An Overview of IAU Cluster Principles: A Whole Institution, Cultural Approach to Transforming Campuses through Responsible Consumption and Production

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Presentation Overview



- Defining Responsible/Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)
- 2. SDG 12 Targets and HLPF on SDG 12 (July 2018)
- 3. Rooting SDG 12 in a Whole Institution & Cultural Approach:
 - Role of Symbols
 - Organizational Cultures & Production
 - Cultural Roots of Sustainable Development & SCP
 - Transformative Innovation and Stories of Transition
 - New Identities and University Scholarship

Defining Responsible/Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

SCP (a widely accepted early definition):

"the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations"

Norwegian Ministry of Environment, Oslo Symposium on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), 1994, cited in UN Chronicle, "Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns: An Essential Requirement for Sustainable Development," Vol 51, no. 4 (April 2015). Available from: https://unchronicle.un.org/article/goal-12-ensuring-sustainable-consumption-and-production-patterns-essential-requirement



Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12) UN Targets



- 1.Implement 10 Yr Framework Programme on SCP
- 2. Sustainable management/use of natural resources
- 3. Halve **retail & consumer food waste** & food chain losses
- 4. Environmentally sound management of chemicals
- 5. Reduced waste generation

SDG 12 UN Targets (continued)

- 6. Corporate sustainable practice and reporting
- 7. SD in **public procurement**
- 8. Public awareness of SD and Sustainable Lifestyles
- A. Support **developing countries' science & tech** for SCP
- B. Tools for monitoring sustainable tourism
- C. Rationalize **inefficient fossil fuel subsidies** & mitigate adverse impacts



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SDG 12 Issue Review at HLPF July 12, 2018 (Delia, 2018):

- SDG 12 is "at the heart and soul" of the 2030 Agenda
- Steady State, Circular/Cradle to Cradle (vs. linear) Economy
- Challenges facing small island states & LDCs; raw material overuse by developed countries
- Lack of monitoring framework for SDG 12 targets and lack of transparency of sectors (e.g., extractives)
- Electronic and plastic waste
- Make a sustainable lifestyle easy

Culture and SDG 12 Figure 8 Symbolism



N. American
Indigenous:
Spider and
infinity,
Balance, Past
shaping
future, Gentle
strength



European
Cards:
Creatively
combining
elements;
Limits of
world on
acquisition



SDG 12: Circular economy



Egyptian
Ouroboros:
Disorder
needed for
periodic
renewal,
Eternal unity



Canadian
Métis: Joining
of two
cultures;
Existence of a
people
forever



RCE
Saskatchewan:
ESD combining
long temporal
& spatial
horizons for
focussed
action

SDG 12 and Organizational Culture:

Multiple Organizational Types

Not-for-Profit/NGO

Government

Cultural and Religious

Academic















Business

Aristocracy/
Craftspeople/
Professions

Family

SDG 12 and Organizational Culture:

Multiple Organizational Types and Production Systems

Not-for-Profit/ NGO & Volunteerism

Government & Taxation and Centralized Disbursement

Cultural and
Religious & Charity/
Benevolence;
Ceremonies

Academic & Curiosity
Driven Methods for
Discovery















Business &
Private
Market
Transactions

Aristocracy/
Craftspeople/
Professions &
Specialized
Reciprocity

Family &
Household
Production
(food/clothing/
shelter)

Whole Institution Cultural Approach:

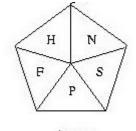
Old and New Production Systems Within the University

- Volunteerism: Faculty Service (e.g., Committees/Community);
 Student Volunteer Placements; Open/Free Publications
- Private market: Finance Offices, Budget Committees, Industry Partnerships, Consulting, Bargaining & Faculty/Students Unions
- Centralized Administration and Disbursement: Presidents' Office, Deliberative Councils, Departmental/Disciplinary Chairs, Students Union Presidents
- Professions/Peers/Friends: Collegial Governance, Peer Review, Faculty Ranks, Academic Conferences, Student Clubs and Societies, Academic Awards
- Cultural/Religious: Matriculation/Graduation Ceremonies, Sabbaticals, Research/Academic Ethics Boards
- Family/Household: Home Departments, Student Residences



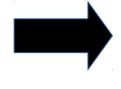
Cultural Roots of Sustainable Development (SD):

Impartially Judging Existing (and Possible) Production Choices



Assets

- Multiple production systems (Market and Non-Market)
- Diverse market forms (for-profit, cooperative, state enterprise)
- Diverse scales



Efficient? Effective?

