

Nachhaltigkeit und soziale Ungleichheit

Warum es keine Nachhaltigkeit ohne soziale Gerechtigkeit geben kann

Ein Impulsvortrag von
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1. Nachhaltigkeit

Kritik des institutionalisierten Nachhaltigkeitsdiskurses

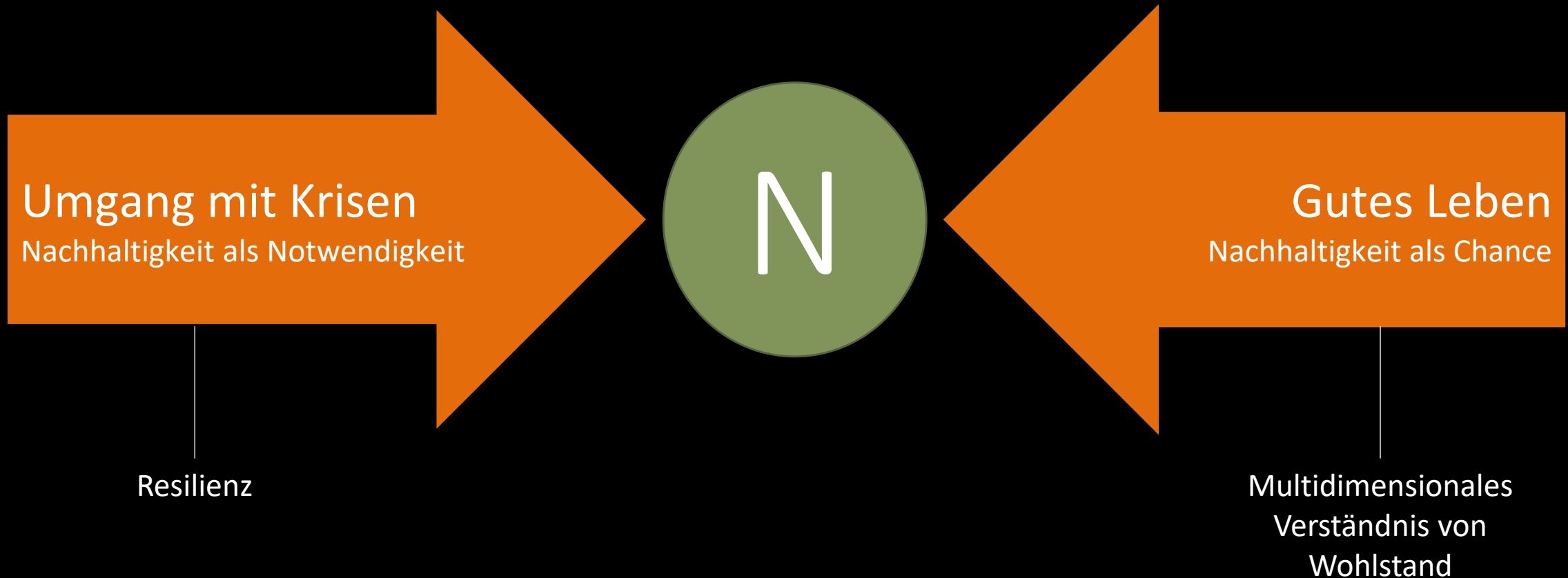


- Soziale Blindheit und Reproduktion von Asymmetrien (top-down)
- Reduktion von Nachhaltigkeit auf Entwicklung *neben* der bestehenden
- Neulegitimierung von Wachstumsdogma und Fortschrittsmythos



„Probleme kann man niemals mit derselben Denkweise lösen, durch die sie entstanden sind.“
(Albert Einstein)

Nachhaltigkeit als Dachbegriff für Visionen einer anderen Entwicklung



2. Soziale Ungleichheit

Soziale Ungleichheit...

- ungleiche Verteilung von Reichtum, Ressourcen, Macht, Status, Wissen...
- eine Beziehung/ein Verhältnis
- Struktur:
 - Überschneidung von Formen der Ungleichheit
 - Selektionsmechanismen (auch kultureller Art)
 - Menschen und Dinge (Akteur-Netzwerk-Theorie)
 - (Selbst-)Reproduktion



Kollaps und soziale Ungleichheit

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Methodological and Ideological Options

Human and nature dynamics (HANDY): Modeling inequality and use of resources in the collapse or sustainability of societies

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ABSTRACT

There are widespread concerns that current trends in resource-use are unsustainable, but possibilities of overshoot/collapse remain controversial. Collapses have occurred frequently in history, often followed by centuries of economic, intellectual, and population decline. Many different natural and social phenomena have been invoked to explain specific collapses, but a general explanation remains elusive. In this paper, we build a human population dynamics model by adding accumulated wealth and economic inequality to a predator-prey model of humans and nature. The model structure, and simulated scenarios that offer significant implications, are explained. Four equations describe the evolution of Elites, Commoners, Nature, and Wealth. The model shows Economic Stratification or Ecological Strain can independently lead to collapse, in agreement with the historical record. The measure "Carrying Capacity" is developed and its estimation is shown to be a practical means for early detection of a collapse. Mechanisms leading to two types of collapses are discussed. The new dynamics of this model can also reproduce the irreversible collapses found in history. Collapse can be avoided, and population can reach a steady state at maximum carrying capacity if the rate of depletion of nature is reduced to a sustainable level and if resources are distributed equitably.

