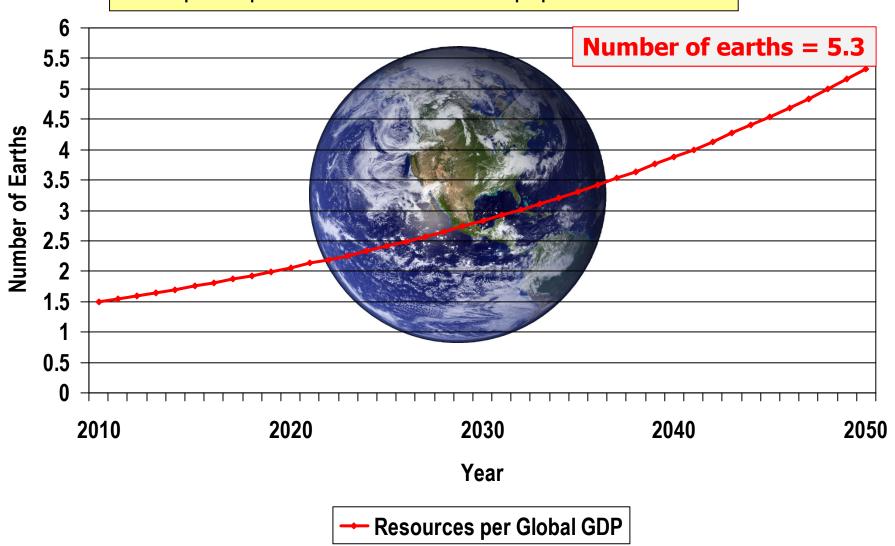
# The Ecological Footprint how fast we consume resources and generate waste COMPARED TO how fast nature can absorb our waste and generate new resources. Carbon Footprint Bultup land Forest Cropland & pasture Fisheries

- Measures how much land and water area to support human consumption.
- Currently takes 18 months to support 12 months consumption.
- This <u>overshoot</u> is expressed in "planets"; i.e., currently = 1.5 planets

- Global Footprint Network

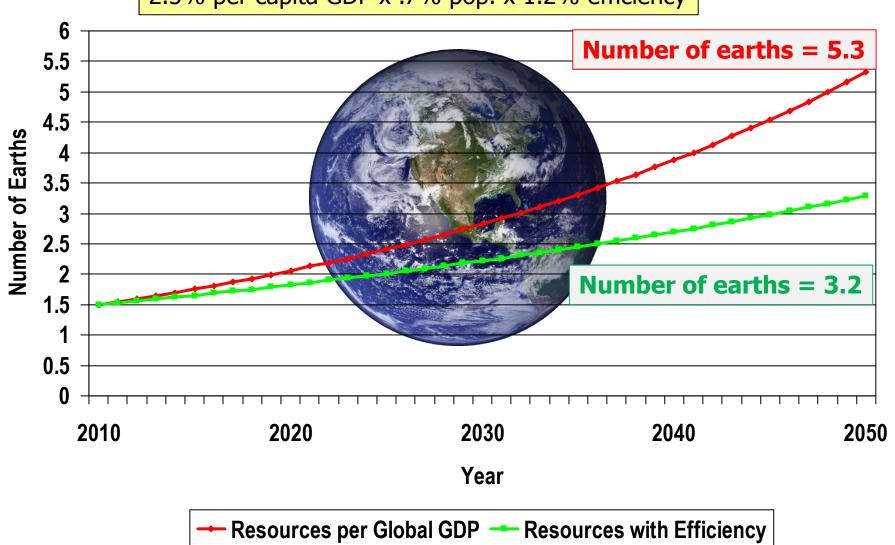
## **Resources Needed to Support Global GDP**

