

# **EU 1.5° LIFESTYLES:**POLICIES AND TOOLS FOR MAINSTREAMING 1.5° LIFESTYLES

# LOW CARBON LIFESTYLES: ACTIONS, BARRIERS, AND ENABLERS

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NGO GREEN LIBERTY

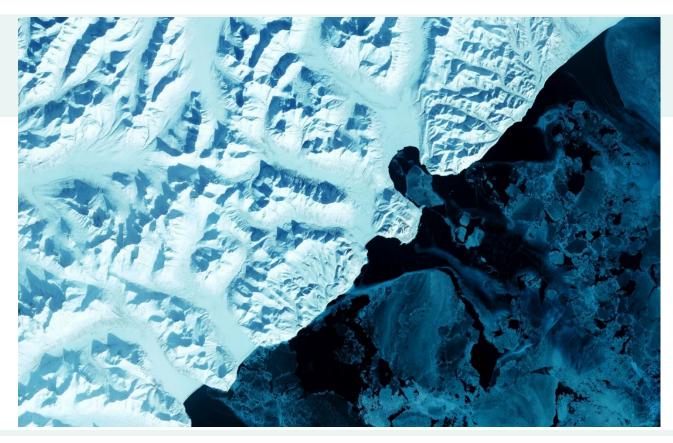
UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA 80. CONFERENCE 23.02.2022.











Paris Agreement

Pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°









# OBJECTIVE: To foster the mainstreaming of lifestyles in accordance with the 1.5° aspirational climate target

→ develop guidance for policy makers, intermediary actors and individuals based on scientific evidence on how lifestyle choices affect carbon footprint, and how political, economic and social contexts enable or constrain sustainable lifestyles options









## **Obstacles**



 Limited data availability on which and how proposed lifecycle changes could contribute to climate change mitigation

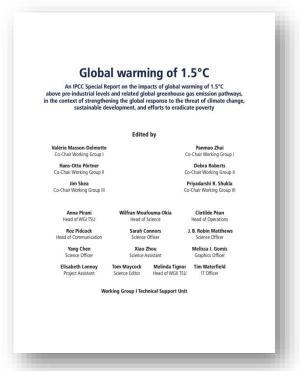


 Little evidence of public acceptance of drastic changes



Changing individual behavior without addressing structural constraints or drivers of unsustainable lifestyles





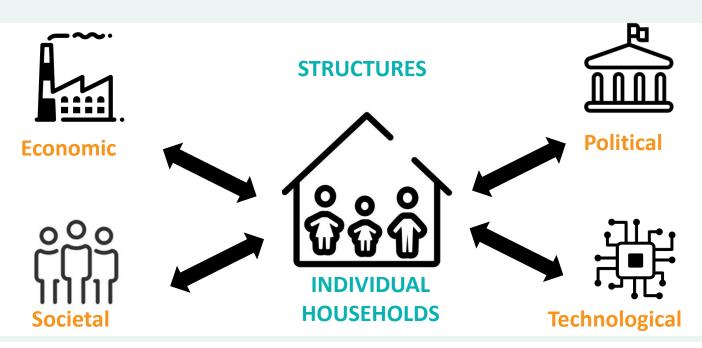








# **ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGE**









## 1.5° LIFESTYLES OPTIONS









#### **Nutrition**

- Switch to plant-based diet
- Reduce food waste
- Organic food
- Seasonal products
- Eat no more than needed
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#### **Mobility**

- Replace business trips
- Use public transport, cycling and walking
- Choose an electric car
- Move closer to workplace
- Carsharing, carpooling
- ..

#### Housing

- Reduce indoor temperature
- Extend product life
- Share devices
- Decrease living space
- Improve energy efficiency
- Renewable energy
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#### Leisure

