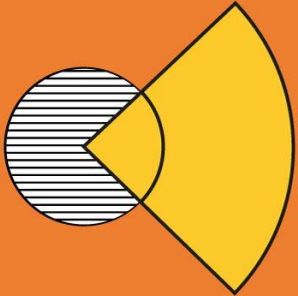
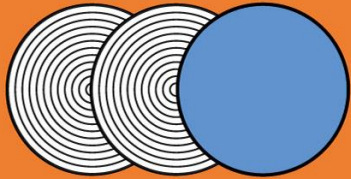


새로운 사회 새로운 경제

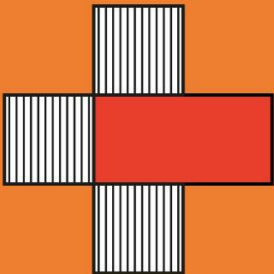
2022.03 ~ 2022.06



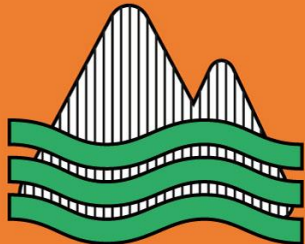
3월 새로운 시선
<도넛경제학과 국민총행복>



4월 새로운 실천
<그린 인플루언서와 일상의 실천가들>



5월 새로운 결합
<기후시민과 사회적경제>



6월 새로운 여가
<생태적, 포용적 지역살림 여행>

2022.03 ~ 06

새로운 사회 새로운 경제



3월 주제. 새로운 시선 <도넛경제학과 국민총행복>

일 시 3.29(화) 15:00-18:00
현 장 천안 광덕산환경교육센터
온라인 충남사회혁신센터 유튜브



Katsu Masaki
코난 대학교



Leonora Grcheva
도넛경제학 액션랩



박현수
순천향대학교

CHUNGNAM INNOVATION CENTRE
“SOCIAL INNOVATION FORUM: NEW SOCIETY & NEW ECONOMY”
29 MARCH 2022

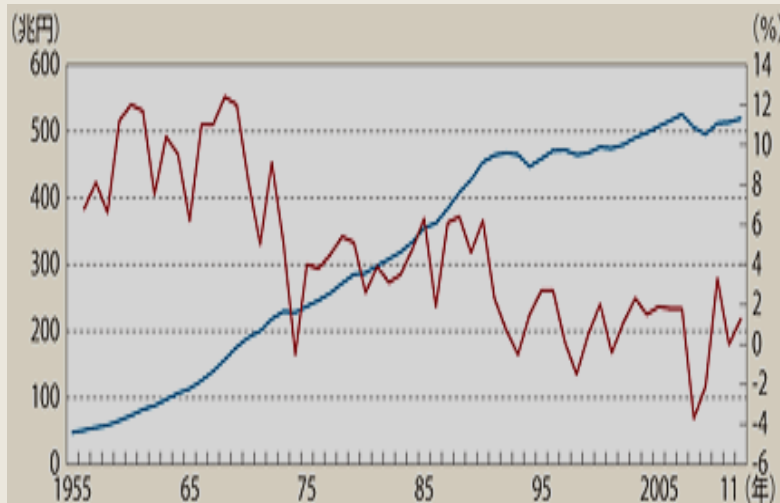
충남사회혁신센터
“사회혁신포럼: 새로운 사회, 새로운 경제”
2022년 3월 29일

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BHUTAN'S POLICY OF
GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS (GNH)?
부탄 국민총행복 정책의 의의

Katsu Masaki
마사키 가츠

Konan University
고난대학교

Background 배경설명



https://mirslaic.blogspot.com/2021/03/blog-post_266.html

Blue = GDP
파랑 = GDP

Red = Rate of GDP Growth
빨강 = GDP 성장률

- 1956 - 1973 9.1% (연간)
- 1974 - 1990 4.2%
- 1991 - 2015 0.9%

Japan - at the forefront of global capitalism (before)

일본 - 세계 자본주의의 최전선(과거)

historical limit

역사적 한계

||

at the forefront of battles with ills of global capitalism

세계 자본주의의 폐해와 싸우는 최전선

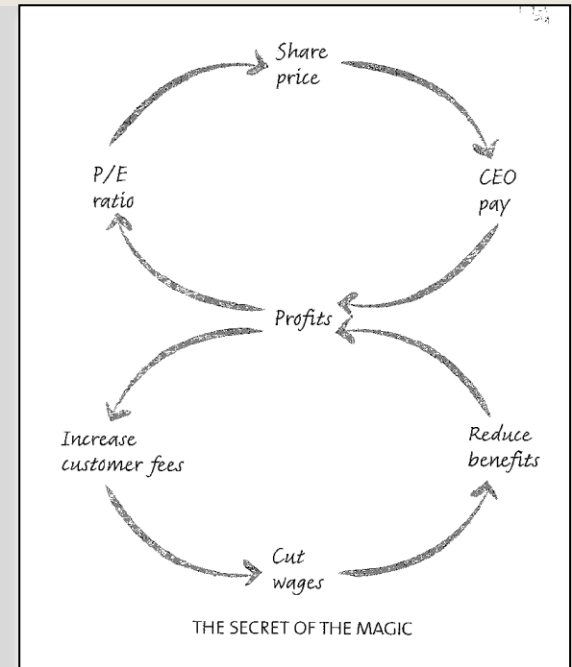
- poverty (2nd highest, 'rich' countries)
- 빈곤(부국 중 2위)
- declining birth rate / aging society
- 출생률 감소, 고령화 사회
- depopulation in outlying areas
- 지방 인구감소



||
 “the machine aimed at extracting wealth”
 “부의 추출을 목표로 하는 기계”

- * delivers for some (CEOs, investors, etc.)
- * 일부는 혜택을 받음(CEO, 투자자 등)
- * not for others (workers, customers, etc.)
- * 나머지는 그렇지 않음(노동자, 고객 등)

Marjorie Kelly, *Owning the Future*



capitalism = delivers for some / passes others by

자본주의 = 일부는 혜택, 나머지는 무시

free market ideology → inequality, instability

자유시장 이데올로기 → 불평등, 불안정

Ha-Joon Chang, 23 Things They Do Not Tell About Capitalism

장하준, <그들이 말하지 않는 23가지>

self-centred, materialistic values → happiness unlikely

자기중심, 물질주의적 가치 → 행복할 가능성 낮음

Jeffrey Sachs, Sustainable Development

제프리 삭스, <지속가능발전>



a renewed sense of prosperity

번영의 새로운 의미(≠ 물질주의)

(≠ materialism)



**8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH**



Bhutan 부탄

Population 인구: 756,129 (2021)

Area 면적: 38,394 km²

GDP per Capita 1인당 GDP: 3,129.86 \$ (2020)



***Human Development Index : 129th (2020, out of 189)**

[UN Development Programme]

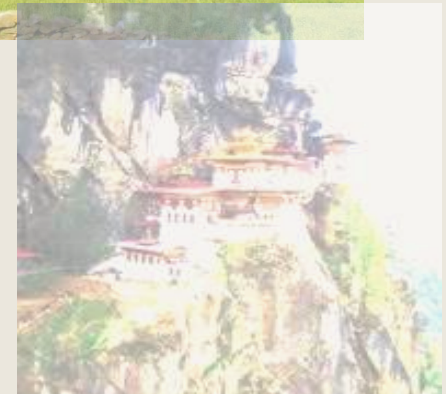
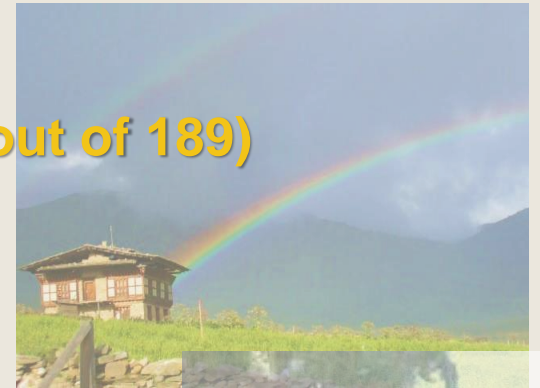
*인간개발지수: 129위(2020년, 189개국 중)

[유엔개발계획]

***SDG Index: 75th (2021, out of 165)**

[Sustainable Development Solutions Network]

*SDG 지수: 75위(2021년, 165개국 중) [지속가능발전 솔루션 네트워크]



HISTORY OF BHUTAN

부탄의 역사

8th century spread of Buddhism

8세기 불교 전파



1616 founding of nation = Tibetan monk

1616 티벳 승려에 의해 국가 건설



1907 Hereditary Monarch

1907 세습 군주제



1972 proclamation of GNH = 4th King

1972 국민총행복(GNH) 선언 = 제4대 왕

“GNH, rather than GNP [= material value],
should be the yardstick for measuring progress”.

