



Module 2



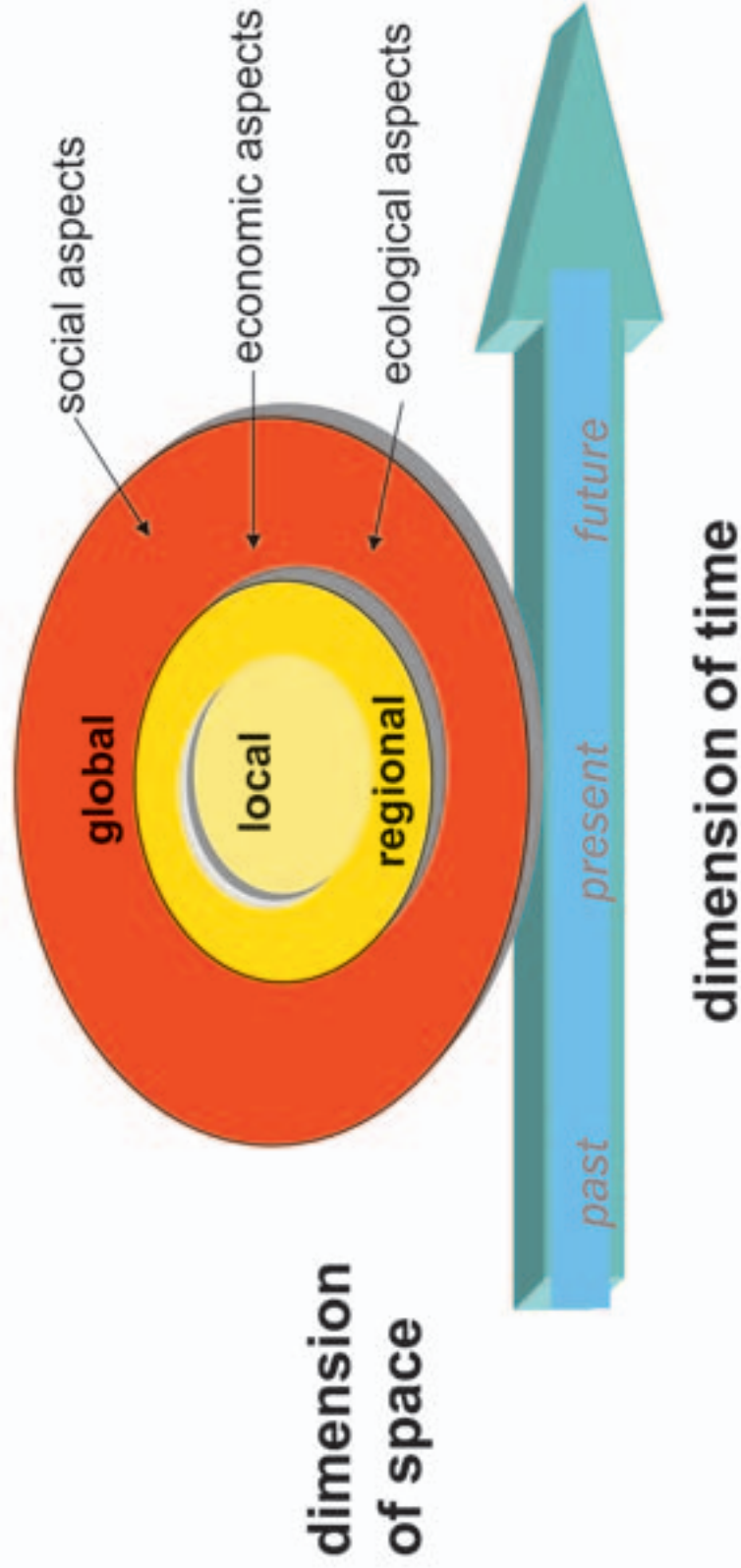








Levels of Sustainability





Conflicts of sustainable development

- „unlimited growth“ as an economic and political objective
- not-linear growth is difficult to comprehend
- systems need regulation
- consumption depends on time and space
- few people are ready to participate
- **The** sustainable product can only be found on an individual level

Undesired side-effects of an article

1. the price of purchase must be matched by work
2. it takes time to get the article
3. one must learn to use it
4. time and organisation to use the article
5. cleaning
6. storage