2.5% per capita GDP increase x .7% population increase

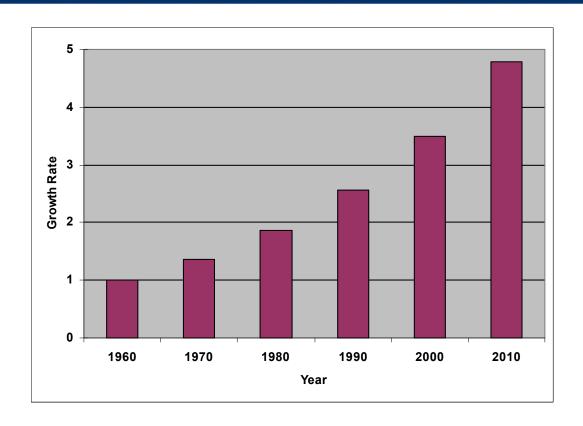


# Resources Needed to Support Global GDP

2.5% per capita GDP x .7% pop. x 1.2% efficiency

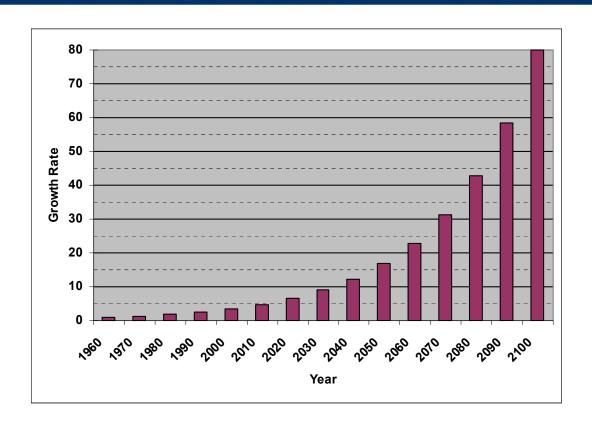


# GDP Growth- Effects of compounded growth



Average annual global GDP growth since 1960 was 3.2%, making it almost five times larger than it was 50 years ago.

### GDP Growth- Effects of compounded growth

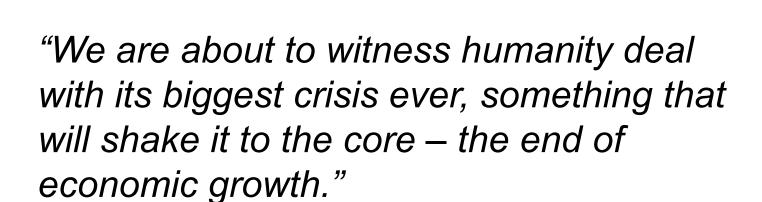


Average annual global GDP growth since 1960 was 3.2%, making it almost five times larger than it was 50 years ago.

At the same growth rate the economy would have to be 80x larger by 2100.

### Why Haven't We Responded

- There is a disconnect with Nature
  - Many are isolated from nature and its effects
  - Consequently "saving the planet" isn't getting through
- Psychological
  - Processing "bad news":
    - denial
    - anger
    - despair
    - acceptance
  - Human nature seems to be to wait until a crisis is immediate and life threatening
- Economic Growth Model
  - Widely accepted due to its past success
  - Is it ultimately sustainable on a planet with finite resources?



- Paul Gilding, The Great Disruption

### "The Great Disruption"

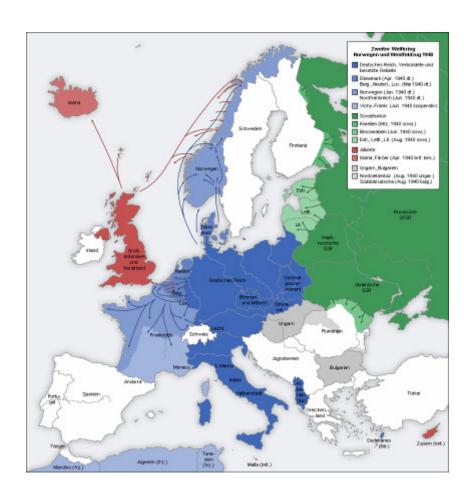
#### Is there hope?

- We can adjust quickly when a crisis is imminent and life threatening.
   WWII is a good example.
- We already have answers on how to resolve this crisis

#### Response

 Major difference is that this will not focus on saving things as they are but making things better