“국내총생산(물질적 가치)이 아니라 국민총행복이 발전의 척도가 되어야 한다”



Gross National Happiness(GNH) 국민총행복

“A multi-dimensional development approach that seeks to achieve a harmonious balance between material well-being & the spiritual, emotional and cultural needs”



Gross National Happiness Commission, FAQs on GNH

“물질적 안녕과 영적, 정서적, 문화적 필요 사이에 조화로운 균형을 달성하고자 하는, 발전에 대한 다차원적 접근법” 국민총행복위원회, <국민총행복에 관한 FAQ>

“abiding happiness ... comes from serving others, living in harmony with nature, and realizing the true nature of minds”

“변치 않는 행복은 ... 타인에게 봉사하는 것, 자연과 조화롭게 살아가는 것, 정신의 진정한 성격을 실현하는 것에서 온다”

Buddhist values of happiness

행복에 대한 불교의 가치관

compassion / inner contentment (≠ self-centred values)

연민 / 내면의 만족 (≠ 자기중심적 가치)

a relational view (≠ self/other boundaries)

관계적 관점 (≠ 자신/타인의 경계)

happiness 행복

individual gains / outcomes 개인의 이익 / 결과

+

the quality of relationships 관계의 질

4 Pillars of GNH

국민총행복의 4대

요소



1. 지속가능하고 공평한 사회경제적 발전
2. 환경 보전
3. 문화 보존/진흥
4. 좋은 거버넌스

<https://fiveseasonsmedicine.com/gross-national-happiness-the-philosophy-of-bhutan/>

Sustainable and equitable
Socio Eco. Development

1. Living Standards
2. Education
3. Health

Preservation and
promotion of Culture

4. Cultural Diversity &
Resilience
5. Community Vitality
6. Time use
7. Psychological Well-being

Conservation of
Environment

8. Ecological Diversity

Good Governance

9. Good Governance

GNH Index

국민총행복 지표

1. 생활수준
2. 교육
3. 건강
4. 문화다양성/회복탄력성
5. 커뮤니티 활력
6. 시간 사용
7. 심리적 웰빙
8. 생태적 다양성
9. 좋은 거버넌스

Category	% population
Unhappy	10.4%
Narrowly happy	48.7%
Extensively Happy	32.6%
Deeply Happy	8.3%

2015 GNH Survey

2015년 국민총행복 설문조사

- 행복하지 않음
- 약간 행복함
- 매우 행복함
- 깊이 행복함

<https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/GNH-FAQs-pdf.pdf>

“Are all people happy?” → “No. Bhutan is a developing country.”

“모든 사람이 행복한가?” → “아니다. 부탄은 개발도상국이다.”

“Do we have GNH?” → “Yes, we do.”

“국민총행복을 도입했는가?” → “그렇다.”



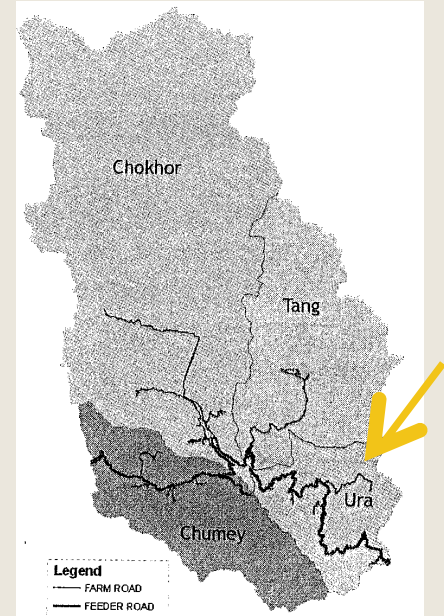
Case: A Mountain Village, Bhutan

사례: 부탄의 산간 마을



Shingkar (Bumthang)
싱카르(붐탕)

3,400 m (altitude) 고도
39 households 세대

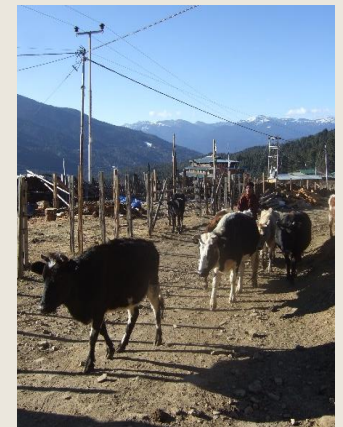


farming

농사

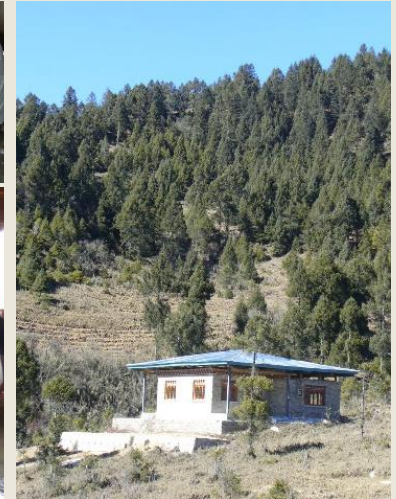
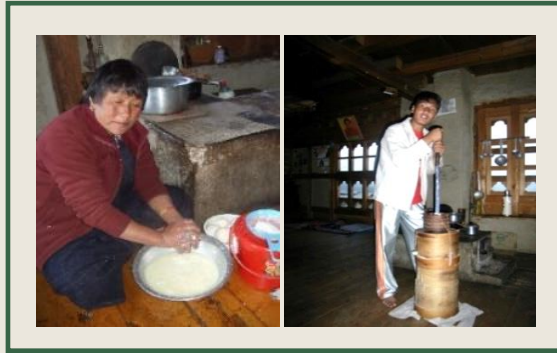
cattle rearing

목축



Dairy Cooperative

낙농업협동조합



milk payment

우유 매출

Aug 2018 ~ (1st yr.) Nu.40,768

2018. 8. ~ (1년차) 40,768눌트럼

(* average income 2017 = Nu.79,618)

(* 2017년 평균소득 = 79,618눌트럼)





Buddhist values

불교 가치관

☆ the quality of relationships

관계의 질



members' care for coop workers

협동조합 직원에 대한 조합원의 배려



1. working conditions 노동조건

⇒ monthly salary (Nu.5,000 → Nu.8,250)

⇒ 월급 (5,000눌트럼 → 8,250눌트럼)

2. helping hands 일손 돕기

every morning

매일 아침



Buddhist values

불교 가치관

☆the quality of relationships

관계의 질

||

inner contentment (≠ self-centred values)

내면의 만족 (≠ 자기중심적 가치)



1. ritual offerings 의식 공양



2. COVID-19 volunteers 코로나19 봉사활동

'community economy'

공동체 경제

J.K. Gibson-Graham, A Postcapitalist Politics

J.K. 김슨-그레이엄, <포스트자본주의 정치>

quality of social relations

사회적 관계의 질



'being-together' = non-market transactions

'함께하기' = 비시장 거래



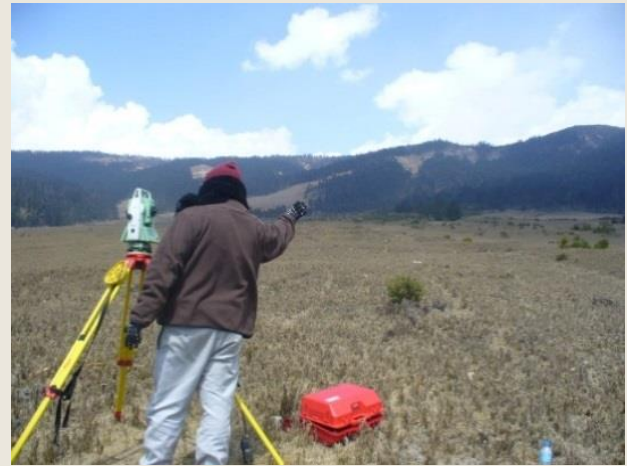
-take the economy into their own hands

경제에 대한 통제력 회복

-democratic control & deliberations

민주적 통제 & 숙의





Case: A Mountain District, Japan

사례: 일본의 산간 지역



Towa, Fukushima

후쿠시마, 도와

Population (2021) 인구

5,327 (1,719 hhs) 가구



~~Rice Silk~~ 쌀 비단



1970s - 80s 1970~80년대
govt policy 정부 정책
= increasing imports
수입 확대



- *farming population*
농업인구
- *farmers aged 60&over*
60세 이상 농민

3,343 (1980) ⇒ **2,246** (1990)

946 (1980) ⇒ **1,265** (1990)



Organic Farming 1983~
유기농업



NPO “ORGANIC VILLAGE TOWA” 비영리단체 “도와 유기농 마을 ”

inaugural meeting August 2005

창립총회, 2005년 8월

“We shall conserve the natural blessings,
the history, the cultural heritage and the
landscape, promote humane ties, and activate
people-centered, community-based development”.

“우리는 자연의 축복, 역사, 문화유산, 경관을 보전하고, 인간적
관계형성을 촉진하며, 사람중심/공동체기반 발전을
활성화한다.”



NPO activities 비영리단체 활동

1. bolstering local economy

지역경제 활성화

-mulberry products (tea, jam)

오디 제품(차, 잼)

-roadside shop

도로변 가게



2. strengthening community

공동체 강화

-newcomers

새로운 주민

-events

행사

-festival

축제



'community economy'

공동체 경제

J.K. Gibson-Graham, A Postcapitalist Politics

J.K. 김슨-그레이엄, <포스트자본주의 정치>

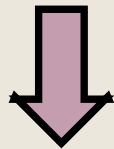
quality of social relations

사회적 관계의 질



'being-together' = non-market transactions

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-take the economy into their own hands

경제에 대한 통제력 회복

-democratic control & deliberations

민주적 통제 & 숙의



Conclusions 결론

'community economy'
'공동체 경제'



on the periphery of capitalism
자본주의의 주변부에서



Capitalism = delivers for some
passes others by

자본주의 = 일부에게 혜택
나머지는 무시

"decent work for all"

"모두에게 양질의 일자리를"



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



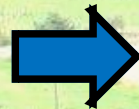
Bhutan's GNH

부탄의 국민총행복



**a renewed sense of
prosperity**

번영의 새로운 의미



-individual gains / outcomes

개인의 이익 / 결과

+

-the quality of social relations

사회적 관계의 질

“We can’t build a GNH society in one corner of the world
obsessed with accumulation of wealth” *a govt official*

“부의 축적에 집착하는 세계의 한 구석에서 국민총행복 사회를 만들 수는 없다”
정부 관료

Governmental commitment 정부의 의지
= create conditions for happiness
행복을 위한 조건 형성



sustainability 지속가능성

people’s will 국민의 의사



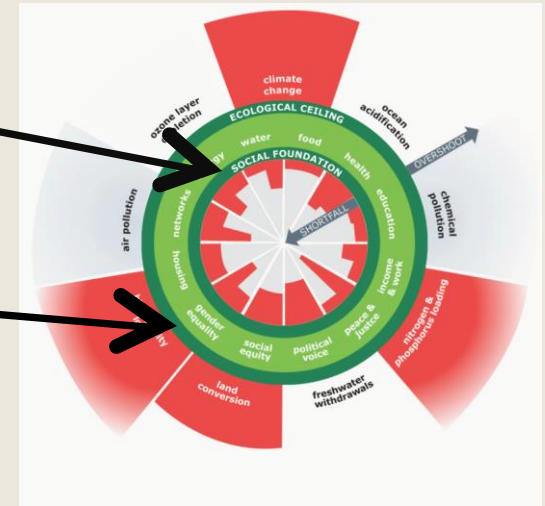
doughnut economics 도넛 경제학

1. Inner ring = minimum standards of living

안쪽 원 = 최소한의 생활수준

2. Outer ring = ecological ceiling

바깥쪽 원 = 생태적 한계



<https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/>

community economy 공동체 경제

||

well-being of local residents 지역주민의 웰빙

⇒ raising living standards 생활수준 향상 (1.)

in an ecologically sustainable way 생태적으로 지속가능한 방식(2.)