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1. Introduction

There are widespread concerns that current trends in population and resource-use are unsustainable, but the possibilities of an overshoot and collapse remain unclear and controversial. How real is the possibility of a societal collapse? Can complex, advanced civilizations really collapse? It is common to portray human history as a relentless and inevitable trend toward greater levels of social complexity, political organization, and economic specialization, with the development of more complex and capable technologies supporting ever-growing population, all sustained by the mobilization of ever-increasing quantities of material, energy, and information. Yet this is not inevitable. In fact, cases where this seemingly near-universal, long-term trend has been severely disrupted by a precipitous collapse – often lasting centuries – have been quite common. A brief review of some examples of collapses suggests that the process of rise-and-collapse is actually a recurrent cycle found throughout history, making it important to establish a general explanation of this process (Chase-Dunn and Hall, 1997; Goldstein, 1988; Meadows et al., 1972; Mndelski, 1987; Tainter, 1988; Turchin and Nefedov, 2009; Yoffee and Cowgill, 1988).

The Roman Empire's dramatic collapse (followed by many centuries of population decline, economic deterioration, intellectual regression, and the disappearance of literacy) is well known, but it was not the first rise-and-collapse cycle in Europe. Prior to the rise of Classical Greco-Roman civilization, both the Minoan and Mycenaean Civilizations had each risen, reached very advanced levels of civilization, and then collapsed virtually completely (Morris, 2006; Redman, 1999). The history of Mesopotamia – the very cradle of civilization, agriculture, complex society, and urban life – presents a series of rise-and-declines including the Sumerians, the Akkadian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Achaemenid, Seleucid, Parthian, Sassanid, Umayyad, and Abbasid Empires (Redman et al., 2004; Yoffee, 1979). In neighboring Egypt, this cycle also appeared repeatedly. In both Anatolia and in the Indus Valley, the very large and long-lasting Hittite and Harappan civilizations both collapsed so completely that their very existence was unknown until modern archeology rediscovered them. Similar cycles of rise and collapse occurred repeatedly in India, most notably with the Mauryan and the Gupta Empires (Edwards et al., 1971, 1973; Jansen et al., 1991; Kenoyer, 1998; Thapar, 2004). Southeast Asia similarly experienced "multiple