Two key goals of SD (WCED 1987, p. 43):

Human Capital: meet essential needs of poor (& vulnerable, & aspirations, & quality of life, & human capabilities, & wellbeing)

Natural Capital: environmental limits/carrying capacity/ services, resilience & healthy ecosystems

Possible Production Processes

Early SD Outcomes/Bottom Line

Organizations and Initial Focus of Resource/Capital Use

Focus: Human and Natural Capital

Not-for-Profit & Volunteers

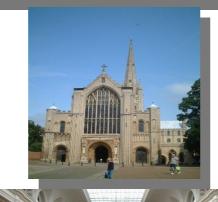
Government & Citizens/Subjects

Cultural/Religious & People(s)/Believers

Academic & Scholars















Focus: Physical Capital/Artifacts

Business & Factories/ Goods/ Transports

Professions/
Craftspeople &
Workshops/Tools

Family & Home/Hearth/ Furnishings

An expanded role in SD for NGOs/Volunteerism?

Organization Shifts in Resource Use for Transformative Innovation

Focus: Embrace
Opposite Physical Capital

Not-for-Profit/NGO: Free/Open/Shared Equipment Libraries(?)

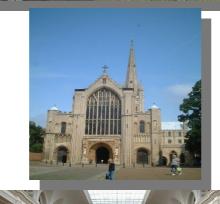
Government: Money

Cultural & Religious: Bow and Arrow

Academic: Fire and Heated Materials















Embrace Opposite
Human/Natural
Capital

Business: (Scientific)
Management

Professions/ Artisans/Crafts: Friendship

Family: Kinship

Earlier Innovations are *Reinvented* using Newest Production System...

Possible New/Reinvented Technologies

Money:

 Not-for Profit Currency exchanged between universities for scholarly and sustainability goals





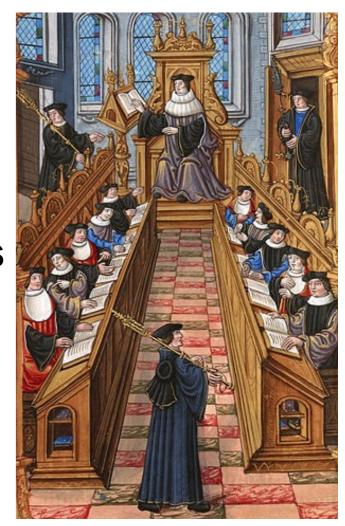
Friendship:

- Human: Innovation in peer review including contributions to SDGs (research, teaching, impacts on scholarly and wider community)
- Plants: New forms of plant domestication (e.g. companion planting) on campuses



Universities Embracing Newest Model of Production = Volunteerism

- Academic freedom a core value of universities
 - Even in countries where freedoms limited
- Allows academics to freely collaborate around scholarly causes & new methods
- Can then invent (reinvent) technologies for Responsible Consumption and Production
 - Customize to local livelihoods and ecosystems

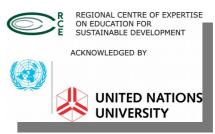


SDG 12 and **Cultural Stories**: The Role of Universities in Earlier Production Transitions

- Industrial Revolution and Role of Science
 - The Royal Society of London (1660 C.E.)
- Rise of State Administrations and the Role of Humanist Colleges
 - The Trilingual College of Leuven (1517 C.E.)
- Role of Newest System (Volunteerism) in University Innovation (see Petry 2012, 2014)
 - Regional Centres of Expertise (RCEs) on ESD; IAU HESD Cluster





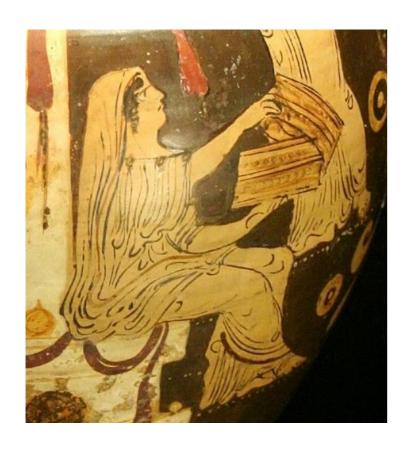








Even Earlier Cultural Stories of Transition "Starring" Curious People, Medicine People, & Wise People