Cities and places meet the Doughnut

도시와 지역, 도넛을 만나다

Leonora Grcheva

레오노라 그루체바

@LGrcheva | @doughnutecon | 29 March 2022

How the 21st century has begun

21세기의 시작에 일어난 사건들

Financial meltdown

금융위기



New York, US 미국 뉴욕

Climate breakdown

기후붕괴



Sofala, Mozambique 모잠비크 소팔라

COVID lockdown

코로나 락다운



Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르



Athens, Greece 그리스 아테네



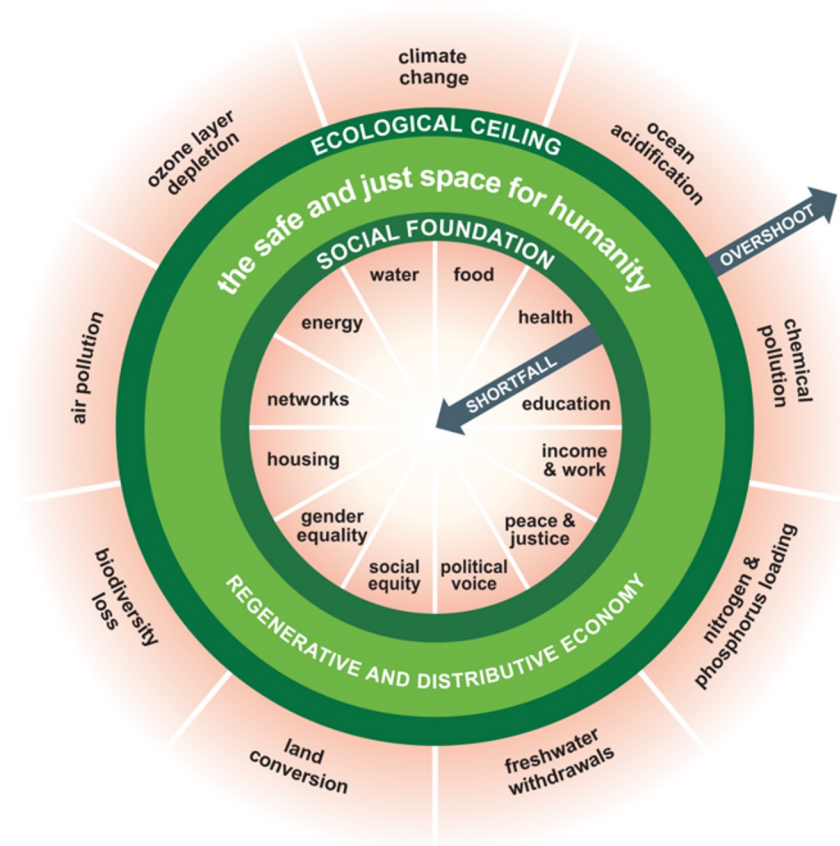
Sydney, Australia 호주 시드니



Bogotá, Colombia 콜롬비아 보고타

A compass for human Prosperity

인류 번영의 나침반



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

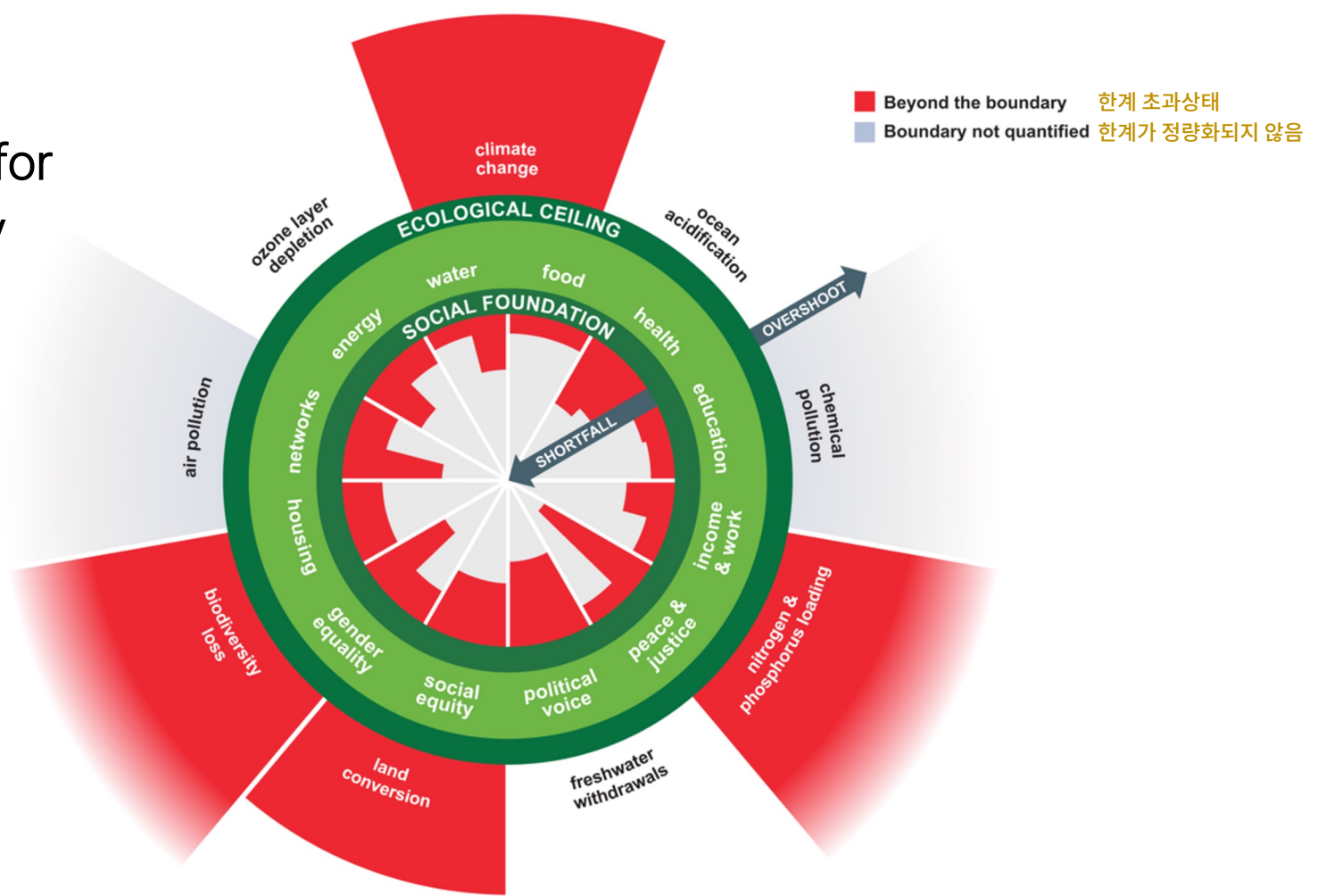
Social priorities of the SDGs
지속가능발전목표의 사회적 우선과제



Planetary boundaries
지구의 한계

A mirror for humanity

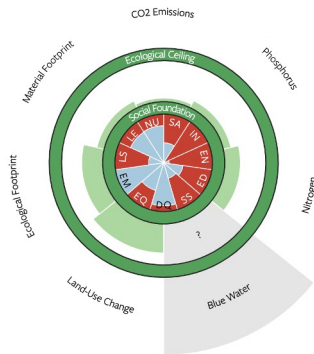
인류의 거울



Every nation must transform

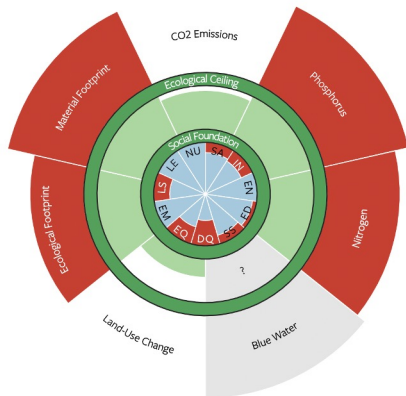
모든 국가의 전환이 필요

goodlife.leeds.ac.uk



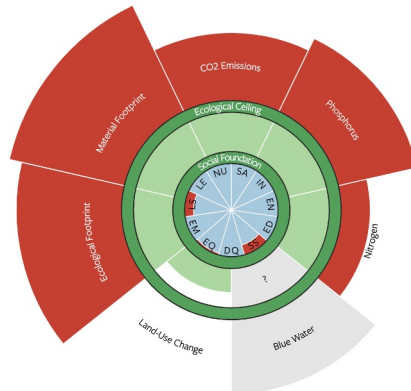
Malawi 말라위

\$1,005 pc
(1인당 국민소득)