#### Will We Respond?

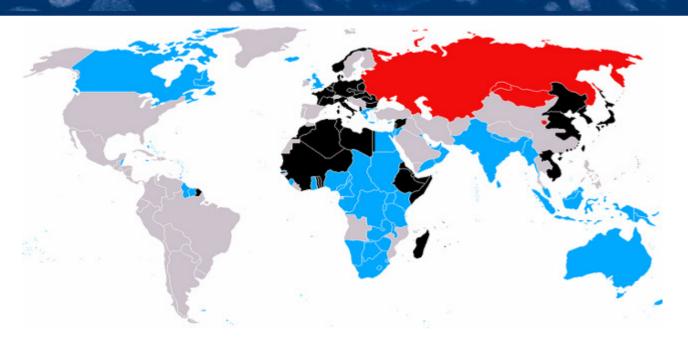


May 1940

#### **WWII Timeline**

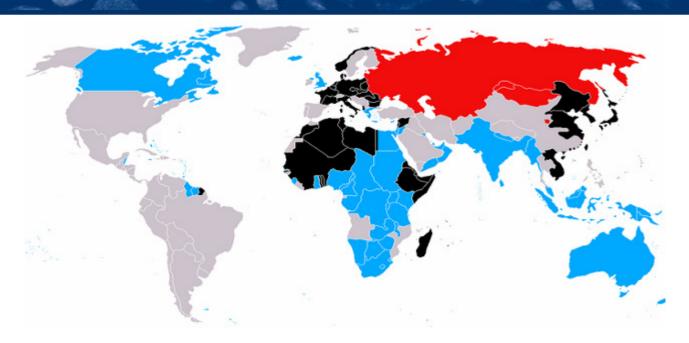
- 1925 35: Mussolini seizes power in Italy, invades Ethiopia
- 1931 37: Japan invades Manchuria and other parts of China
- <u>1933 38</u>: Hitler becomes German Chancellor, repudiates Treaty of Versailles and begins massive rearmament program.
- 1936 39: Spanish Civil War used to test new war concepts
- Sept 1939: Poland invaded. Britain & France declare war
- Spring 1940: Axis powers control most of continental Europe. Downfall of Britain seems imminent

# World War II – U.S. Situation



- Overwhelming Isolationist Sentiment
  - Wanted to avoid participating in another European war
  - Felt that U.S. would be protected by its oceans
  - Congress passed series of Neutrality Acts in 1930's

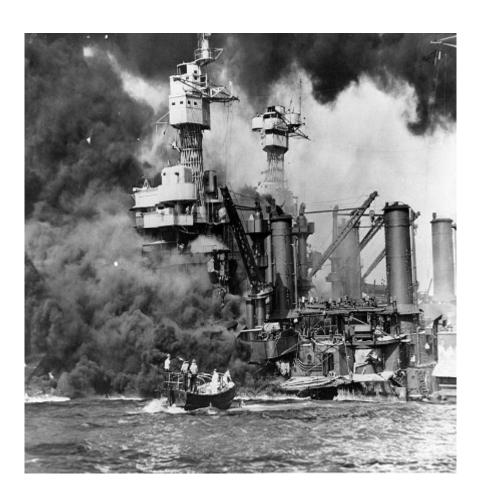
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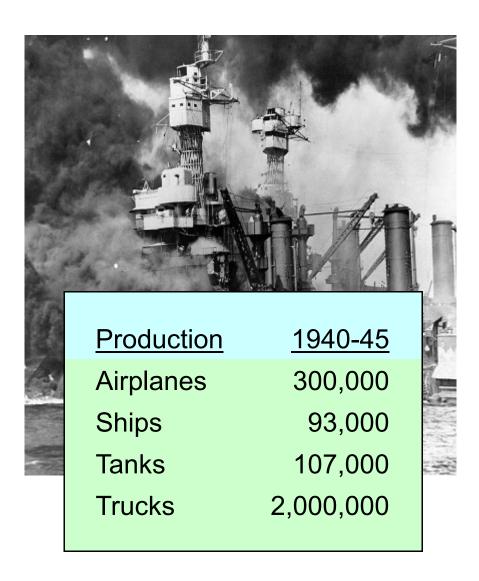
- U.S. Situation in Spring 1940
  - 18<sup>th</sup> largest Army, smaller than Belgium & Switzerland
  - No munitions industry
  - 17% unemployment
  - Situation in Britain looked hopeless

# World War II – U.S. Response



- Four days after Pearl Harbor auto industry was ordered to stop production of civilian vehicles
- Rationing of gasoline, tires and meat
- Public recycling drives to obtain metals.
- Defense spending increased from 1.6% of GDP in 1940 to 37% by 1945
- 15 million men and women served in the armed forces