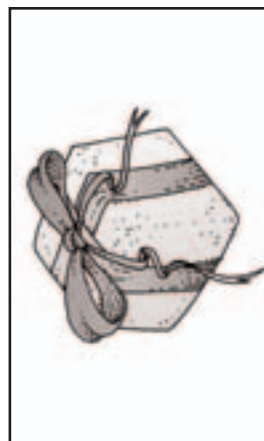
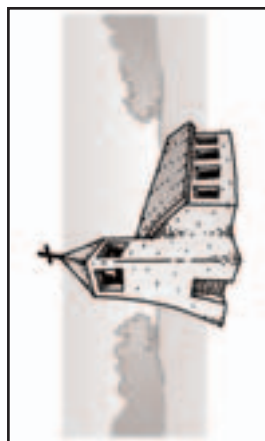
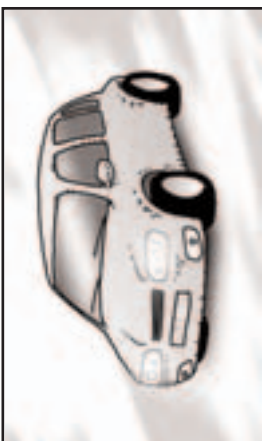
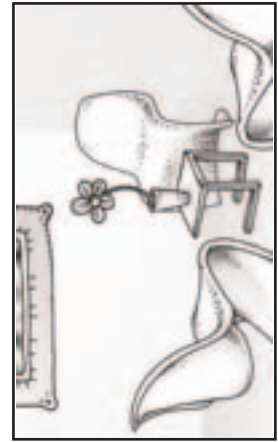
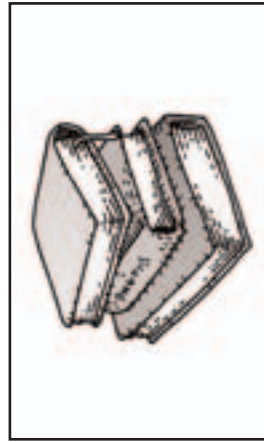


Undesired side-effects of an article

7. waiting
8. insurance
9. repair – expense of money
10. securing it – the fear of losing it
11. having a bad conscience
12. need of upgrading
13. sale
14. getting rid of the thing – disposal [4]



What is life-quality for me?





LITTLE ABC OF SUSTAINABILITY

Agenda 21

Action programme (but not binding document) of the UN-conference for environment and development in Rio 1992.

The agenda consists of 4 parts: part 1 deals with the social and economic aspects, part 2 with topics oriented on ecology, part 3 with practice-oriented aspects which require active participation, and part 4 with financing and organisation as a prerequisite of practical measures.

Agenda 21 presents strategies for local action in respective groups.

More information on the agenda: www.nachhaltigebildung.at

Sustainability

It examines possibilities to fulfil present-day necessities of people in a way which takes into account social, ecological, and economic objectives, and agrees with principles of sustainability.

Ecological footprint

This is a coefficient which indicates the area needed to maintain all activities that are needed for satisfying human needs (nourishment, living, transportation, use of merchandise).

Resources - renewable/not renewable

Resources are the sum of all raw materials, and all aids and means of production which capacitate a person to be economically active. Some resources are renewable (e.g. wood), but others (e.g. petroleum) are not.

Efficiency of resources

This term stands for a way of production of goods and services which grants optimal efficiency (as little as possible) of raw materials and energy.

Carrying capacity

It refers to the capacity of the environment to carry the results of human management. It also refers to the number of people which a living space can support.

Exponential/not linear growth

Growth is exponential if it does not show a constant linear increase (like in a mathematical function).

Cards for game of sustainability [4]

Find somebody who....

<p>...when shopping for food prefers to buy products of biological production, and who buys from local farmers.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which items of food primarily:</p>	<p>...deliberately uses public transportation once a week.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which:</p>
<p>...uses no pesticides and insecticides in the garden but instead combats insects with natural enemies.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which items of food primarily:</p>	<p>...takes care to buy only cosmetics which are produced without animal tests.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which cosmetics?</p>
<p>...checks when buying textiles whether they are washable and correctly labelled.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which textiles:</p>	<p>...deliberately refuses to buy at least 2 of the following products: Aluminum-cans, PET-bottles, one-way glass, tetra-pack, synthetic packaging.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which products are not bought?</p>
<p>...cares for an environmentally friendly arrangement when going on a vacation, and goes on holiday by train/public transportation.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Where:</p>	<p>...deliberately sets economy measures in his apartment because of environmental considerations.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which?</p>



Find somebody who...

<p>...deliberately renounces to own some objects, and instead shares them with others by participating in a sharing model.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>What is shared?</p>	<p>...when buying electric appliances deliberately pays attention to typification and chooses class A products even if the price is higher.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which appliance?</p>
<p>...before going shopping takes time to think and make a list in order to not buy unnecessary things.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Why?</p>	<p>... cares to avoid refuse and for this reason does not buy „cheating“ packaging and packaging which is harmful to the environment.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Why?</p>
<p>...who knows of at least three problem areas which constitute an obstacle to a sustainable development of our economy/society.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which problems:</p>	<p>...remembers to have participated in a consumer-campaign, in order to protest against deficient social acceptability.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which action</p>
<p>...who has left the packaging in the supermarket as a signal of opposition to the madness of packaging.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which product?</p>	<p>...deliberately plans his shopping according to sustainability and takes into account the consumers' influence on local values.</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Which activities were set?</p>