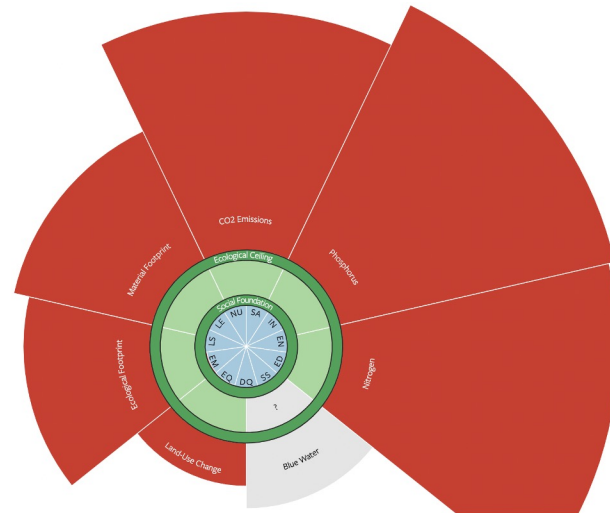
China 중국

\$18,931 pc
(1인당 국민소득)



South Korea 한국

\$47,027 pc
(1인당 국민소득)

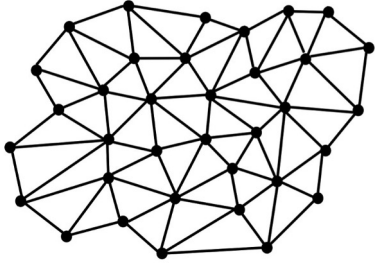


Canada 캐나다

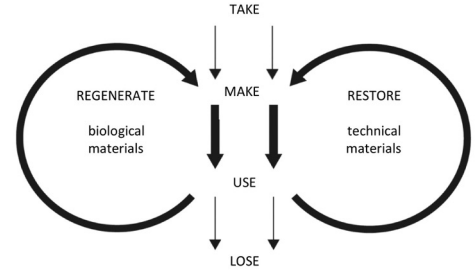
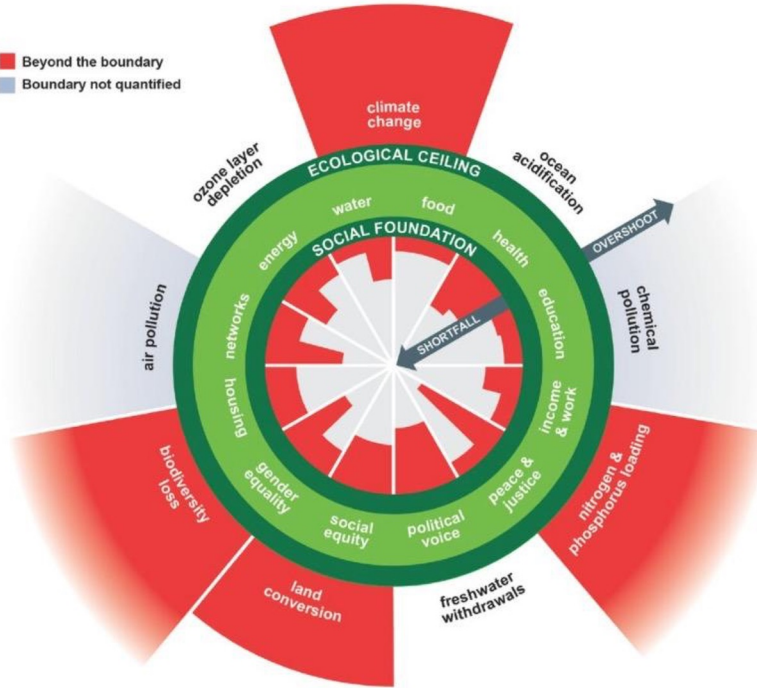
\$51,713 pc
(1인당 국민소득)

How can humanity get into the Doughnut?

인류는 어떻게 도넛 안으로 들어갈 수 있을까?



■ Beyond the boundary
■ Boundary not quantified

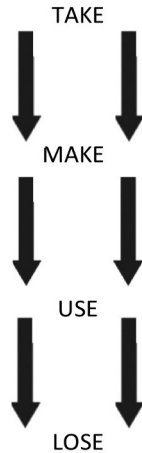


**distributive
by design**

**regenerative
by design**

How can humanity get into the Doughnut?

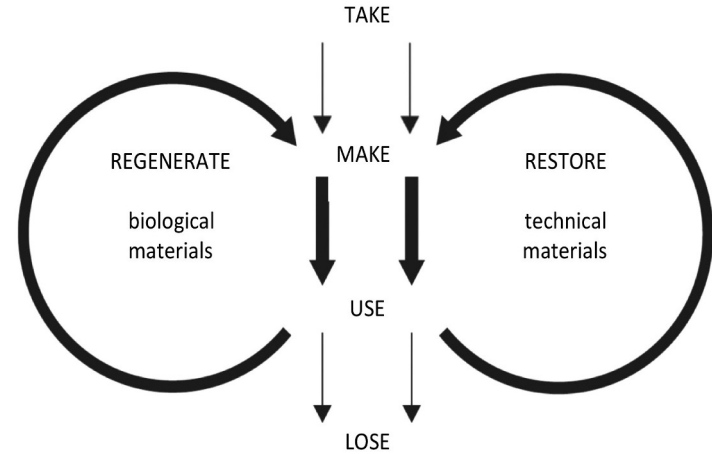
인류는 어떻게 도넛 안으로 들어갈 수 있을까?



Degenerative 퇴행

running down Earth's
life-supporting systems

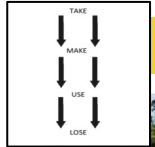
지구의 생명유지 시스템 고갈



Regenerative 생성

working with and within
the cycles of the living world

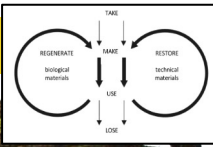
생활세계의 사이클 내에서 적응



DEGENERATIVE 퇴행



REGENERATIVE 생성



Landscape degradation 경관 파괴



Landscape restoration 경관 회복

LANDSCAPES 자연경관



Linear economy: take, make, use, dispose
선형경제: 추출, 생산, 사용, 폐기

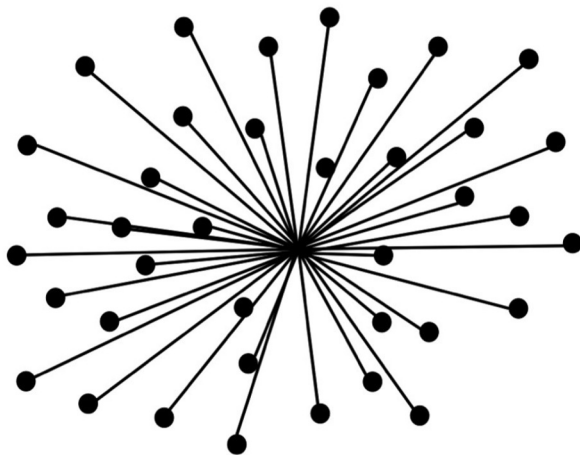


Circular economy: repair, reuse, refurbish
순환경제: 수리, 재사용, 재정비

INDUSTRIES 산업

How can humanity get into the Doughnut?

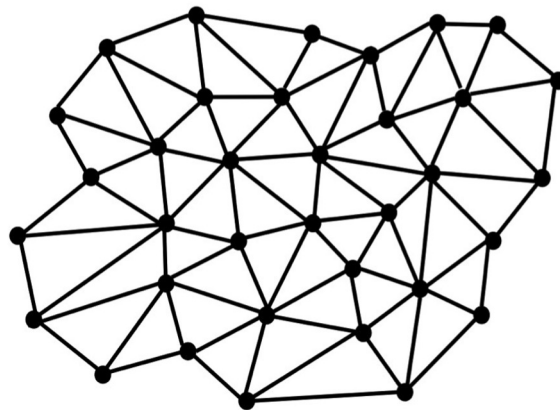
인류는 어떻게 도넛 안으로 들어갈 수 있을까?



Divisive 분열

Capturing opportunity and value
in the hands of a few

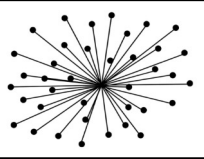
소수가 기회/가치 포획



Distributive 분배

sharing opportunity and value
with all who co-create it

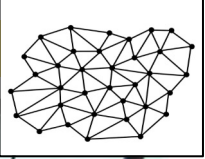
공동생산자 모두 기회/가치 공유



DIVISIVE 분열



DISTRIBUTIVE 분배



Profit primacy – corporate owned
이윤 우선 - 기업 소유



Purpose primacy – employee owned, Mumbai
목적 우선 - 직원 소유 (뭄바이)

BUSINESS
기업



Social isolation – London
사회적 고립 - 런던

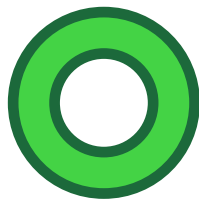


Intergenerational housing - Japan
세대공존형 주거 - 일본

COMMUNITY
공동체

Can our place live within the Doughnut?

우리 지역이 도넛 안에서 살 수 있을까?

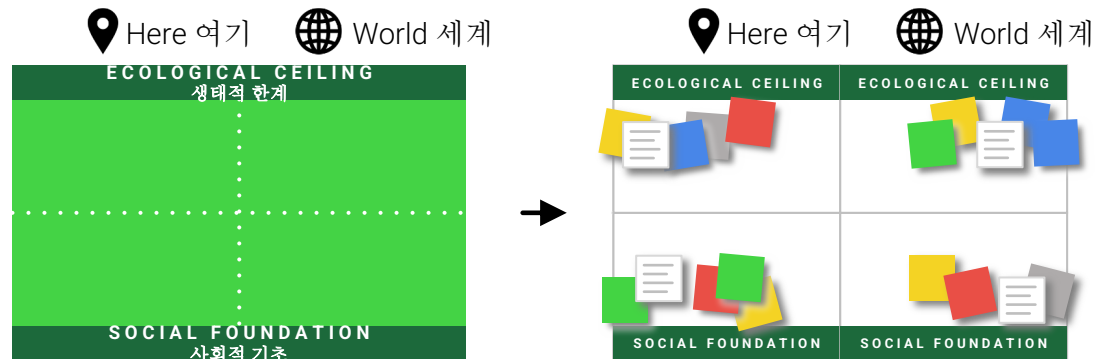


Unroll it...