Curious Pandora Opens a "Box" = Cooking/ Storage Pot

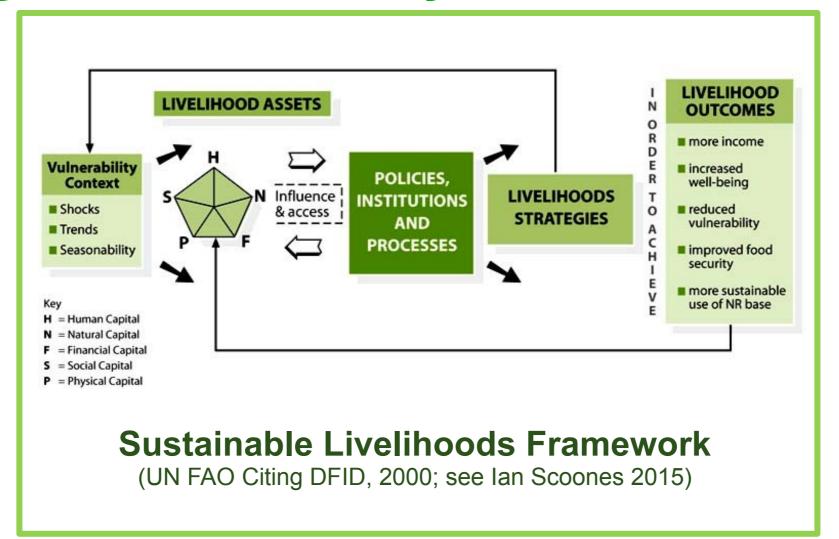


Cheyenne medicine woman teaching people to hunt buffalo and make chiefs



A wise woman with new knowledge is made young again (15th century Italian Playing Cards)

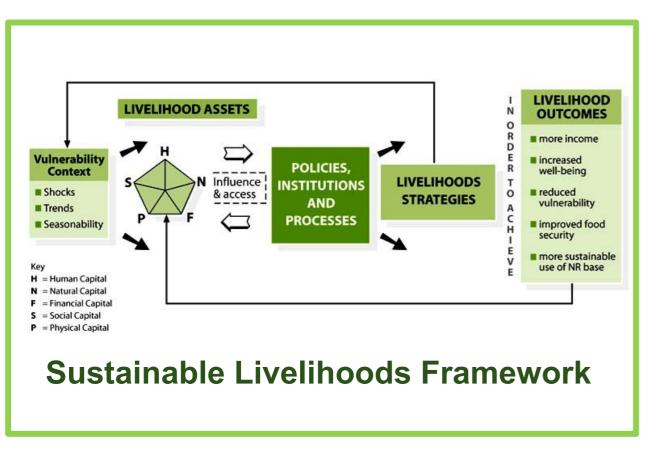
Sustainable Livelihoods(SL) Framework: Integrating Production and Consumption into a Single Market Identity





A Citizen as Microcosm of State/

Sustainable Livelihoods(SL): Building A New Scholarly Identity?





Individual Scholarly Identity:

Promoting Academic Freedom through Sustainable Livelihoods



Organizational Identity:

Promoting Autonomy & Inter-University Cooperation through Sustainable Livelihoods

Altering Material Production Inputs with SLs: Moving Beyond Inputs Minimizing Labour/Human Capital

- 5 manufacturing industries noted for their *high* energy and phyical capital use and low labour inputs (Michael Renner 1991):
 - primary metal
 - paper
 - oil refining and coal products
 - chemicals
 - stone, clay, glass
- Account for 80-85% of energy use/toxics released in U.S. manufacturing, 21% of energy consumed, and only 3% of jobs (Renner 1991)



Universities Embracing Collegial Governance/Human Capital to Produce & Consume Different Materials

 Universities with collegial governance: one of the few examples of "worker cooperatives" (Jean Tirole, *Economics for the Common Good*, 2017)



- Scholarly self-ownership allows input balance: not minimizing labour
- Allows innovation with new materials requiring higher human capital/labour inputs