2014

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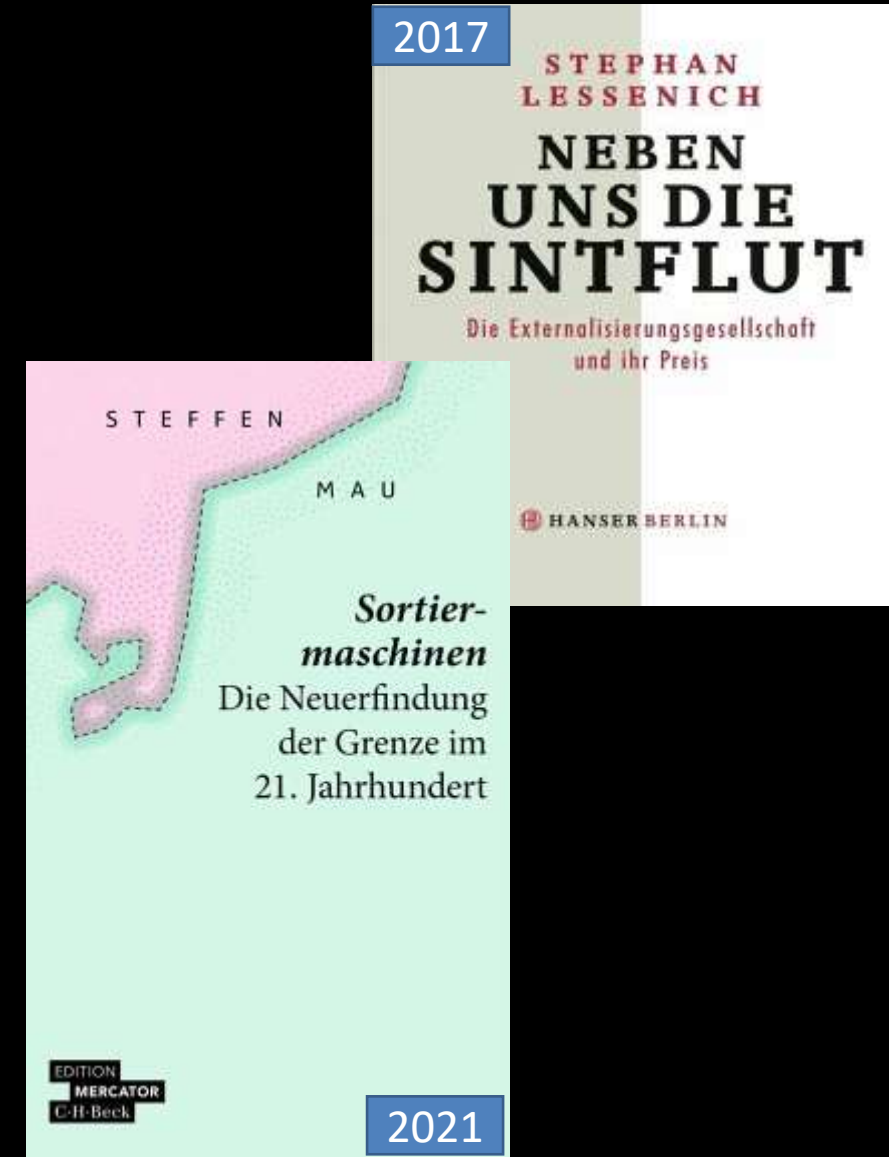
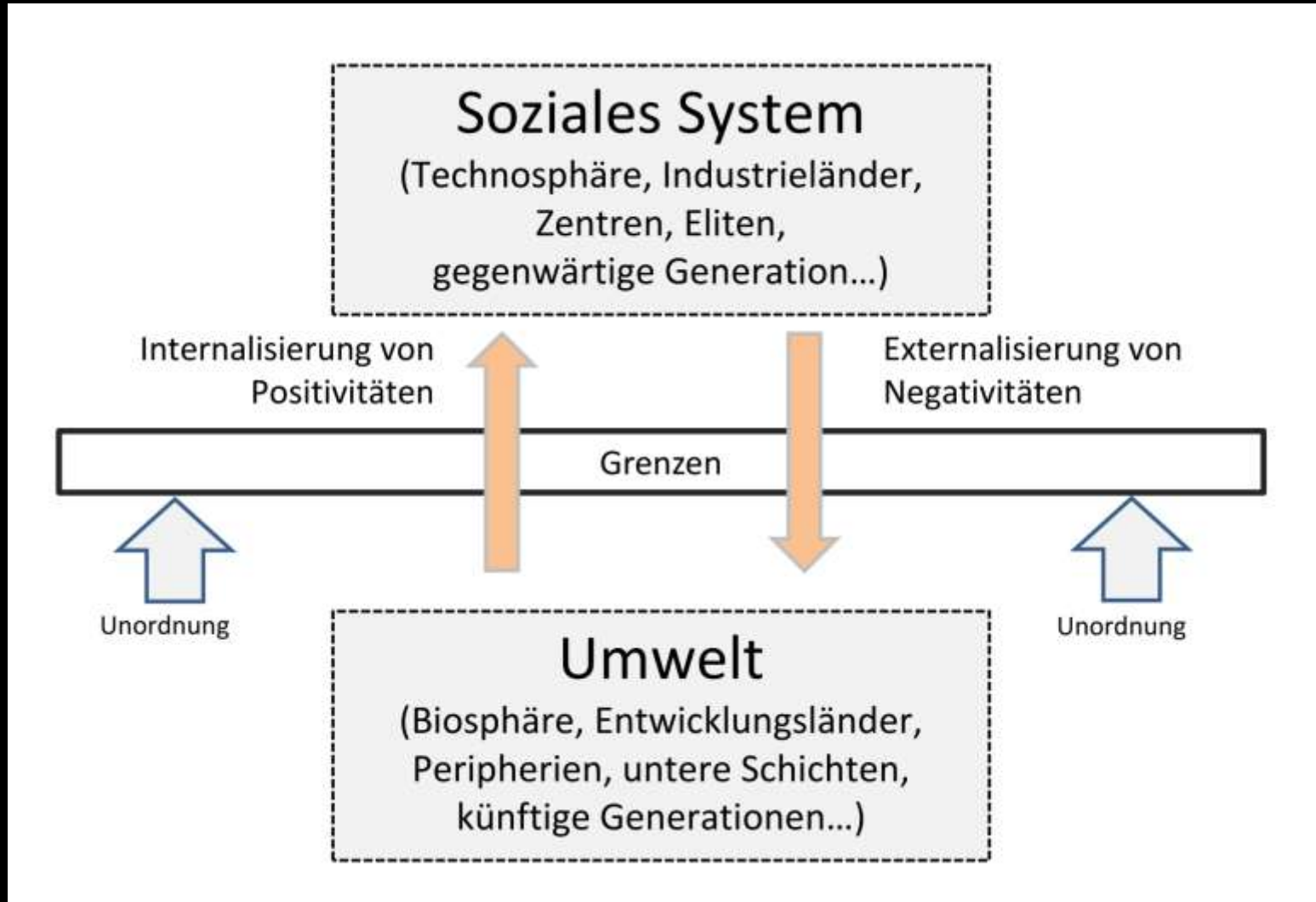
Trennung von Elite und Masse gehört historisch zu den wesentlichen Ursachen von zivilisatorischem Untergang