도넛을 펼쳐서

To envision a future you want to create

만들고 싶은 미래를 그려보기



Can our place live within the Doughnut?

우리 지역이 도넛
안에서 살 수 있을까?



A city living
'in the
Doughnut'

'도넛 안에서'
살아가는 도시

How can our city
become a home
to thriving people
in a thriving place
while respecting
the wellbeing of
all people and the
health of the
whole planet?

모든 사람의
안녕과
지구 전체의 건강을
존중하는 가운데,
번영하는
사람들이 살아가는,
번영하는 도시가
되는 방법은?



📍 Our city 우리의 도시

🌐 World 세계

ECOLOGICAL CEILING 생태적 한계

How can our city be as generous
as the wildland next door?

도시가 바로 옆의 대자연만큼 관대해질 수 있는 방법은?



LOCAL ASPIRATIONS

지역에서 원하는 것

How can all the people of our city thrive?

도시의 모든 사람이 번영하는 방법은?



How can our city respect the health of the
whole planet ?

도시가 지구 전체의 건강을 존중하는 방법은?



GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES

글로벌 차원의 책임

How can our city respect the wellbeing of all people?

도시가 모든 사람의 안녕을 존중하는 방법은?



SOCIAL FOUNDATION 사회적 기초



How can all the people of this place thrive?

지역의 모든 사람이 번영하는 방법은?

What does thriving
mean to people
here?

사람들에게
번영의 의미는?



What has Covid-
19 made visible?

코로나19로
드러난 것은?



What is our hidden
strength?

우리의
숨겨진 힘은?



Food
식량



Water
물



Health
건강



Education
교육



Housing
주거



Energy
에너지



Connectivity
연결성



Mobility
교통수단



Community
공동체



Culture
문화



Income
and work
소득과 일



Social
equity
사회적
형평



Equality in
diversity
다양성 속
평등



Political
Voice
정치적
목소리



Peace and
justice
평화/정의



How can our place be as generous as the wildland next door? 도시가 바로 옆의 대자연만큼 관대해질 수 있는 방법은?

Four lenses 4개의 렌즈
Local-ecological zoom in 지역-생태적 측면 자세히 보기

Cleanse the air
대기정화



House biodiversity
생물다양성 증진



Store carbon
탄소저장



Cycle water
물순환



Harvest energy
에너지 수확



Regulate the Temperature
온도 규제



Build and protect soil
토양 회복/보호



Enhance wellbeing
웰빙 개선



How can we store more carbon and harvest solar energy?

탄소 저장을 늘리고 태양에너지를 수확하는 방법은?



How can we better manage water and build more soil?

물 관리를 개선하고 토양을 회복하는 방법은?



How can we welcome more wildlife?

야생동물을 더 많이 환영하는 방법은?



How can our place respect the health of the whole planet? 도시가 지구 전체의 건강을 존중하는 방법은?

Climate change
기후변화



Ocean acidification
해양 산성화



Chemical Pollution
화학물질 오염



Excessive fertilizer use
비료 과다사용



Water withdrawals
물 고갈



Land conversion
토지이용변화



Biodiversity loss
생물다양성 손실



Air pollution
대기오염



Ozone layer Depletion
오존층 파괴



How can we decarbonise heating and transport?

난방/교통을 탈탄소화하는 방법은?



How can we create a circular economy?

순환경제를 만드는 방법은?



How can we produce locally to reduce our global impact?

세계에 미치는 영향을 줄이기 위해 지역에서 생산하는 방법은?



How can we respect the wellbeing of all people?

모든 사람의 안녕을 존중하는 방법은?

Which brands and retailers sell their products here?

여기서 제품을 판매하는 브랜드/소매업체는?



What are government procurement practices?

정부 조달관행은?



What's the impact on workers and communities?

노동자/커뮤니티에 미치는 영향은?



Food
식량



Water
물



Health
건강



Education
교육



Housing
주거



Energy
에너지



Income
and work
소득과 일



Social
equity
사회적
형평



Equality in
diversity
다양성 속
평등



Networks
네트워크



Political
Voice
정치적
목소리



Peace and
justice
평화/정의

ECOLOGICAL CEILING 생태적 한계

How can our city be as generous as the wildland next door?

도시가 바로 옆의 대자연만큼 관대해질 수 있는 방법은?



LOCAL ASPIRATIONS
지역에서 원하는 것

How can all the people of our city thrive?

도시의 모든 사람이 번영하는 방법은?



How can our city respect the health of the whole planet ?

도시가 지구 전체의 건강을 존중하는 방법은?



GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES
글로벌 차원의 책임

How can our city respect the wellbeing of all people?

도시가 모든 사람의 안녕을 존중하는 방법은?



Metrics 지표
Vision 비전
Policy 정책
strategy 전략
action plan 행동계획
Neighbourhood 지역



How can all the people of Amsterdam thrive?

암스테르담의 모든 사람이 번영하는 방법은?



CITY TARGET 도시 목표:

The city is accessible to everyone via public transport in a safe and accessible way
모두가 대중교통으로 안전하고 쉽게 도시에 접근할 수 있도록 한다.

CITY SNAPSHOT 도시 현황:

In 2017, residents made an average of 665,000 journeys by bike every day
In 2018 they gave the city's public transport a rating of 7.7 out of 10
- 2017년, 주민들의 하루 자전거 이동횟수: 665,000
- 2018년, 주민들의 대중교통 평가점수: 10점 만점에 7.7점

CITY TARGET 도시 목표:

Citizens enjoy greater independence and seldom experience inequality of opportunity.
시민들의 독립성을 높이고, 기회 불평등을 줄인다.

CITY SNAPSHOT 도시 현황:

16% of residents in lower-income neighbourhoods feel they lack control over their lives — higher than the national average of 11%
- 저소득층 지역 주민의 16%는 삶에 대한 통제력이 부족하다고 느낌(전국평균은 11%)



Food



Water



Health



Education



Housing



Energy



Connectivity



Mobility



Community



Culture



Income and work



Social equity



Equality in diversity



Political voice



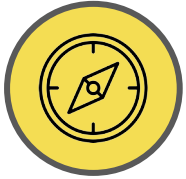
Peace and justice



How cities are getting started... 도시들이 전환을 시작하는 방법

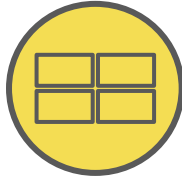
Doughnut Economics as a compass

도넛경제학을
나침반으로



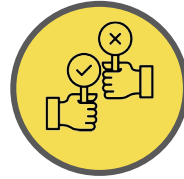
Doughnut Portrait of a Place

지역의 도넛 현황



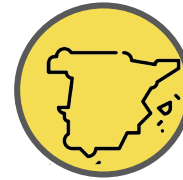
Decision-making Processes

의사결정 프로세스



City and region-wide plans

도시/지역차원 계획



Thematic policies, strategies, projects and actions

주제별 정책, 전략,
프로젝트, 행동



Reflecting on the deep systemic design of places

지역의 심층적/총체적
설계에 대한 고찰



Building common visions, bringing people together

공통의 비전, 시민들의
연대 구축



Procurement and supply chains

조달/공급망



Enabling city actors and changemakers

도시의 행위자
/ 체인지메이커 지원



Organisational restructuring and new roles

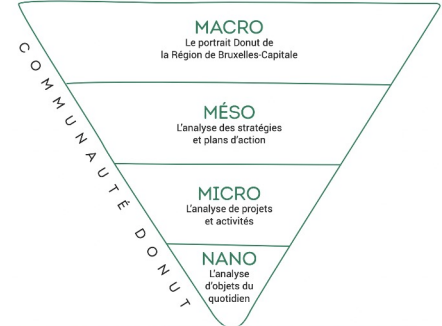
조직 구조변화
/ 새로운 역할 부여



How communities are getting started 커뮤니티들이 전환을 시작하는 방법



City-led work: Brussels Region, Belgium 도시주도 전환: 벨기에, 브뤼셀 지역



LOCAL SOCIAL A

25,6% DES PERSONNES SE DÉCLARENT EN MAUVAISE SANTÉ SUBJECTIVE

92,27% DES 75 ANS ET + ONT UN NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION BAS

39% DE LA VOIRIE EST RÉSERVÉE AUX VÉLOS

LES 107 LES PLUS RICHES GAGNENT 9 FOIS LE REVENU DES 107 LES PLUS FAIBLES

92.000 PERSONNES DÉPENDENT DE L'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE

94% DES PERSONNES EN ÂGE DE TRAVAILLER DISSIDENT D'UN EMPLOI

170.000 PERSONNES N'ONT AUCUNE COMPÉTENCE NUMÉRIQUE ET 419.000 DES COMPÉTENCES FAIBLES

L'ÉCART DE REVENU ENTRE HOMMES ET FEMMES EST DE :

