

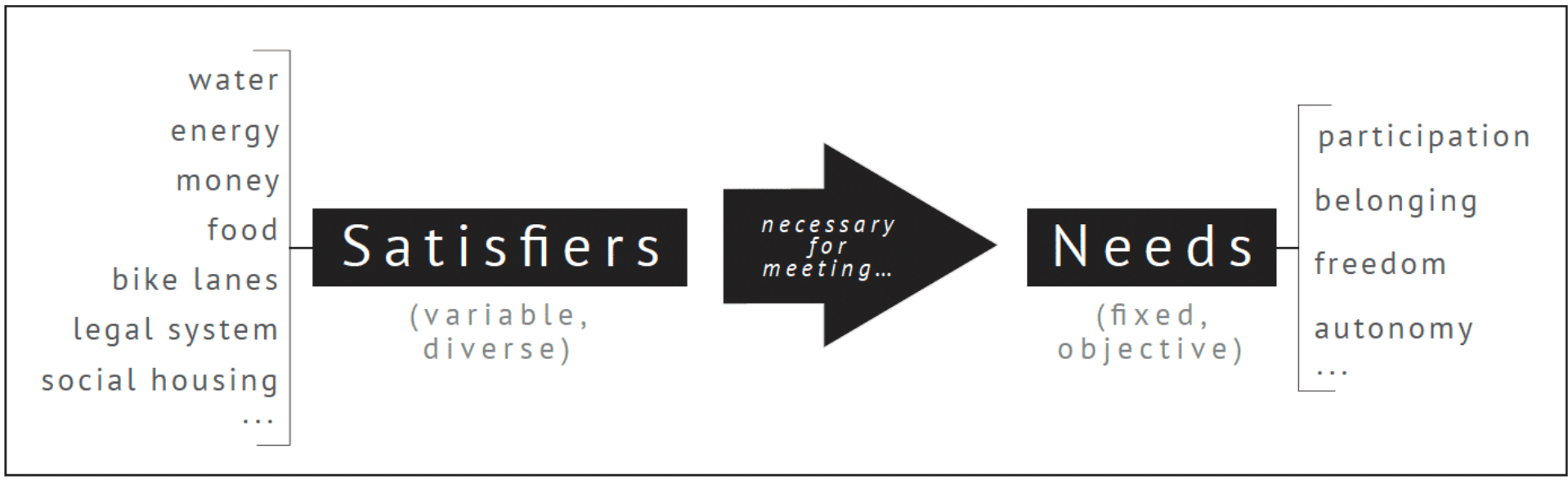
Breakout room 1: Which needs do you fulfill through your work? And with what means? (20 min)

Here, we are talking about the goals of your organization and how these goals do or do not address human needs in society.

Needs include, for example: feeling safe or being protected, having a voice and being able to participate, etc.