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**Pearl Harbor?** 



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Fall of the Berlin Wall



**Pearl Harbor?** 



**Arab Spring** 



Fall of the Berlin Wall



**Pearl Harbor?** 



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Fall of the Berlin Wall



**Civil Rights Movement** 

#### Goal: Sustainable Triple Bottom Line

#### Ecological

- Zero net CO<sup>2</sup>e with elimination of fossil fuel as primary energy source
- Zero waste closed loop material flows
- Zero persistent toxics
- Zero loss of biodiversity and natural systems

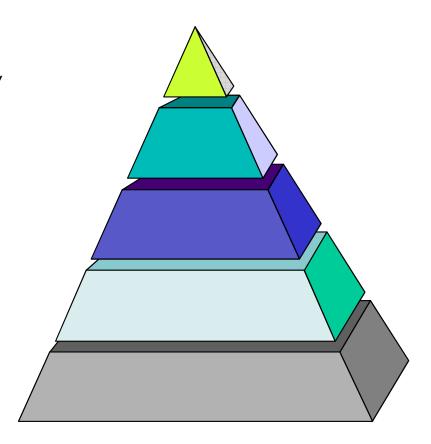
#### Social

Meet full human needs in Maslow's Hierarchy

#### Economic

# Social Sustainability: Meeting Human Needs

- Personal Fulfillment
  - Inherent personal potential, full creativity
- Esteem
  - Mastery, recognition, status
- Social
  - Sense of belonging, acceptance
- Safety
  - Security, stability
- Physiological
  - Food, shelter



Maslow's Hierarchy

### Goal: Sustainable Triple Bottom Line

#### Ecological

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#### Economic

Steady state economy

## **Steady State Economy**

- Elements:
  - Isn't "no-growth" but growth to maturation
  - Will vary by region
  - Elimination of poverty
  - Less resource consumption by mature economies.
- Benefit can be more focus on non-economic qualities of life
  - Time with family, community, self, etc.
- Need new indicators for Quality of Life

#### **Quality of Life**

- Alternative indicators: UN Human Development Index, Gross National Well-Being, Genuine Progress Indicator
- Australia, Canada, China, France, and UK are all coming up with indices.
- U.S. Health Care bill created a bipartisan "Commission on Key National Indicators"
- North American focus is on Genuine Progress Indicator
  - Currently used by Alberta, Nova Scotia, Maryland and Vermont
  - Being studied by Arizona, Hawaii, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon and Virginia

#### **Genuine Progress Indicator**

#### **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = Gross Revenue**

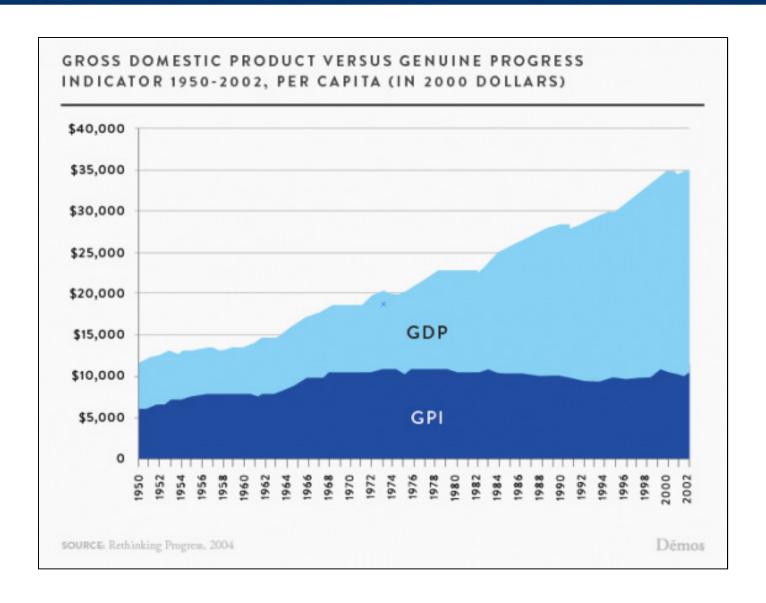
- + Non-monetized work (volunteer, housework, etc)
- + Social Capital (education, good infrastructure, etc.)
- + Nature's services
- Wealth disparity
- = Adjusted Revenue

#### Costs

- Economic (under employment)
- Social (crime, car crashes, etc.)
- Environmental (pollution, climate change, etc.)

**Genuine Progress Indicator** = Adjusted Revenue - Costs "Triple Bottom Line"

# GDP vs. Genuine Progress Indicator





- How do we prepare for this transition?
- What role does government play?