1530€ PAR AN

26,9% DE LA POPULATION EST EN SITUATION DE PRÉCARITÉ HYGIÈNE

84% DE LA POPULATION EST À RISQUE DE FAIBLETÉ

93,7% DES MÉNAGES ONT UN LOGEMENT DE QUALITÉ

28,9% DES MÉNAGES SONT EN SITUATION DE PRÉCARITÉ ÉNERGÉTIQUE

89,7% DE LA POPULATION OBTIENS UN EMPLOI

94,8% DE LA POPULATION D'ENGAGE COMME BÉNÉVOLE ASSOCIATI

LOCAL ÉCOLOGIQUE

LES 1% DE L'AIR SONT EN MOYENNE 9% PLUS ÉLEVÉS AU GENRE DE LA R.B.C QU'À SES AUTOURS RURAUX EN VIE

LA PRODUCTION LOCALE D'ÉNERGIE RENOUVELABLE REPRÉSENTE 14,7% DE L'ÉNERGIE CONSOMMÉE

PRÈS DE 90% DES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES DE LA RÉGION SONT IMPORTÉES

LA QUALITÉ ÉCOLOGIQUE DES CORDS D'EAU À ÉTANCÉ EST DE 13 SUR 3

3% DE L'EAU CONSOMMÉE EN RBC EST RECyclÉE EN RBC

4,5-2,4M

LA RBC PRODUIT 4,5 à 2 MILLIONS DE TONNES DE DÉCHETS PAR AN

50% SONT DESTINÉS AUX FILIÈRES DU RECYCLAGE ET DU RÉEMPLOI

29% DE LA POPULATION D'AMBIÉRIENNE EST SUR LISTE ROUGE

LA POPULATION LA MOINDRE DENSITÉ SONT À DIMINUER DE 39% DE 1992

L'NR DE LA RBC EST DE QUALITÉ SAINE 7 JOURS SUR 10

LE PORTRAIT DONUT de la RÉGION de BRUXELLES CAPITALE

30% DE LA SURFACE DE LA RBC PRÉSENTE UN COMPTE EN DÉFICIT

78,9% DE POTAGES COLLECTIFS ET FAMILIAUX

LES ESPACES VERTS ACCESSIBLES AU PUBLIC PRÉSENTENT 15% DE LA SURFACE

LE CAS du CHOCOLAT

LA MARGE QUI RESTE AUX PRODUCTEURS REPRÉSENTE 0,06% DE LA MARGE TOTALE GÉNÉRÉE PAR LA FILIÈRE CHOCOLAT

2,6 MILLIONS DE MARCHANDS VENDUS EN BELGIQUE EN 2019, dont LA DIFER MOYENNE DE VIE NE DÉPASSE PAS 3 ANS.

LA MAJORITÉ DES PRODUCTEURS NE PEUT SOUTIENIR SES BESOINS D'ALIMENTATION, LOGEMENT, ÉDUCATION

PLUS DE 2 MILLIONS D'ENFANTS TRAVAILLENT DANS LA FILIÈRE CACAO

LES TRAVAILLEURS LES ENQUÊTÉS À DES BESOINS DE TRAVAIL FORCÉ POUR LES FAMILIERS DE LA SANTÉ

AU GHANA, PLUS DE 3.500 PERSONNES SONT MORTS DE TRAVAIL FORCÉ DANS LES PLANTATIONS DE CACAO

LE CAS DE L'ÉLECTRONIQUE

59 MILLIONS DE TONNES DE DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES 74 MILLIONS DE TONNES MÉTHODES D'ICI 2028

UN CHAQUE DES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES PRODUIT PAR LES PAYS INDUSTRIALISÉS FINISSENT LEUR VIE EN AFRIQUE

EN 2016, 18 DES 18 PRINCIPALES MINES DE LA RÉGION D'ÉLECTRONIQUE DU CONGO ÉTAIENT CONTRÔLÉES PAR DES GÉNÉRALISÉS

PENDANT CERTAINS PHASES DU TRAITEMENT DE PRODUITS LES TRAVAILLEURS NE SONT EXPOSÉS À DES TOXINES QUI PEUVENT AVOIR DES EFFETS NÉGATIF À LONG TERME SUR LEUR SANTÉ

GLOBAL ÉCOLOGIQUE

LA CONSOMMATION EN RBC ÉMET 7 FOIS SON BUDGET CARBONNE

CONTRIBUE À UN CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

ET PARTICIPE À L'ACIDIFICATION DES OcéANS

LES PRODUITS CONSOMMÉS EN RBC ENTRAÎNENT UNE CONSOMMATION 4 FOIS TROP IMPORTANTE DE SURFACES DE TERRES

DES SUBSTANCES AUFALMÉSSENT LA COUÇHE D'OZONE ONT ÉTÉ BANNIES

ET NE SONT NORMALEMENT PLUS UTILISÉS

LES DÉCHETS CONSOMMÉS EN RBC ENTRAÎNENT UNE CONSOMMATION 9 FOIS TROP IMPORTANTE D'AZOTE ET 8 FOIS TROP IMPORTANTE DE PHOSPHORE

LA RBC CONSOMME 30% DE SA PART D'EAU MONDIALE

Ceci est une version simplifiée du portrait Donut de la RBC, qui ne se veut ni exhaustif ni définitif, mais est à faire vivre et développer avec les actrices et les de la Région.

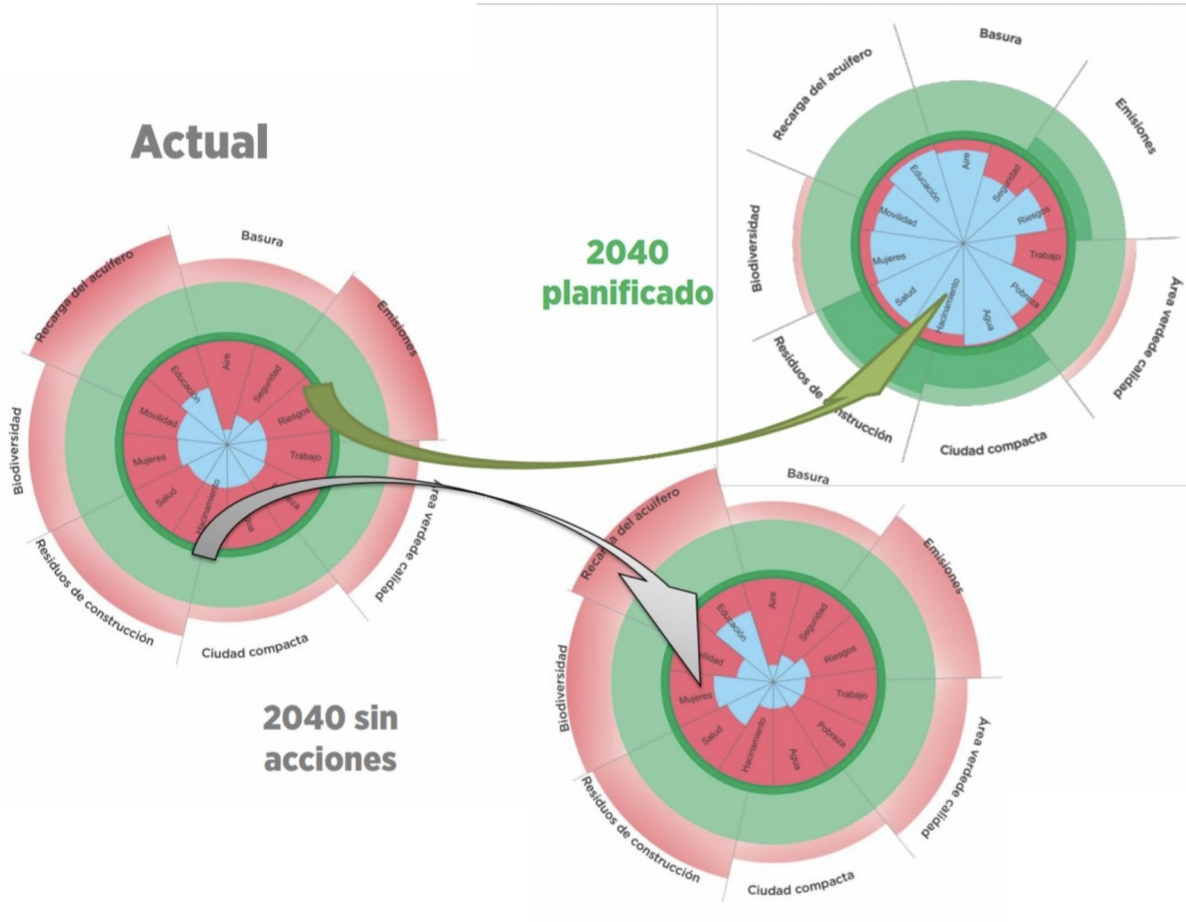
Cette visualisation est basée sur les indicateurs existants jugés les plus pertinents par les acteurs rices impliqués dans le travail de co-construction du portrait.

Les participant·e·s ont émis des propositions pour que d'autres indicateurs soient développés et pris en compte.