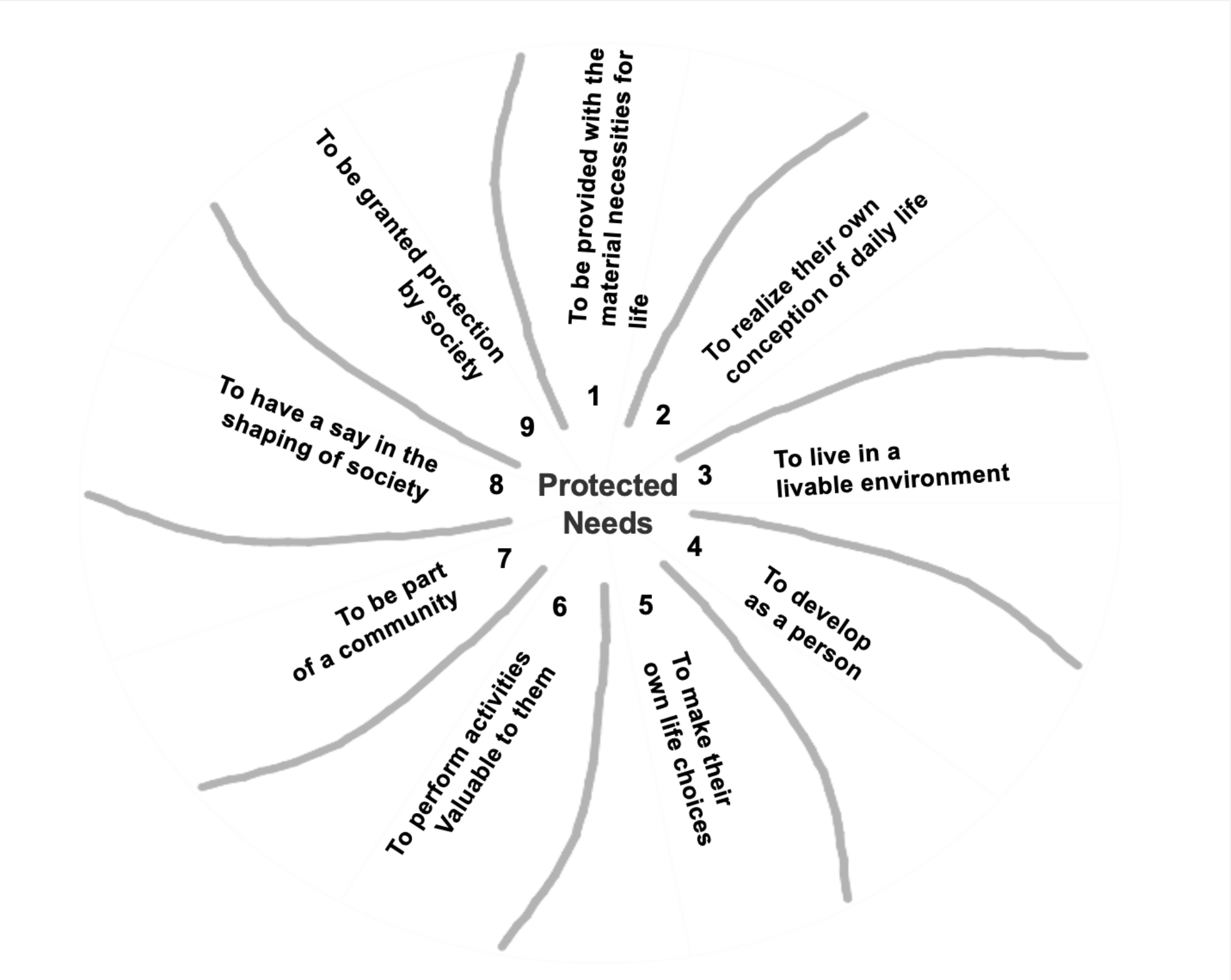
Satisfiers of needs are things like... services, products, infrastructure, rules, etc.

This explains the difference between satisfiers and needs:



5 participants

These are examples of needs (Di Giulio and Defila):



Surrey climate commission - helping the community satisfy their needs

Amplify the voice of people and diverse organisation

Trying to satisfy needs, don't always succeed

Politically in the UK, huge push back; a difference in the last 3-5 years

Starting from wellbeing could be more positive than starting with climate change

Britain talks climate research - health, food, floods, things that connect to people's everyday life; and meeting their own needs, need for comfort in homes

Sharing and repair - as a way to have basic material goods, but also contributing to a liveable environment - reducing resource extraction to improve the environment
Sharing can also meet the need of being part of community

Use of time: time as a satisfier of needs

Education - as a satisfier of needs

Heat wave - as a way to raise awareness around climate issue - health....

Also an entry point to talk about inequality

who needs to be more protected than others

Remote employment - meets need 1, but also being part of a community and making your own life choices

Flexibility - need 2

Tradeoff - between community and individual autonomy

We speak so little about needs, and so much more about satisfiers

The car is such a powerful cultural artefact

If you invest in a satisfier, and are told it does not meet societal needs, how can people be compelled to change?

So little is said about what needs are being met through satisfiers

Breakout room 2: Can you imagine ways of satisfying needs that use fewer resources, or that satisfy more needs for a greater number of people? (20 min)

Within your organizations, how can you do more with less?

What are the resources that are limited, today and in the future, and how can they be better used — to satisfy more human needs for a greater number of people?