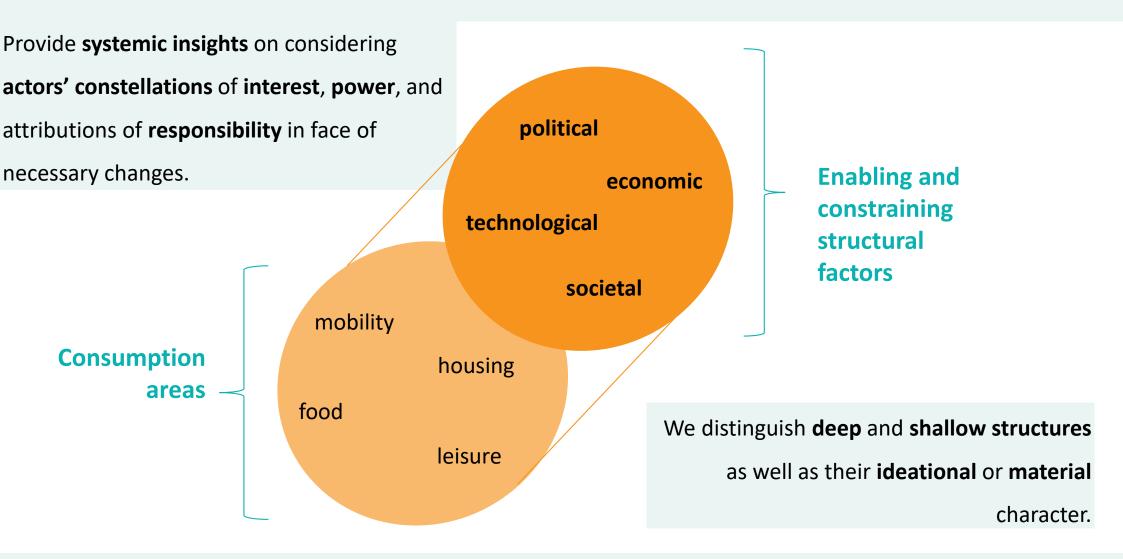
- Shift from air travel holidays to train travel
- Reduce pet ownership
- Reduce working hours and household income
- Refrain from luxury consumption
- Ecological and ethical personal investments

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#### **BARRIERS & ENABLERS TO 1.5°LIFESTYLES**









#### **THINKING WITH STRUCTURES?**

- What is structure? Model/concept to describe patterned phenomena in the manifold that is the world?
- Focus on effects of social actions that have solidified over time: e.g. practices; infrastructure,...
- Structures and responsibility (e.g. Young 2006)
  - Responsible for unsustainable structures (backward-looking)
  - Responsibility to change them (forward-looking)
    - 'Consumer scapegoatism', businesses (lobbyism), policy makers, national/global institutions, media, academics/scientists... (children!)
- Changing structures requires agency: structure-agency «dilemma»
  - Relational Sociology: all structures enabled through agency and all agency grounds on structures (Powell 2013).







#### **KEY ENABLERS**

#### **Economic**

- new measurement of economic success in a post-capitalist societal order focused on a «good life»
- sustainable investment funds and reliable criteria for the sustainability of investment
- public access to minimum levels of essential goods and services enabled by societal dialogue on needs and satisfiers

#### **Political**

- sufficiency focused narratives as basis for acceptance of strict environmental policies, fostering societal debate
- banning of unsustainable products and processes
- strong
   institutionalization and
   consensual, concerted
   efforts from the global
   to the local level of
   governance

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#### **Technological**

- existence of lowcarbon technologies
- systems perspective on technological advances and transformation
- energy storage and flexible use technologies
- communication on low-tech, easy to implement solutions
- technological advances leading to improvements in energy efficiency

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#### **Societal**

- shifts in work-life balance - sustainability impact needs to be enabled in general by policy mix
- change in societal values towards collective wellbeing and a "good life", alternative paradigms to work ideology and the morality of work
- Education for sustainability
- ...

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#### **KEY BARRIERS**

#### **Economic**

- Income stability and material welfare depend on growth in production and consumption
- economic growth
   paradigm
   institutionalized in
   social relations,
   political priorities and
   valuations
- competition and profitability pressurizing businesses into unsustainable practices

#### **Political**

- belief in neoliberal governance
- populism and related challenges to democratic governance
- insufficient financial control
- fragmented political landscape
- weak policies and failure to mitigate and upscale measures
- ...

#### **Technological**

- techno-fix attitude and efficiency focus
- trade-offs between societal and economic functions if demand for "food, fodder and fuel" is met simultaneously
- negative effects of digitalization (energy intensity and resource use, drivers of increased consumption, etc.)
- ..

#### **Societal**

- social conventions and status grounded upon consumption of energy-intensive goods and services, and is reinforced by current political-economic system, and slow to change
- efficiency gains outweighed by consumption increase on aggregate (Jevons paradox/rebound effects)

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# **OUR COLLABORATIVE AIM**

**Policy Makers** 

**Doughnut Economy** 

Living Well within Limits

Academia & Related Projects

**Citizens** 

Good Life 1.5° Lifestyles

**Justice** 

**Sufficiency** 

**Consumption corridors** 

The Media

Circular Economy

Strong Sustainable Consumption

**Business & Civil Society** 

**Wellbeing Economy** 





























# Thank you for your attention!