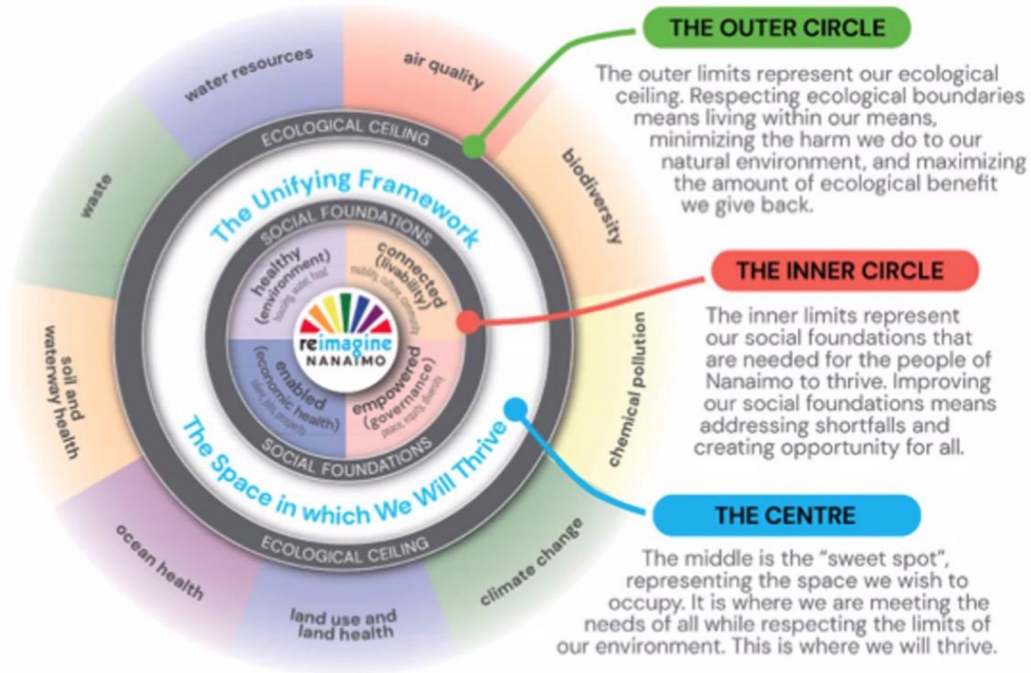
De nombreuses initiatives plus en phase avec le Donut existent mais le portrait se base sur les pratiques et les produits plus largement répandus actuellement.

Les détails de la démarche, les données utilisées, celles encore insuffisantes, et l'ensemble des propositions de nouveaux indicateurs sont sur <https://donut.brussels/>

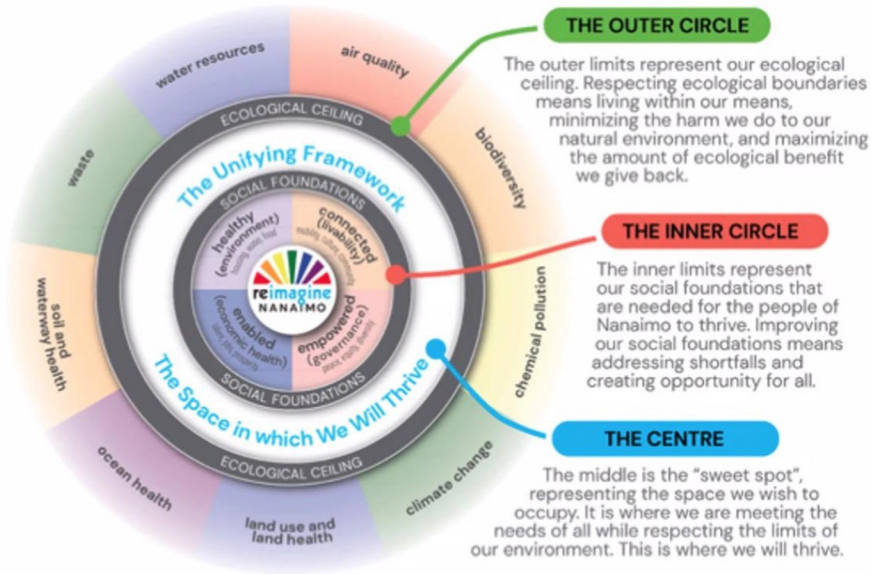
City-led work: Mexico City, Mexico 도시주도 전환: 멕시코, 멕시코시티



City-led work: Nanaimo, Canada 도시주도 전환: 캐나다, 나나이모



City-led work: Nanaimo, Canada 도시주도 전환: 캐나다, 나나이모



Three Preliminary Scenarios

Scenario 1:
Current Path

Scenario 2:
Mobility Hubs

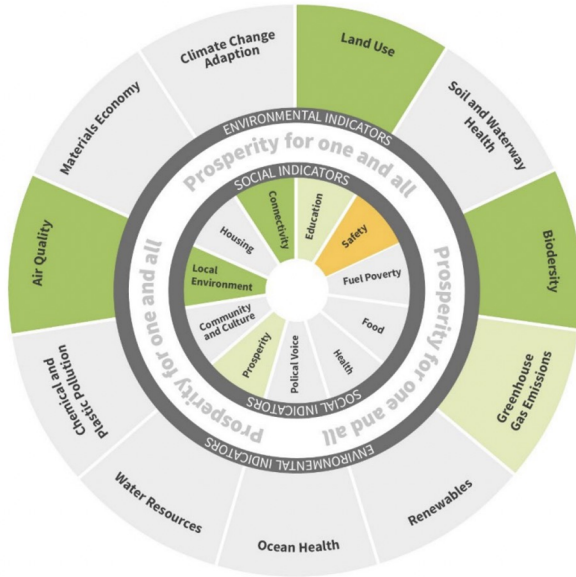
Scenario 3:
Central Focus

COMPARING THE SCENARIOS		CURRENT PATH	MOBILITY HUBS	CENTRAL FOCUS
GREEN	Reduced GHG Emissions	→	→	→
	Protecting Open Space & Natural Areas	→	→	→
HEALTHY	Housing Diversity	→	→	→
	Housing Affordability	→	→	→
EMPOWERED CONNECTED	Supportive Social Services	→	→	→
	Housing Near Daily Needs	→	→	→
ENABLED	Walk, Bike & Transit Supportive Neighbourhoods	→	→	→
	Living Close to Parks	→	→	→
ENABLED	Living Close to Recreation Facilities	→	→	→
	Living Close to Employment Centres	→	→	→
	Industrial Lands	→	→	→
	Financial Resilience	→	→	→

Region-led work: Cornwall, England 지역주도 전환: 영국, 콘월



Decision making wheel Case study: The Saints Trail

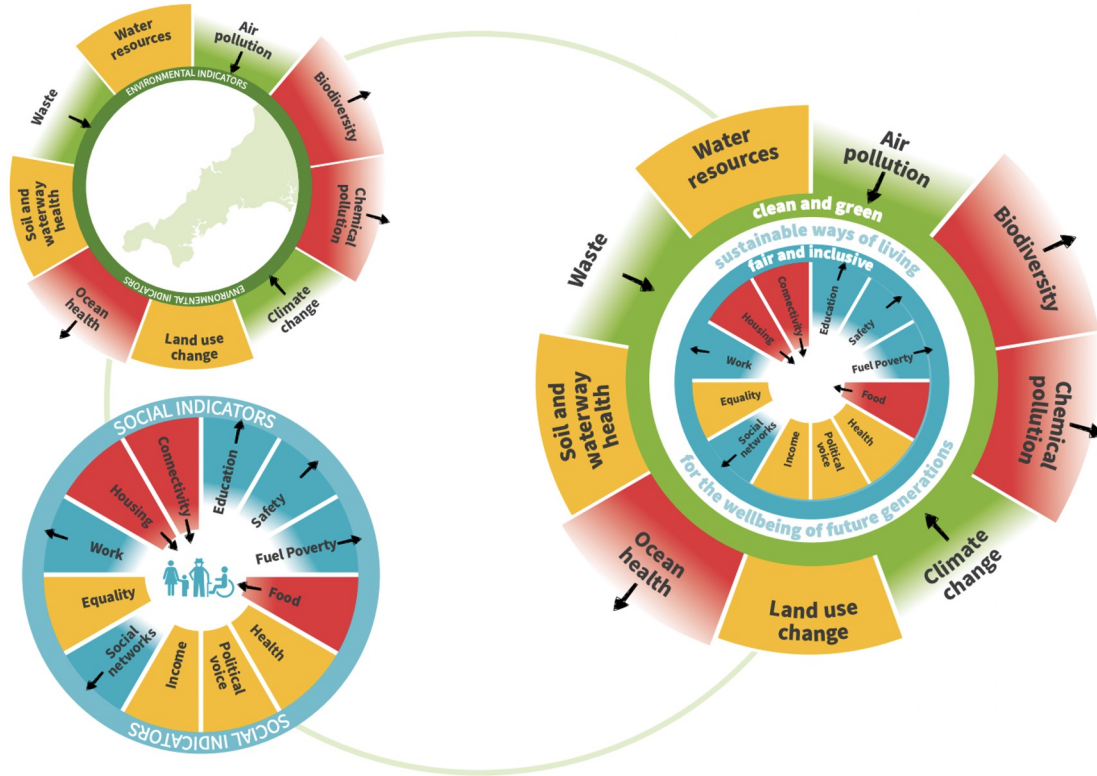


Region-led work: Cornwall, England 지역주도 전환: 영국, 콘월

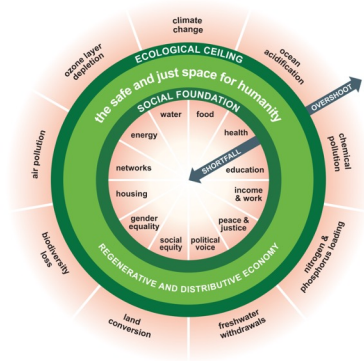
OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

As we implement our vision for Cornwall, we want to ensure that our communities have a good standard of well-being without harming our environment, in line with the Doughnut Economics model developed by Kate Raworth.

The Cornwall Plan contains an outcomes framework, developed with the University of Exeter, with indicators of progress towards the outcomes we want, covering all aspects of sustainable living. The framework shows how improving these outcomes for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly supports the Sustainable Development Goals which the UK adopted at the United Nations in 2015 together with 192 other countries around the globe.



Government-led work: Thimphu, Bhutan 정부주도 전환: 부탄, 팀푸



Community-led work: Melbourne, Australia 커뮤니티주도 전환: 호주, 멜버른

Peace & Justice

Problem Statement
Personal security, government accountability, and access to justice for all. Peaceful and just societies enable people to live in their communities, free from fear and exploitation. They slow down climate change in business and politics by building effective and accountable institutions at all levels. Complete the below Doughnut Vision Board as we explore how peace & justice helps create an EMPOWERED Melbourne.

What is the role of peace & justice in an EMPOWERED Melbourne?