- 1) die Elite hat größere Schwierigkeiten einen (für sie) erfolgreichen Entwicklungspfad zu verlassen
- 2) die Elite erkennt zu spät den Ernst der Lage. Der Reichtum wirkt sich abfedernd auf die Krise aus.
- 3) die Masse ist von der Elite abhängig (Macht, Lohn usw.)

Soziale Ungleichheit ist nicht nachhaltig: 8 Gründe



1) Externalisierungsgesellschaft und Sortiermaschine



2) Ungleiche Wahrnehmung derselben Entwicklung



Köln-Rodenkirchen: 491 PKW je 1.000 Einwohner

(Stand: 2016)



Köln-Kalk: 337 PKW je 1.000 Einwohner

3) Keine Kommunikation = Derealisierungsprozesse



3) Reichtum als (empfundene) Versicherung gegen Krisen



- Im Kalten Krieg waren die Atombunker mindestens genauso gefährlich wie die Atombombe.
- Genauso vermittelt heute der Reichtum das trügerische Gefühl, gegen jede mögliche Krise abgesichert zu sein.
- Dies fördert die Risikobereitschaft (Moral Hazard).

Weitere Gründe...

- 5) Erschwerte Kooperation
- 6) Reichtum = Macht. Armut = Ohnmacht (Resignation).
- 7) Wirtschaftsleitung, um Konkurrenz um Status zu bedienen.
- 8) Wachstumszwang, um Kombination von Demokratie und sozialer Ungleichheit zu stabilisieren.

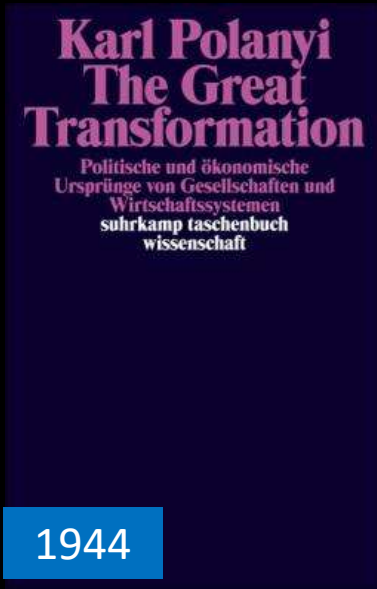
Wie kann soziale Ungleichheit *trotzdem* bestehen?

- Gewalt und Gewaltandrohung
- Strukturelle Gewalt (Johan Galtung)
- Kulturelle Mechanismen

3. Soziale Nachhaltigkeit

Transformation: neue Impulse

- Nachhaltigkeit als Systemwechsel
- Demokratisierung und sozialer Ausgleich
- Wieder-Einbettung der Wirtschaft in die Gesellschaft
- Local Turn (zum menschlichen Maß)
- Individueller und kollektiver Lernprozess (durch Reallabore, Realexperimente...)



1944



2009



2011



2016

Faktoren der Resilienz

- Kleine sozialräumliche Einheiten sind beweglicher (polyzentrische Governance, Subsidiarität)
- Souveränität statt Abhängigkeit
- Soziale Kohäsion / Sozialkapital
- Starke Demokratie (z.B. Volksentscheid)
- Verhältnis Institutionen/Bürger*innen
- Kulturelle Faktoren (geschlechtliche Gleichberechtigung, Toleranz für Alternativen...)



World Happiness Report 2020

RANKING

- (1) Finnland
- (2) Dänemark
- (3) Schweiz
- (4) Island
- (5) Norwegen
- (6) Niederlande
- (7) Schweden
- (8) Neuseeland
- (9) Österreich
- (10) Luxemburg

FAKTOREN

- (1) Soz. Grundsicherung (33%)
- (2) BIP pro Kopf (25%)
- (3) Erwartung, gesund zu bleiben (20%)
- (4) Freiheit (13%)
- (5) Großzügigkeit (5%)
- (6) Vertrauen in die Institutionen und keine Korruption (4%)
- (7) Sorglosigkeit



Vielen Dank!



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