Can you identify upper and lower limits to consumption (and production) for your organization?

Time has limits

Functional time use - time that allows you to do the functions needed to carry out - to meet your needs

24 hours in a day, time to eat, personal hygiene etc. Some people are more or less time poor / rich (constraints related to care responsibilities)

How do you use your discretionary time?

Changing systems, not just relying on people to make better use of time (ability and choice constraints)

Sleep is low carbon!

Meat eating is part of people's identity.

Food and catering at an event: food as a limited resource

Limiting our food choices might limit the need of others, who want meat

Comes at a cost

Being well provided for includes meat - a norm in how people are catered to

Giving something up, rather than gaining something

when people take away meet, they don't take into account all the needs they are satisfying - community, social status, health (in terms of protein), etc.

what actually us meat fulfilling in society?

Driving a car with 200kmh is part of some peoples identity as well. It does not have to mean all structures should enable it

Should society oblige all preferences?

argument of "they are paying for it, so they have a right" (but so many real costs are externalised)

Justice, equality, not an effective way though - it doesn't affect their everyday lives.

Identity: Self actualisation - autonomy.

Alternative satsifiers that are synergic

Render explicit the false satsifiers

Having a say in shaping society VS consumer society (you have the means, you can meet your needs, you don't need to engage collectively)

Comfort harms social and ecological environments - perceive comfort - but this kind of consumption also makes many people unhappy

Create spaces to discuss this change

There are false satsifiers - like people eating unhealthy food, because they haven't got much money.... sugar tax and some kind of limit in drinks. That is the gov't trying to stop people from using false satsifiers

Speed is a false satsfier - you can drive fast, but you can kill yourself as well

Community - going against individual autonomy, but good community can bring so many other ways of satisfying needs

Sharing self produced energy in a closed neighbourhood, for example

Setting up structures which allow a better exchange in a direct way

What is luxury satisfying? How do we accommodate that in a different way? Particularly among some of the more powerful people in the world

Breakout room 3: What is needed to further support the implementation of consumption corridors? (20 min)

Share your ideas on the approaches you envision for conducting discussions and implementing new practices that enable the establishment of consumption corridors in your organisations and beyond.

Citizen Assemblies:

Local one in Surrey
Came up with recommendations
but none of which were terribly
surprising

Panel membres came to speak
at a mediatized event - chosen
by sortition - they were really
powerful, as speakers; it was
quite emotional

How can they reach more
people?

They came up with
recommendations but didn't
have budget to do much more

Gives the recommendations
legitimacy

One space is the workplace

To move it away from friends
to a professional environment

Time, traveling, mobility... it
would be good to work only 4
days a week, to not travel so
much, but that would be a risk
for a scientific career

You have to be high up in the
hierarchy to change
something (but then you have
life stages, resource
constraints etc.)

Moving to smaller
homes - elder
people who want
to move, but
smaller flats are
much more
expensive

Swapping
platforms in Berlin

The contract stays
the same

Making it mandatory, inside of
our democratic institutions, to
have such forums.

having the right people at the
table, including a citizen group -
jury panel, discussing needs
and satisfiers of the community
- and whether or not it what is
being planned fulfils this need

Talk is easier than action

How to get binding regulations...
critical next step

Interviews with renovation
counsellors - they give
advice. They are already
interested in renovation
and maybe more so in
sufficiency. Even if they
don't have the vocabulary
we would chose. Doing
less rather than doing more
efficiently. But they only
talk about reforms the
government can make, and
they need more money to
be able to invest in
'sufficiency' in their
homes.

Telling people to move
from over sized housing,
for example.

They say that people
already know.. they want to
work less, consume less...

It doesn't have to be a hairshirt, be
awful... "less stuff more fun"
message

workshops with 10 year olds:

They all say they have too much stuff
in their rooms, and it overwhelms
them

Choice and stuff causes stress

People decluttering each other's
homes

Stuffocation

Surely that's a way in

For the counsellors, it's important that it's people's choices.

People ask about these things
Agency is super important in wellbeing

Sufficiency that is about making people do things is suspicious

Autonomy