Accountability for actions made by those in power

- It's about holding those in power to account for their actions.
- It's about making sure that those in power are held to account for their actions.
- It's about making sure that those in power are held to account for their actions.

Equal access to advocacy and justice support

- It's about making sure that everyone has access to advocacy and justice support.
- It's about making sure that everyone has access to advocacy and justice support.
- It's about making sure that everyone has access to advocacy and justice support.

Practical Examples (From Melbourne & Elsewhere)

- Accountability and access to justice for all.
- Equal access to advocacy and justice support.
- Accountability and access to justice for all.

Illustrative Indicators

- Accountability and access to justice for all.
- Equal access to advocacy and justice support.
- Accountability and access to justice for all.

Values Statements for peace & justice in Melbourne

- Respectful, Accountable, Supportive, Connected.
- Melbourne practices Earth Jurisprudence.
- Living with social and environmental justice means recognizing the rights and needs of all individuals, where we can come together to create a sustainable future.

Social Equity

Problem Statement
Ensure equality of opportunity, and reduce income inequality. People living in more equal societies tend to be healthier, safer, and more trusting compared to those in less equal societies, but there are wide and growing inequalities of income and wealth in many countries. These inequalities are frequently exacerbated by inequalities of race and ethnicity, social stratification, religion, age, language, disability and location. Complete the below Doughnut Vision Board as we explore how social equity helps create an EMPOWERED Melbourne.

What is the role of social equity in an EMPOWERED Melbourne?

Economic differences and different needs by community

- It's about recognizing that different communities have different needs.
- It's about recognizing that different communities have different needs.
- It's about recognizing that different communities have different needs.

Equal access to opportunities for all

- It's about making sure that everyone has access to opportunities.
- It's about making sure that everyone has access to opportunities.
- It's about making sure that everyone has access to opportunities.

Practical Examples (From Melbourne & Elsewhere)

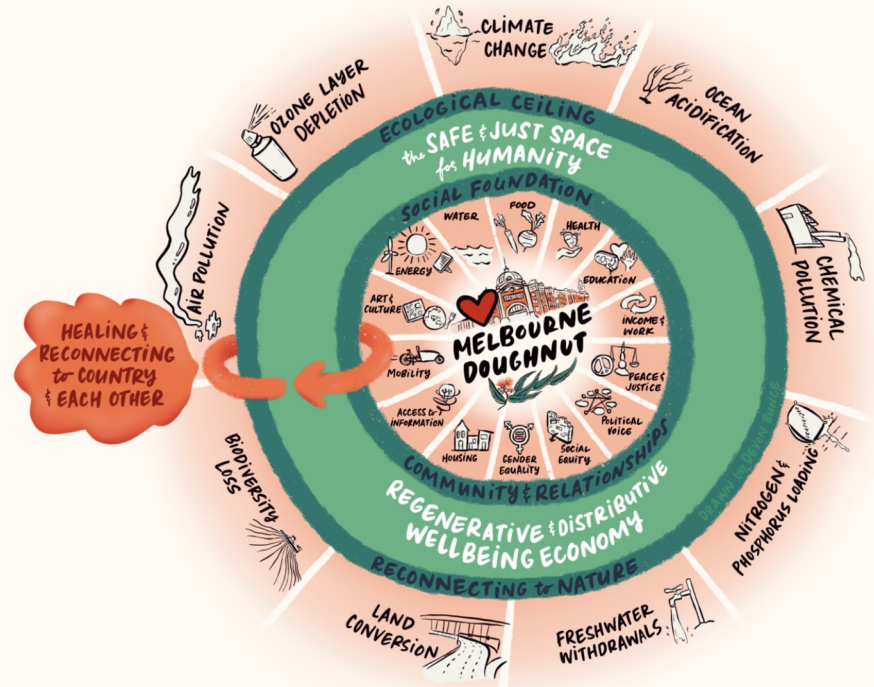
- Equal access to opportunities for all.
- Equal access to opportunities for all.
- Equal access to opportunities for all.

Illustrative Indicators

- Equal access to opportunities for all.
- Equal access to opportunities for all.
- Equal access to opportunities for all.

Values Statements for social equity in Melbourne

- Equal access to opportunities for all.
- Equal access to opportunities for all.
- Equal access to opportunities for all.

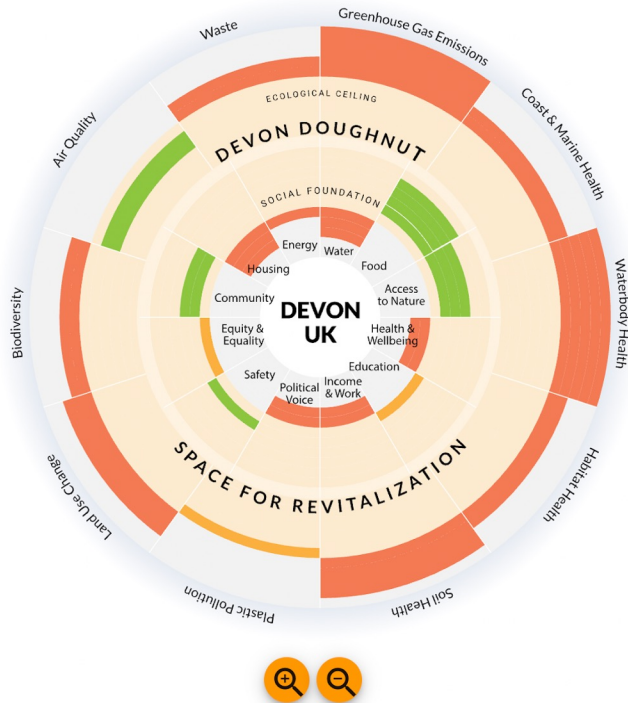


Community-led work: Saldanha Bay, South Africa 커뮤니티주도 전환: 남아공, 살다나베이



Community-led work: Amsterdam, Netherlands 커뮤니티주도 전환: 네덜란드, 암스테르담





Domain: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

What's a domain?

Ecological Ceiling Social Foundation

Overall Indicator:

What is an overall indicator?

Proportion of sectors/ companies/groups/ individuals in Devon demonstrating commitment to achieving net zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Twin Track Measures:

What are twin track measures?

Citizen

Number of non-essential journeys made by train vs. plane from Devon from/to places in the UK

Policy Maker

Proportion of businesses, representative bodies and/or sectors with a published commitment (pathways and reporting) to achieving net zero GGE

Pathways for Action:

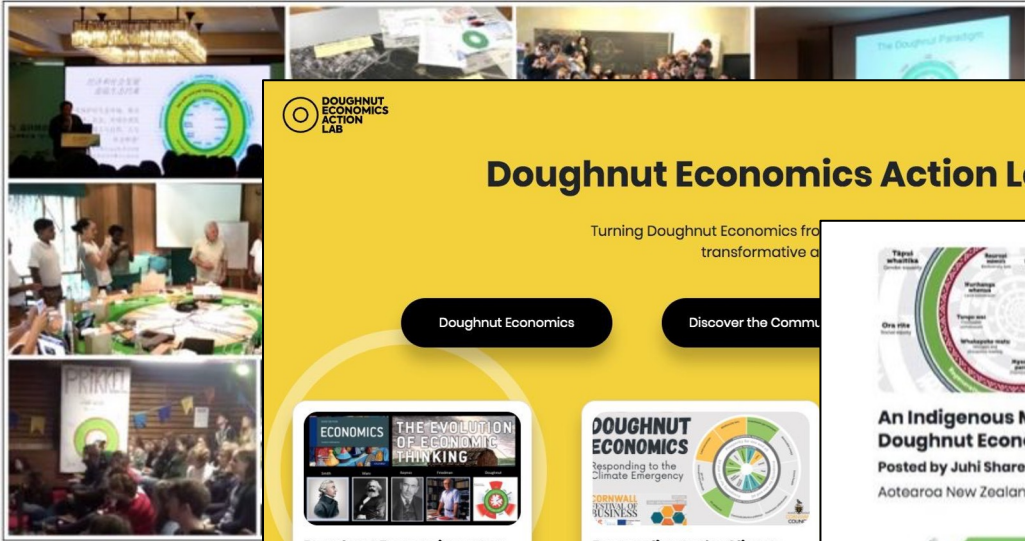
What are pathways for action?

Citizen

Number of Devon citizens who sign up to the Flight Free UK Take Action pledge not to fly.

Policy Maker

DCC, PCC, TC and LEP seek written commitment to GGE reduction and divestment from fossil fuels from all sectors, including core Devon industries



DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS ACTION LAB

Doughnut Economics Action Lab

Turning Doughnut Economics from theory into transformative action

[Doughnut Economics](#) [Discover the Community](#)

Economics enters the textbooks

The syllabus for the International Baccalaureate now includes an introduction to Doughnut Economics

[Read more](#)

Responding to the Climate Emergency

Learn how Cornwall Council and others are using doughnut economics to improve decision making

[Read more](#)



An Indigenous Māori View of Doughnut Economics
 Posted by **Juhi Shareef**
 Aotearoa New Zealand



Helston Doughnut Workshop
 Posted by **Manda Brookman**
 Helston, England, United Kingdom



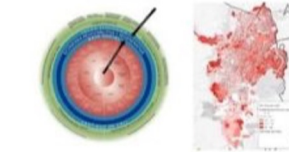
Regenerate Costa Rica
 Posted by **Eduard Müller & the DEAL Team**
 San José, Provincia San José, Costa Rica



From Doughnut to Data Monitor in Amsterdam
 Posted by **Juan-Carlos Goilo & the DEAL Team**
 Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, The Netherlands



How Copenhagen voted for the Doughnut
 Posted by **the DEAL Team**
 Copenhagen, Region Hovedstaden, Denmark



City Planning with the Doughnut in Cali, Colombia
 Posted by **Roy Alejandro Bareras**
 Santiago de Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia