SCHOLARS UNITED FOR A SUSTAINABLE AMSTERDAM

Conference

1 December 2021

Amsterdam Centre for Transformative Private Law





PROGRAMME

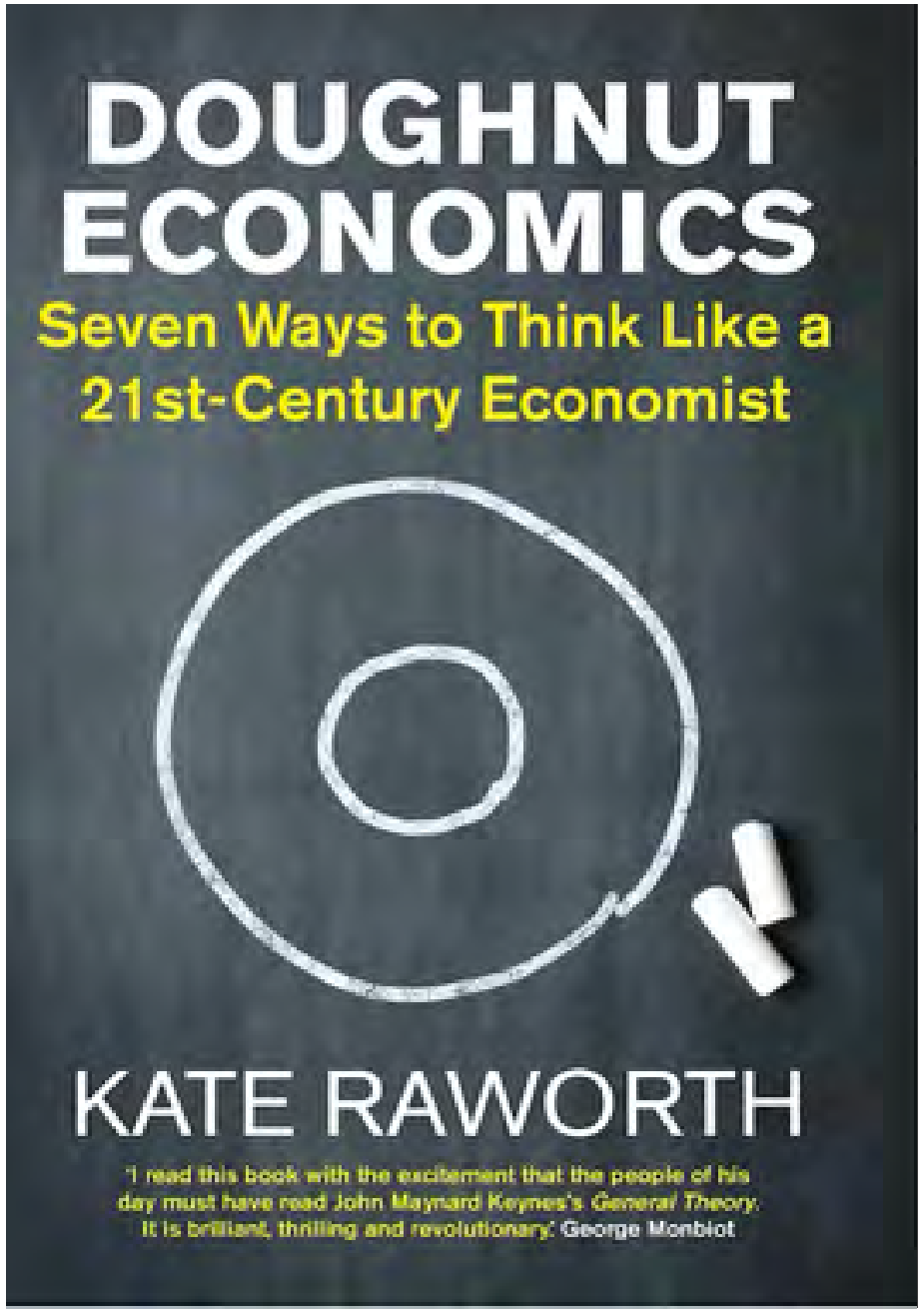
09:50	**Introduction by André Nollkaemper**, dean of the Amsterdam Law School
10:00	**Keynote address by Kate Raworth**, author of *Doughnut Economics*
11:00	Coffee
11:15	**Roundtable 1: A Bottom-up City**
11:45	**Roundtable 2: Rethinking Garbage**
12:15	Lunch
13:15	**Roundtable 3: Measurability**
13:45	**Roundtable 4: Flipping the Donut**
14:15	**Closing remarks by Philipp Pattberg**, professor environmental policy analysis, VU
14:30	Speed networking & discussion
15:00	Drinks

ANDRÉ NOLLKAEMPER
DEAN OF THE AMSTERDAM LAW SCHOOL





KATE RAWORTH
AUTHOR OF *DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS*



Coffee Break



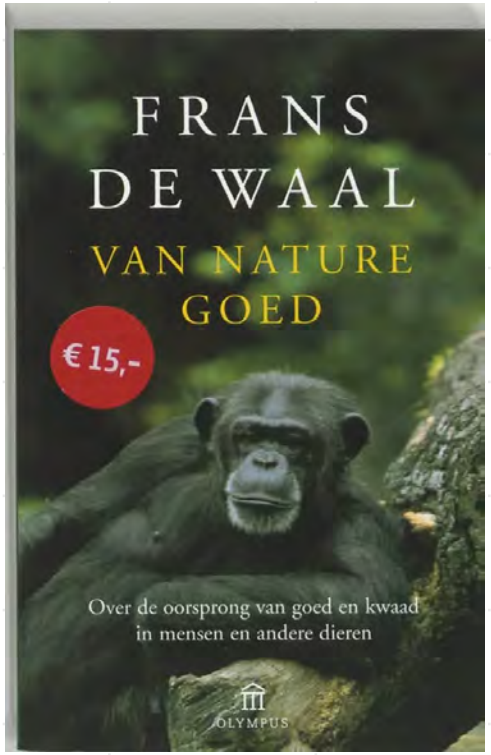
“Solving” individualism in Amsterdam’s neighbourhoods

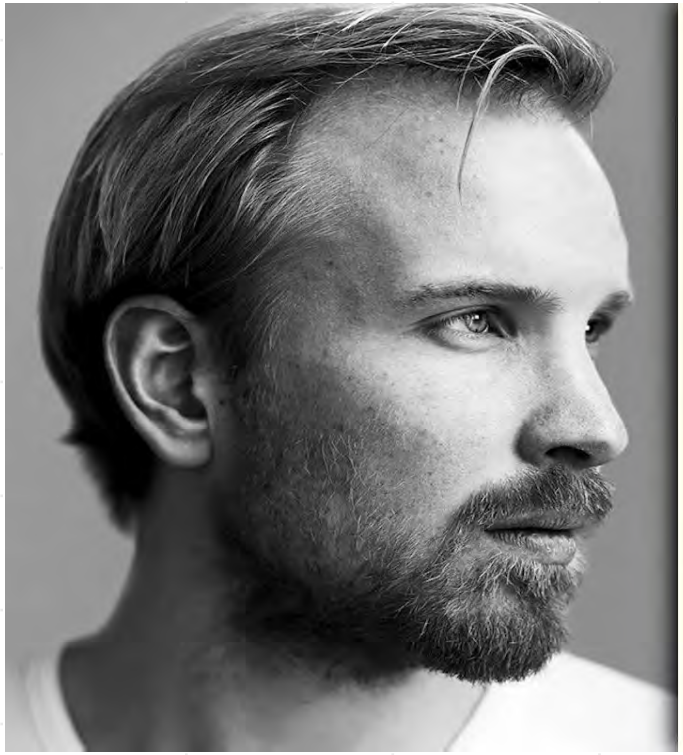
Team A Bottom-up City:

Jetske Bijdendijk, Shreya Dubey, Eva Vermeulen & Nena van der Horst



Indische Buurt, Amsterdam. Source: Amsterdamming





THE *SUNDAY TIMES* BESTSELLER

'*Humankind* challenged me and made me see humanity from a fresh perspective'
Yuval Noah Harari

'Hugely, highly, happily recommended'
Stephen Fry

'An exceptional read'
Matt Haig



Human kind

A Hopeful History

Rutger Bregman

BLOOMSBURY

Individualism in Amsterdam



Source: Holland Noord

Individualism

“A social pattern that consists of loosely linked individuals who view themselves as independent of collectives; are primarily motivated by their own preferences, needs, rights and the contracts they have established with others; give priority to their personal goals over the goals of others; and emphasize rational analyses of the advantages and disadvantages to associating with others.” (Triandis, 2018)

Individualism as a value

Individualism as a habit

Individualism as a social norm

Individualism as a characteristic of institutions

Four ‘levels’ of individualism

The solution: the ‘opposite’ of individualism?

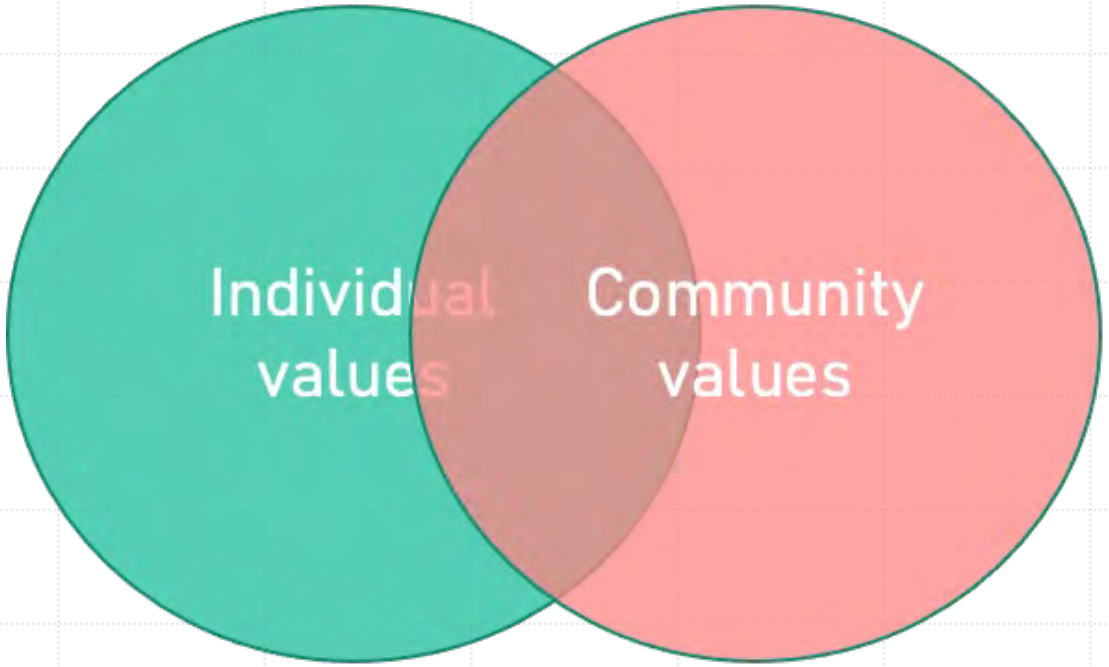
- Collectivism as the solution?
- Collectivism: A social pattern consisting of closely linked individuals who see themselves as parts of one or more collectives ; are primarily motivated by the norms of, and duties imposed by, those collectives, are willing to give priority to the goals of these collectives over their own personal goals; and emphasize their connectedness to members of these collectives (Triandis, 2018).

What do *you* value?

What do you think your *community* values?




Individual values
Community values
Individual values
Community values


Individual values
Community values

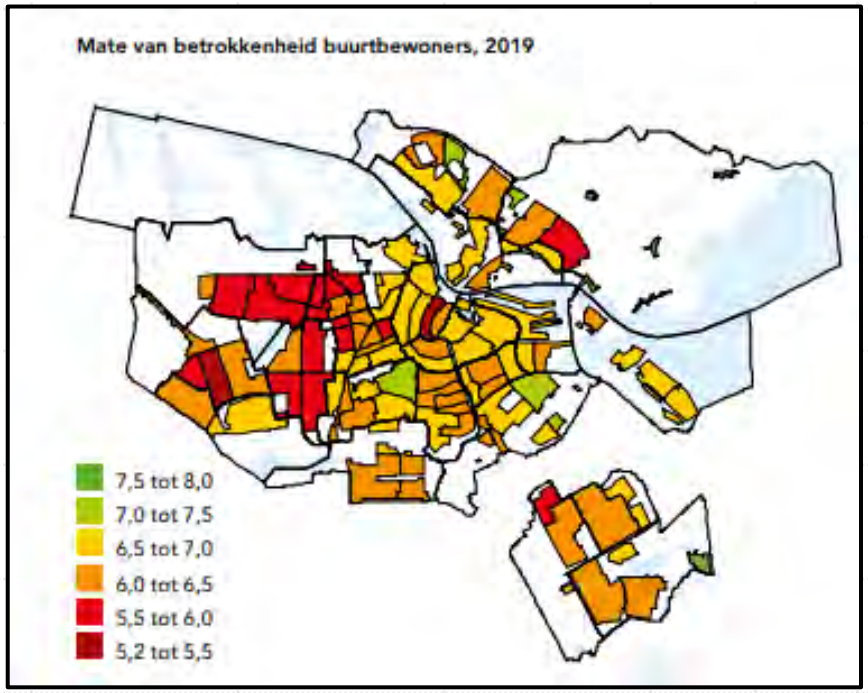
The ‘right balance’ between individualism and collectivism

- Involvement
- Trust
- Collaboration instead of competition
- Participation
- ‘Togetherness’
- Interdependence / Mutuality

A small-scale empirical research plan

- Compare neighbourhood Osdorp-Midden (with relatively low levels of involvement) with neighbourhood Dorp Driemond (with exceptionally high involvement scores)
- Main aim: validate the list of values that came out of our literature review + see how institutions influence levels citizen-involvement
- Questionnaires or in-person interviews

- Possible output: opinion article in Parool



Conclusion: it’s all about balance

- "If you want to go fast, go alone; but if you want to go far, go together.“

#RethinkingGarbage

AMSTERDAM DONUT COALITION

1st of December 2021



EVA VERMEULEN



EMMA LYNN



FEEF ANTHONY



CHRIS SLOOTWEG



TESS VAN EEDEN



ZUZA KURZAWA

The problem

"WASTE" IS DESTABILIZING OUR ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

- EVERY YEAR, THE WORLD GENERATES MORE THAN TWO BILLION TONNES OF TRASH.

- DUMPSITES PRODUCE METHANE AS ORGANIC WASTE DECOMPOSES [...]. THEY ARE THE THIRD-LARGEST SOURCE OF HUMAN-GENERATED METHANE – [...] A MAJOR ACCELERATOR OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- THE WORLD BANK ESTIMATES THAT ONE-THIRD OF THE WASTE GENERATED IS NOT SAFELY MANAGED.

Source: https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/waste-not-heavy-toll-our-trash

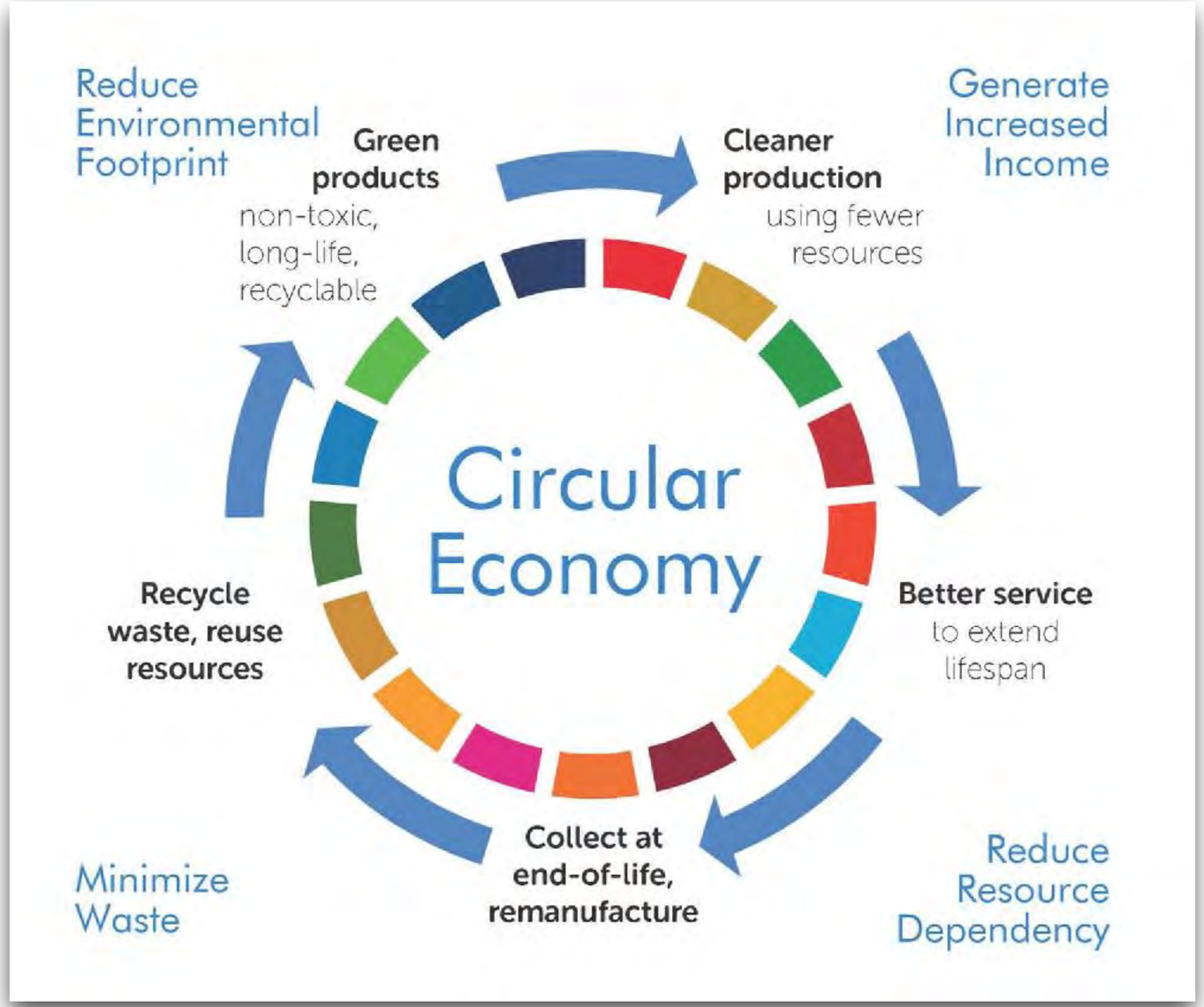
The goal

WE NEED TO LIVE IN BALANCE WITH OUR WORLD

"... halving the use of primary raw materials by 2030 and becoming 100% circular by 2050 ..."

WHAT DO WE NEED TO CHANGE TO GET THERE?

Source: https://www.amsterdam.nl/en/policy/sustainability/circular-economy/



Source: https://hub.beesmart.city/en/strategy/the-circular-economy-and-smart-city-solutions

We need lots of changes to become a 100% circular city

AND WE NEED TO DO MAKE THOSE CHANGES TOGETHER



Think circular.

#RethinkingGarbage

Who starts the circle?

AND WHERE CAN WE MAKE AN IMPACT?

Consumers are the easiest to reach

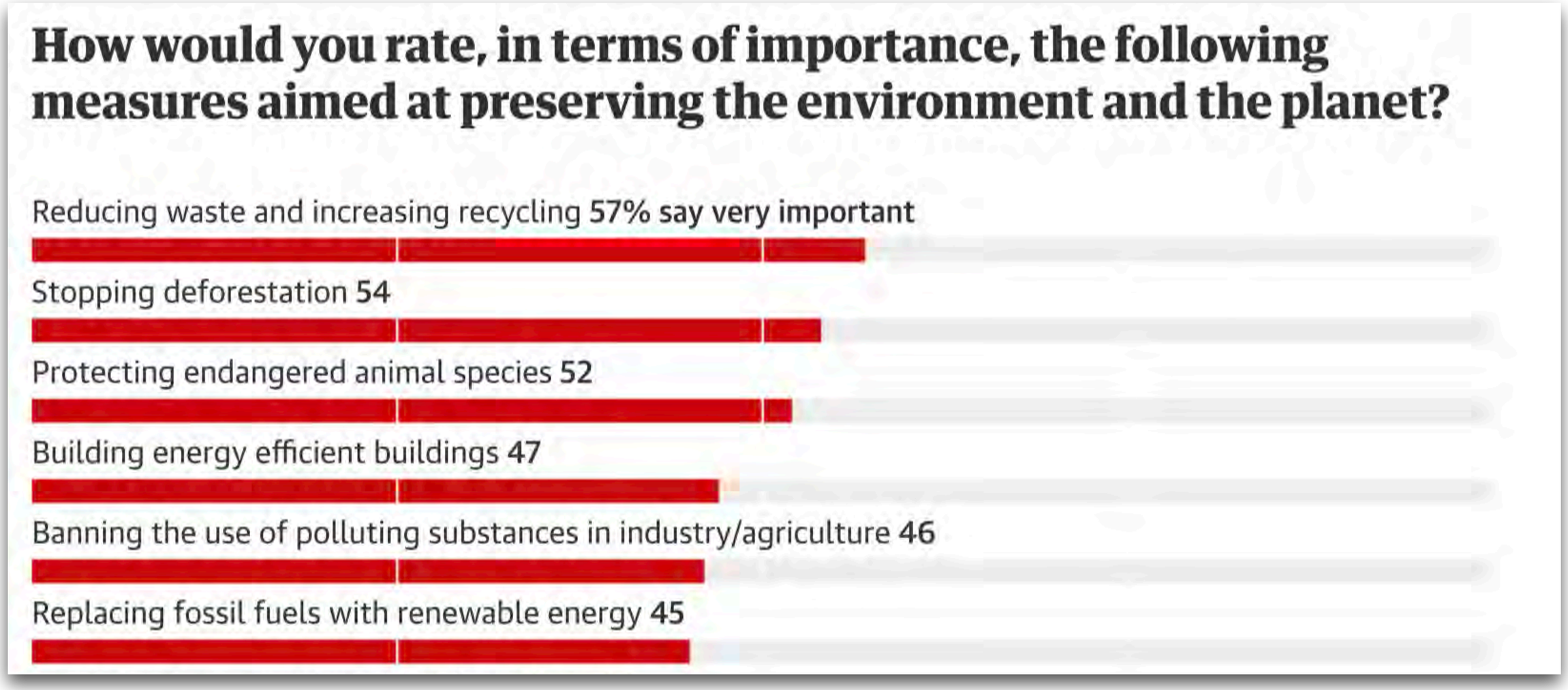
AND THEY CAN PLAY A KEY ROLE IN IMMEDIATE, SYSTEMIC CHANGE

Buying and wasting smarter

CHANGES IN CONSUMER BEHAVIOR HAVE AN IMPACT UPSTREAM PRODUCERS AND DOWNSTREAM WASTE MANAGERS

Consumers already want to do the right thing

WE JUST NEED TO SHOW THEM HOW TO HELP AND UNDERSCORE HOW IMPORTANT IT IS



Source: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/nov/07/few-willing-to-change-lifestyle-climate-survey

Gemeente
Amsterdam

The gemeente is helping Amsterdammers



Waar laat ik mijn afval?

Afval hoort in de juiste container. Zet het er niet naast.
Past het niet in de container? Dan is het grof afval.



Papier en karton

Wel
Schoon en droog zoals:
- kranten en tijdschriften
- folders (zonder plastic hoesje)
- kopieer- en printpapier
- enveloppen
- kartonnen dozen en verpakkingen
- eierdozen

Niet
Nat en vies zoals:
- koffiefilters = *groente- en fruitafval*
- vochtige doekjes = *restafval*

Met plastic, kunststof of ander materiaal zoals:
- behang, ordners en opbergmappen = *restafval*
- enveloppen met plastic bubbeltjes, geplastificeerde verpakking = *restafval*
- stucloper = *grof afval*



Textiel

Wel
Redelijk schoon textiel zoals:
- kleding
- handdoeken
- vaatdoekjes
- tafellakens
- gordijnen
- lappen stof
- knuffelbeesten
- schoenen, tassen, riemen
- sjaals, hoeden

Niet
- sterk vervuild of nat textiel = *restafval*
- textiel met verfvlekken of chemicaliën = *restafval*



Glas

Wel
Glas voor verpakking (met dop of deksel) zoals:
- voedselpotten voor bijvoorbeeld pastasaus of groente
- flessen olijfolie en kruidenpotjes
- drankflessen zoals sap- en wijnflessen
- cosmeticaflesjes
- parfum- en crèmepotjes

Niet
Alle andere soorten glas:
- vuurvast glas zoals ovenschalen en theeglazen = *restafval*
- (kristallen) glazen, vensterglas, vazen, spiegels = *restafval*
- lampen en tl-buizen = *klein chemisch afval*



Restafval

Wel
Restafval is huishoudelijk afval dat overblijft nadat u alles wat wordt hergebruikt, apart hebt weggegooid. Bij het restafval doet u ook plasticverpakkingen en drinkkartons.

Niet
- bouw- en sloopafval
- snoeiafval
- asbest
- elektrische apparaten
- frituurvet
- klein chemisch afval

Al dit afval kunt u kwijt op een van de Afvalpunten in de stad. Elektrische apparaten kunt u meestal ook inleveren bij de winkel waar u een nieuwe koopt.

Uitzondering: restafval in zakken ophalen.
In een aantal straten blijven wij uw restafval in zakken ophalen. Dit geldt vooral voor het Centrum van Amsterdam.



Klein chemisch afval

Wel
- batterijen en accu's
- verfpotten
- terpentine en verdunner
- nagellak- en make-upflesjes
- medicijnen
- lampen en tl-buizen
- motorolie

U kunt klein chemisch afval inleveren bij een Afvalpunt of bij winkels waar hiervoor bakken staan. U mag het niet aan de straat zetten of in de container doen. Wilt u weten waar de Afvalpunten zijn? Kijk op: amsterdam.nl/afval

Tip: in steeds meer winkels in Amsterdam staan bakken voor batterijen, lampen en cartridges.



Grof afval

Past het niet in de container omdat het te groot is? Breng het naar een Afvalpunt of zet het aan de straat op de ophaaldag in uw buurt. Het stadsdeel haalt grof afval gratis op. Kijk voor ophaaldagen op: amsterdam.nl/grofafval.

In Centrum is geen vaste ophaaldag. Maak voor Centrum een afspraak op: amsterdam.nl/afval of bel 14 020.

Volle of kapotte container?
Geef dit dan aan ons door met een Melding Openbare Ruimte via:
- Amsterdam.nl/meldingen
- telefoonnummer **14 020**
(werkdagen van 08.00 tot 18.00 uur)

Waar laat ik mijn afval?

Afval hoort in de juiste container. Zet het er niet naast.
Past het niet in de container? Dan is het grof afval.



CLEAN: NO FATTY, WET OR DIRTY PAPER

Papier

Wel

Schoon en droog zoals:

- kranten en tijdschriften
- folders (zonder plastic hoesje)
- kopieer- en printpapier
- enveloppen
- [illegible]n dozen en

[illegible]es zoals:

- [illegible]filters = *groente- en fruitafval*
- vochtige doekjes = *restafval*

Met plastic, kunststof of ander materiaal zoals:

- behang, ordners en opbergmappen = *restafval*
- enveloppen met plastic bubbeltjes, geplastificeerde verpakking = *restafval*
- stucloper = *grof afval*

COFFEE FILTERS: SOMETIMES THEY CONTAIN PLASTIC

Textiel

Wel

Redelijk schoon textiel zoals:

- kleding
- handdoeken
- vaatdoekjes
- tafellakens
- gordijnen
- lappen stof
- knuffelbeesten
- schoenen, tassen, riemen
- sjaals, hoeden

Niet

- sterk vervuild of nat textiel = *restafval*
- textiel met verfvlekken of chemicaliën = *restafval*

MISSING: PLASTIC TAPE DOESN'T BELONG IN THE BIN

Glas

Wel

Glas voor verpakking (met dop of deksel) zoals:

- voedselpotten voor bijvoorbeeld pastasaus of groente
- flessen olijfolie en kruidenpotjes
- drankflessen zoals sap- en wijnflessen
- cosmeticaflesjes
- parfum- en crèmepotjes

Niet

Alle andere soorten glas:

- vuurvast glas zoals ovenschalen en theeglazen = *restafval*
- (kristallen) glazen, [illegible]sterglas, vazen, spiegels = *[illegible]afval*
- [illegible] tl-buizen = *[illegible]misch afval*



Restafval

Wel

Restafval is huishoudelijk afval dat overblijft nadat u alles wat wordt hergebruikt, apart hebt weggegooid. Bij het restafval doet u ook plasticverpakkingen en drinkkartons.

Niet

- bouw- en sloopafval
- snoeiafval
- asbest
- elektrische apparaten
- frituurvet
- klein chemisch [illegible]

Al dit afval kunt u kwijt o[illegible] van de Afvalpunten in d[illegible] Elektrische apparaten ku[illegible] meestal ook inleveren bij de winkel waar u een nieuwe koopt.

Uitzondering: restafval in zakken ophalen.
In een aantal straten blijven wij uw restafval in zakken ophalen. Dit geldt vooral voor het Centrum van Amsterdam.

FRYING OIL: WHERE DOES THIS GO?



Klein chemisch afval

Wel

- batterijen en accu's
- verfpotten
- terpentine en verdunner
- nagellak- en make-upflesjes
- medicijnen
- lampen en tl-buizen
- motorolie

U kunt klein chemisch afval inleveren bij een Afvalpunt of bij winkels waar hiervoor bakken staan. U mag het niet aan de straat zetten of in de [illegible] weten

[illegible]sterdam staan bakken voor batterijen, lampen en cartridges.



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Afval scheiden

Het volgende afval doet u gescheiden in de containers:

- glas
- textiel
- papier en karton

en in sommige buurten gft (groente-, fruit-, etensresten en tuinafval).

Het afval dat overblijft heet restafval. Dit afval scheiden we bij het afvalbedrijf. We halen plastic, metaal en blik dan uit het restafval. Met gescheiden plastic, metaal, blik, glas, textiel, papier en karton worden weer nieuwe dingen gemaakt.

Handige tips

- **Papier en karton:** Scheur papier en karton in zo klein mogelijke stukken of vouw alles plat.
- **Glas:** Glazen potten met (etens)resten hoeft u niet af te wassen. Doppen en deksels mogen gewoon in de glasbak.
- **Textiel:** Doe textiel in een goed afgesloten zak in de textielcontainer. Dan blijft kleding schoon en droog.

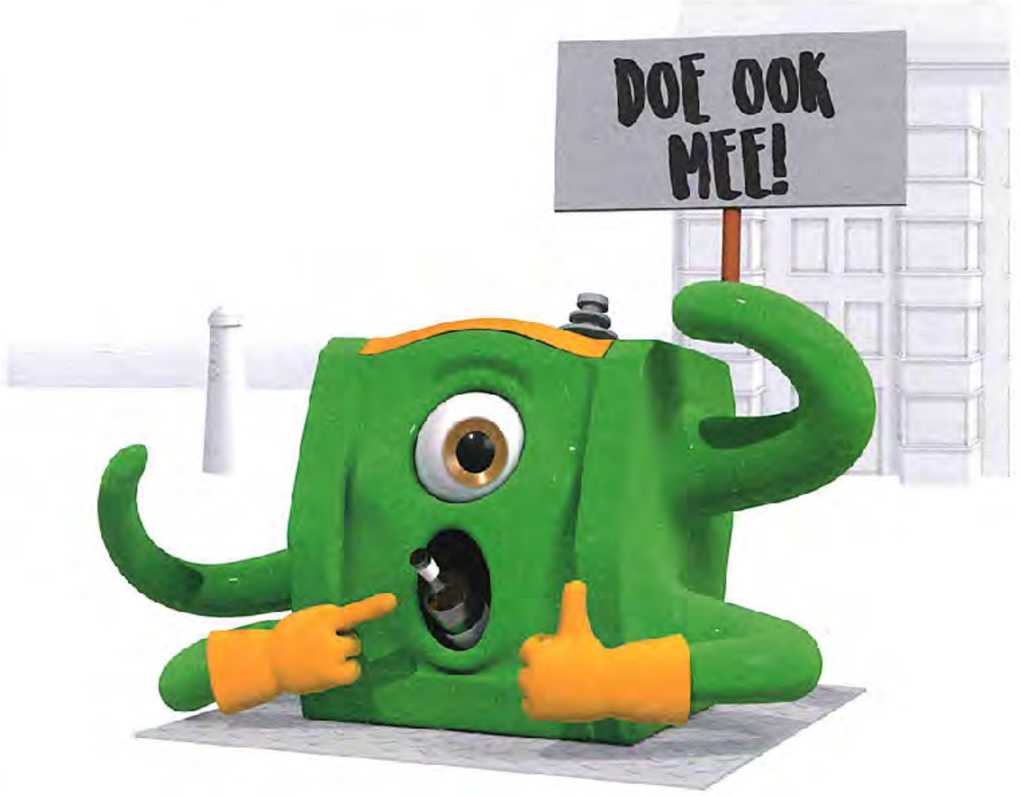
Wilt u meer weten over afval scheiden of grof afval?
Ga dan naar amsterdam.nl/afval of bel tijdens kantooruren naar 14 020.



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Gemeente Amsterdam

Afval scheiden wordt steeds makkelijker



amsterdam.nl/afval

Afval scheiden

Het volgende afval doet u gescheiden in de containers:

- glas
- textiel
- papier en karton

en in sommige buurten gft (groente-, fruit-, etensresten en tuinafval).

Het afval dat overblijft heet rest[illegible]. Dit afval scheiden we bij het afvalbedrijf. W[illegible] plastic, metaal en blik dan uit het [illegible]. Met gescheiden plastic, meta[illegible] textiel, papier en karton wo[illegible] dingen gemaakt.

NO INFO WHERE TO FIND COMPOSTERS

Wilt u meer weten over afval schei[illegible]
Ga dan naar amsterdam.nl/afval of bel tijdens kantooruren naar 14 020.

Handige tips

- **Papier en karton:** Scheur papier en karton in zo klein mogelijke stukken of vouw alles plat.
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Gemeente Amsterdam

Afval scheiden wordt steeds makkelijker



amsterdam.nl/afval

AS_-PD_V2_202103

The flyer is a good start but it's not enough

WE NEED A MORE COMPLETE, ENGAGING, AND VISUAL GUIDE TO WASTE

Separating waste is not easy

IT'S OFTEN A GUESSING GAME WITHOUT ANY WINNERS

Give consumers an emotional connection to their waste

RAISE AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGE GOOD BEHAVIOR BY GIVING "WASTE" A VOICE



Dirty or wet paper can't be recycled.
Throw it into mixed bins.

#RethinkingGarbage



Cigarette butts contain plastic and are not biodegradable. Stop littering.

#RethinkingGarbage



Most 'paper cups' contain plastic and are not recyclable. Bring your own cup.

#RethinkingGarbage



Most aluminum cans are lined with plastic on the inside.
Avoid single use items.

#RethinkingGarbage



Most teabags contain plastic and can't be recycled.
Avoid single use items.

#RethinkingGarbage



Only 3% of organic waste gets composted.
Put your food scraps in compost bins.

#RethinkingGarbage



Throwing bio-waste contributes to more greenhouse gas emissions than composting it. Recycle valuable nutrients.

#RethinkingGarbage

Recycling is important

AND PEOPLE NEED TO BE WELL INFORMED ON HOW TO DO IT

There's a bigger problem



An average Dutch person throws away 500kg of trash each year. There is no ‘away’.

#RethinkingGarbage



More than half of all Dutch waste is incinerated or shipped overseas. Let's do better, together.

#RethinkingGarbage

The best way to deal with waste is to not make it

WE NEED TO ENCOURAGE REDUCING OVERALL CONSUMPTION AND REUSING EXISTING PRODUCTS



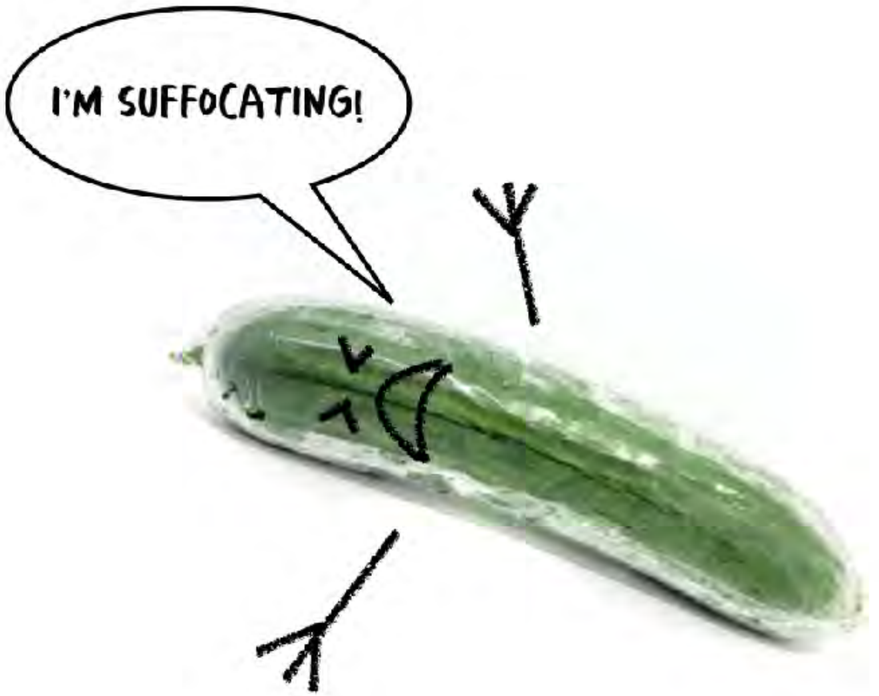
It takes energy and resources to make packaging.
Reuse what you can.

#RethinkingGarbage



32% of all plastics produced annually leak into the environment.
Bring your own bag.

#RethinkingGarbage



65% of plastic packaging found in Dutch supermarkets is not recyclable.
Refuse overpackaged items.

#RethinkingGarbage



At least 8 million tons of plastic end up in our oceans every year, and make up 80% of all marine debris. Refuse single use plastic.

#RethinkingGarbage



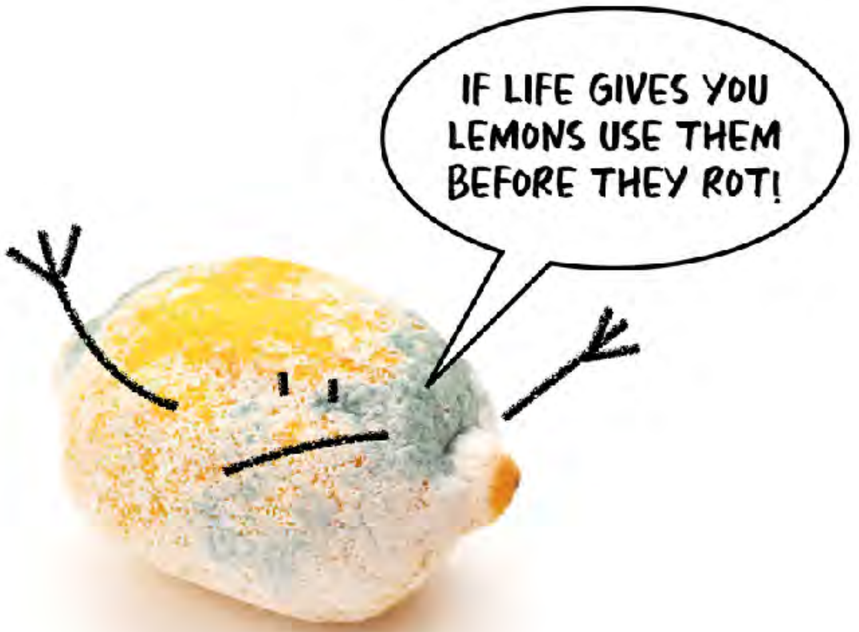
Every child needs 4,000 nappies and each can take more than 500 years to break down.
Choose reusables.

#RethinkingGarbage



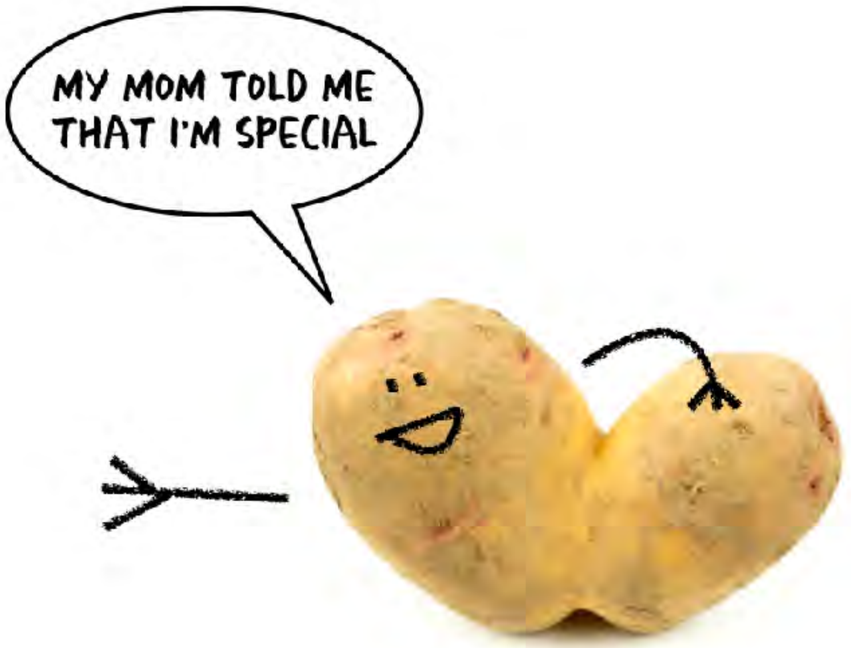
Almost half of all fresh produce goes to waste.
Buy ugly and lonely produce.

#RethinkingGarbage



40% of food waste is generated domestically.
Avoid food waste.

#RethinkingGarbage



Almost half of all fresh produce goes to waste.
Buy ugly and lonely produce.

#RethinkingGarbage



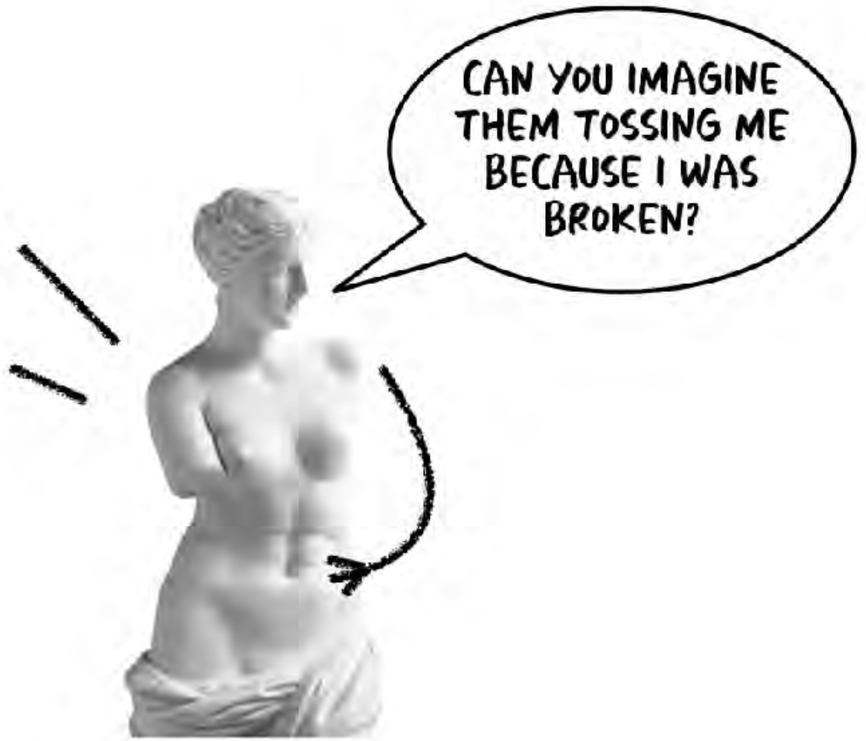
Average fashion item is worn 7 times before thrown away.
Buy secondhand, swap, and repair more.

#RethinkingGarbage



Production of electronics requires rare virgin metals.
Buy less, repair what you can.

#RethinkingGarbage



One man's trash could be another man's treasure.
Find things a new home or purpose.

#RethinkingGarbage

How can we reach people with these messages?

Approach consumers about waste when they're interacting with it


Boels
Boels
An average Dutch person throws away 500kg of trash each year. There is no 'away'.
#RethinkingGarbage


geen afval
no waste
Vol? Gebruik
s.v.p. andere zijde
SYMPANY
GEEF GOED DOOR
Sympany accepteert ALLE soorten textiel.
Aanbieden in een gesloten zak. Hartelijk dank!
www.sympany.nl
Uw textiel voor het goede doel
Vol?
Gebruik s.v.p. andere zijde
geen afval
no waste
HOW ABOUT WE PATCH THINGS UP AND START OVER?
Average fashion item is worn 7 times before thrown away.
Buy secondhand, swap, and repair more.
#RethinkingGarbage
ADELE


CAN YOU IMAGINE THEM TOSSING ME BECAUSE I WAS BROKEN?
One man's trash could be another man's treasure.
Find things a new home or purpose.
#RethinkingGarbage


WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH US?
Throwing bio-waste contributes to more greenhouse gas emissions than composting it. Recycle valuable nutrients.
#RethinkingGarbage
More than half of all Dutch waste is incinerated or shipped overseas. Let's do better, together.
#RethinkingGarbage


WE ALREADY WENT FOR A COFFEE. WHERE ARE WE GOING NEXT TIME?
Most 'paper cups' contain plastic and are not recyclable. Bring your own cup.
#RethinkingGarbage
Afval:
altijd in de bak.

Spread the message

USE HUMOR TO ENCOURAGE CONSUMERS TO SHARE THESE MESSAGES

Instagram

Search



rethinkinggarbage

Edit Profile

9 posts 12 followers 26 following

rethinking garbage

POSTS SAVED TAGGED



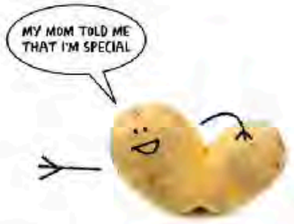
40% of food waste is generated domestically. Avoid food waste.

#RethinkingGarbage



Average fashion item is worn 7 times before thrown away. Buy secondhand, swap, and repair more.

#RethinkingGarbage



Almost half of all fresh produce goes to waste. Buy ugly and lonely produce.

#RethinkingGarbage



Most aluminum cans are lined with plastic on the inside. Avoid single use items.

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Cigarette butts contain plastic and are not biodegradable. Stop littering.

#RethinkingGarbage



Average fashion item is worn 7 times before thrown away.
Buy secondhand, swap, and repair more.

#RethinkingGarbage

rethinkinggarbage
Amsterdam, Netherlands

rethinkinggarbage The Fashion Industry is one of the most wasteful sectors of human activity. Fashion production accounts for 10% of global carbon emissions, as much as the European Union. On average, each fashion item gets worn only 7 times before it gets thrown away and some 10% of all clothing produced are never sold and go straight to landfill. Furthermore, the fashion industry is guilty of numerous human rights violations.

Throwing your clothes in the donation bins doesn't actually mean they will be donated to those in need. More than 90% of all donated clothes get rejected and end up in landfill.

The simplest solution is to buy fewer clothes which will also help you save some money. You can repair broken items by yourself or at a repair shop. If your clothes are fine but they don't suit you anymore or you just want something different, you can swap them with others. If you really need to buy something, buy second hand from one of Amsterdam's many second hand or vintage shops. For special occasions, consider borrowing or renting clothing (from @lena_library, for example).

Facts about Fast Fashion:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6R_WTDdx7I

True Cost, A documentary about the fashion industry:
https://truecostmovie.com/learn-more/environmental-impact/

#RethinkingGarbage, #DonutEconomics, #AmsterdamDonutCoalitie, #TrashTag, #FastFashion, #TrueCost, #SecondHand, #RepairYourClothes, #RentNotBuy, #NothingNew

1h

1 like

1 HOUR AGO

Add a comment...

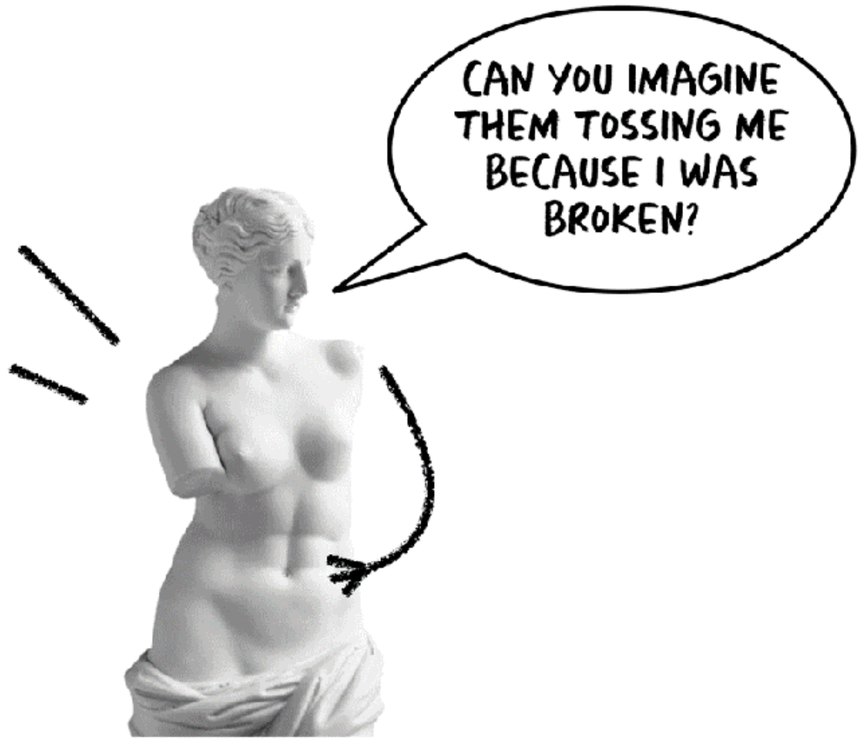
https://www.instagram.com/p/CWyASoBqqfd/

Conclusion

LET'S CHANGE HOW CONSUMERS SEE THEIR WASTE

Looking ahead

WHAT ELSE COULD HELP?



One man's trash could be another man's treasure.
Find things a new home or purpose.

#RethinkingGarbage

Lunch Break


Let me help you, sir
COMMUNITY HOUSE
Vegan Restaurant
THRIFT SHOP
Public School
TODAY'S TOPIC:
Sustainability
Vegetable garden

Roundtable 3: Measurability



Umberto - Associate Professor in Neuroscience @ UvA

Shirley - PhD candidate @ Erasmus University Rotterdam

Alonso - Product Owner data @ City of Amsterdam

Kinanya - Assistant Professor in Law @ UvA

4 pitches

1. Development of doughnut-proof indicators for Amsterdam – Umberto
2. Sustainable tourism in Amsterdam & the role of metrics – Shirley
3. Understanding and measuring the *erfpacht*-effect in Amsterdam – Alonso
4. To what extent is the way we go about pursuing a doughnut-proof city part of the problem? – Kinanya



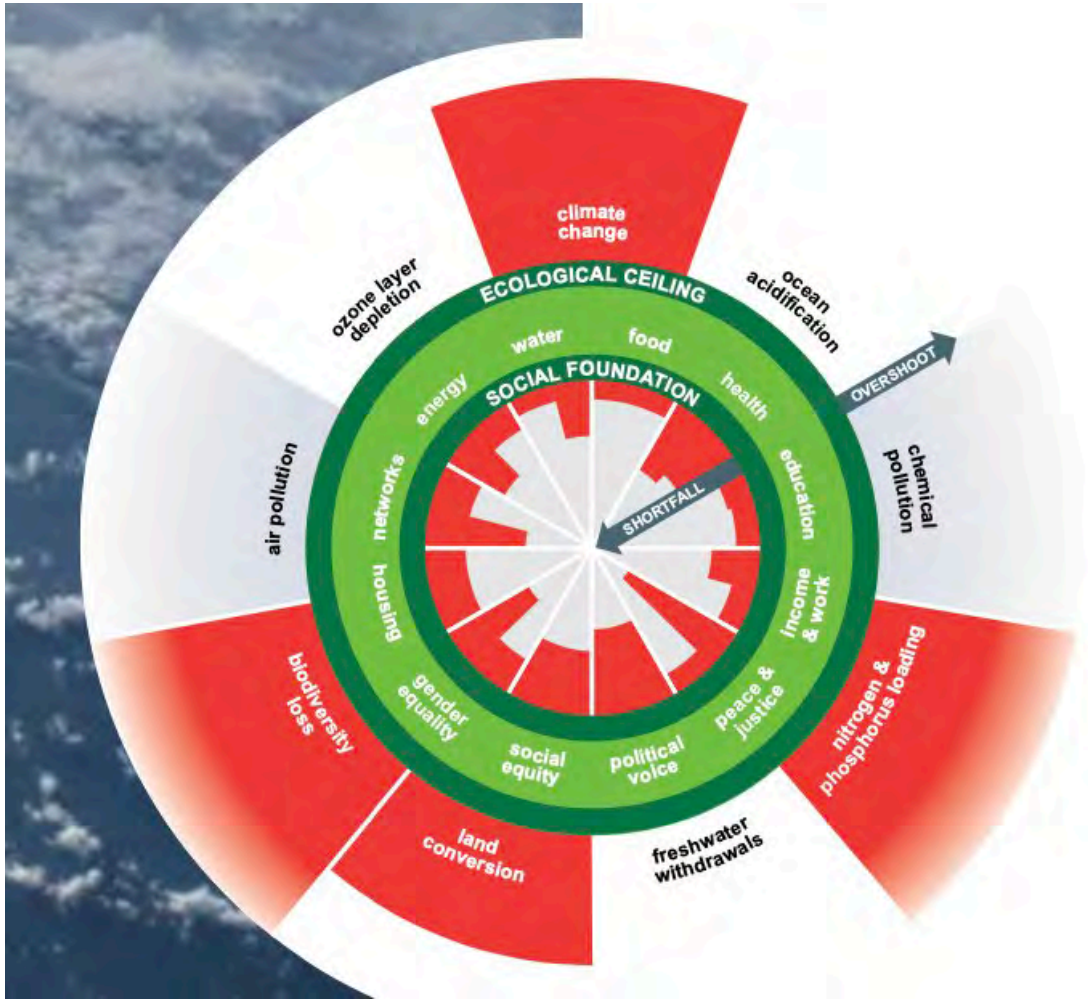
Umberto Olcese
Associate Professor
Faculty of Science

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

Amsterdam
Young Academy



Development of doughnut-proof indicators for Amsterdam



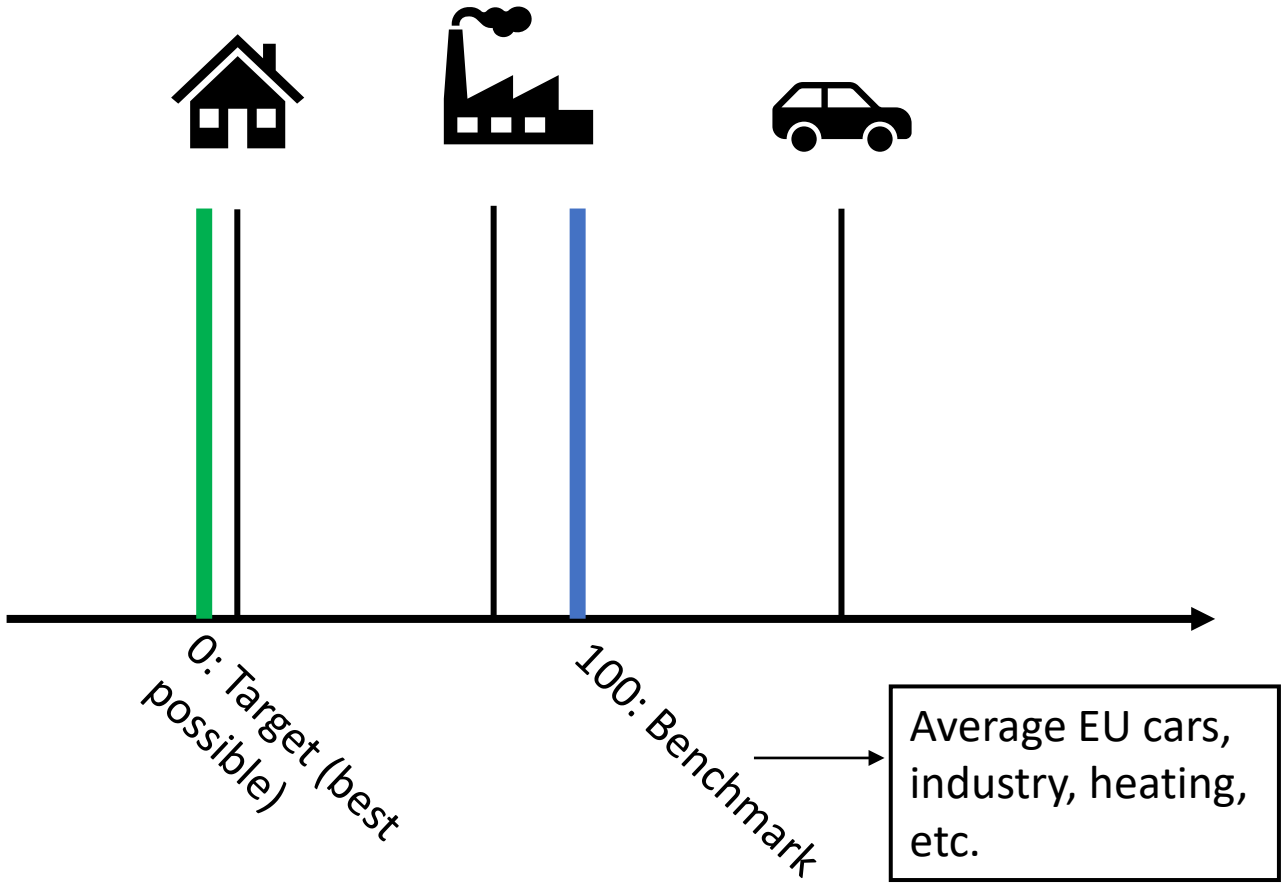
A doughnut plot is commonly used to rank the level of sustainability of an organization

Single scores are used to indicate overshoots and shortfalls with respect to a given indicator (e.g. CO_2 emissions)

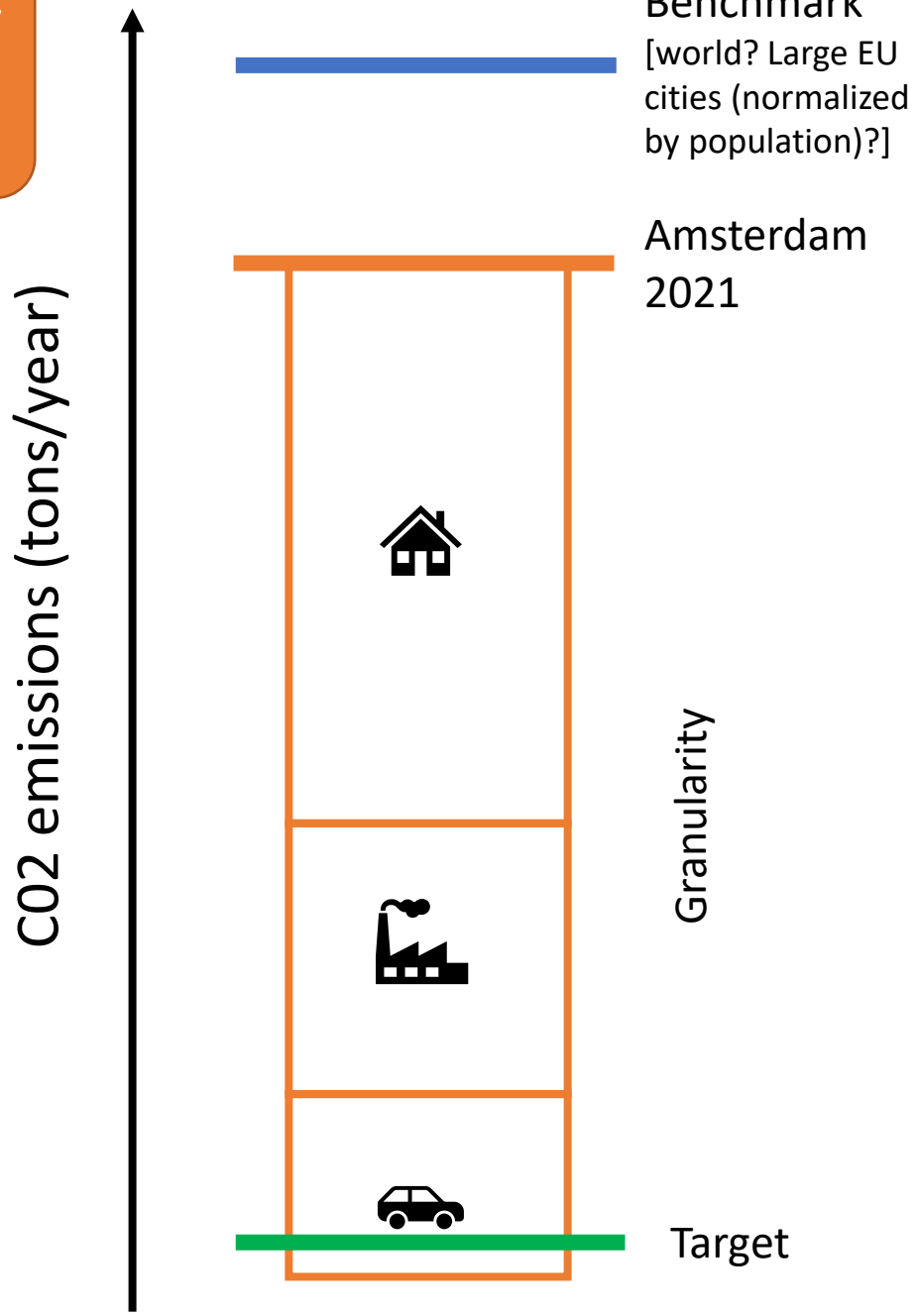
BUT:

- How can better policies be developed? ➔ **Granularity**
- How can greenwashing be avoided? ➔ **Benchmarking**

Focus on cars (polluting but with a low impact), or on housing (already efficient but with a high impact)?



C02 emissions (relative scale)



Case study: Housing

- What data is available to develop new indicators?

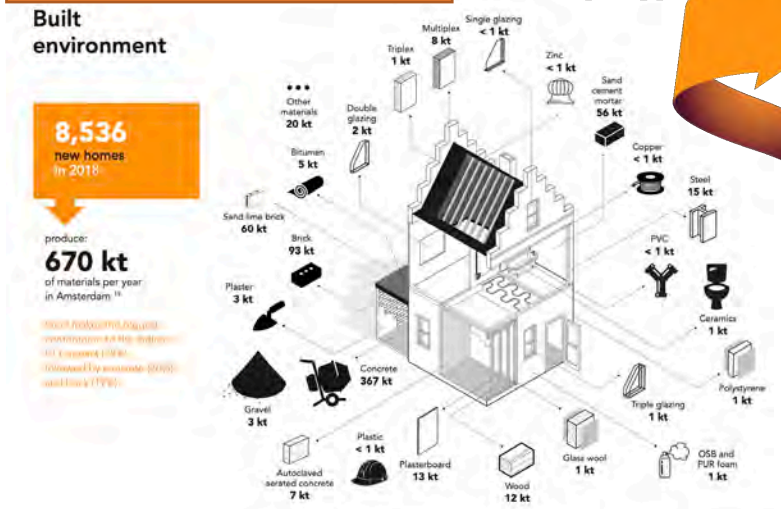
- Can we build a granular, benchmarked life-cycle assessment for housing?

- Can we develop indicators for the availability and quality of housing?



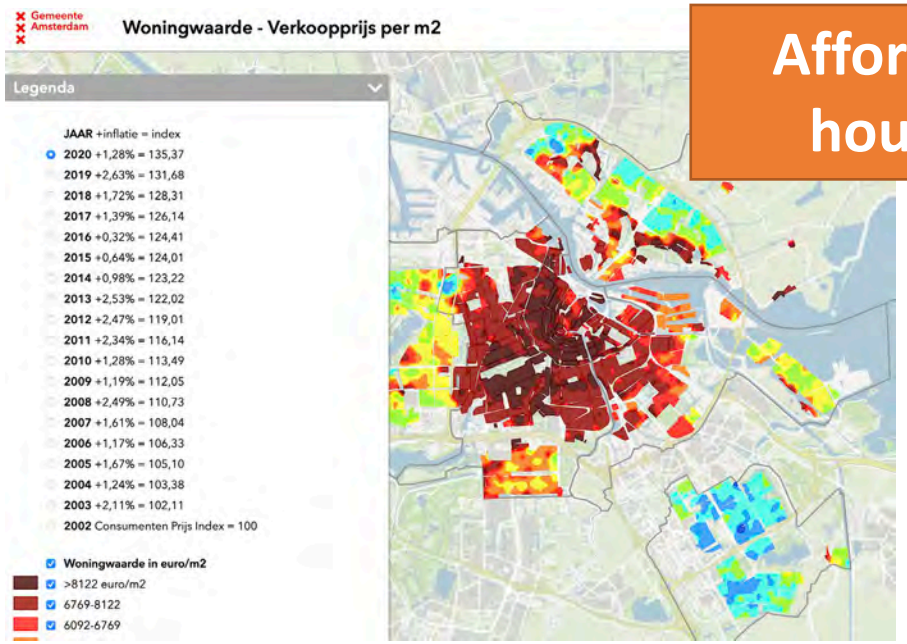
Low-footprint building

Amsterdam Circular Monitor

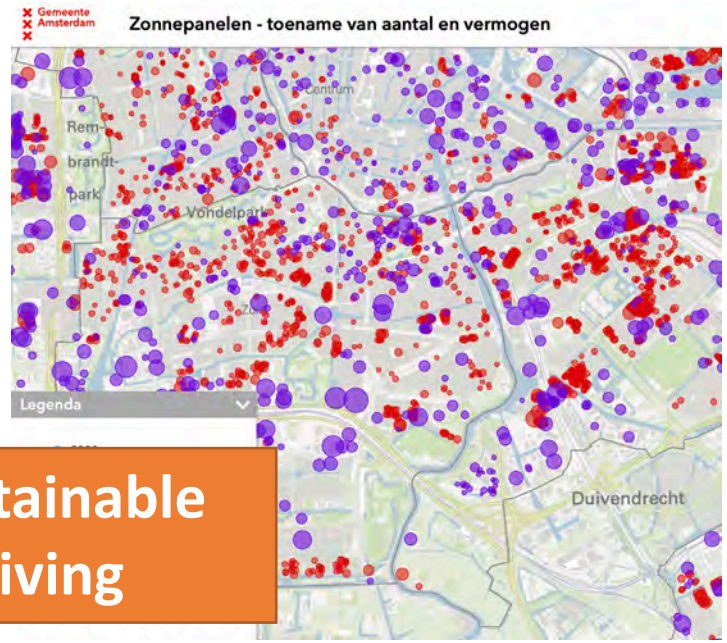




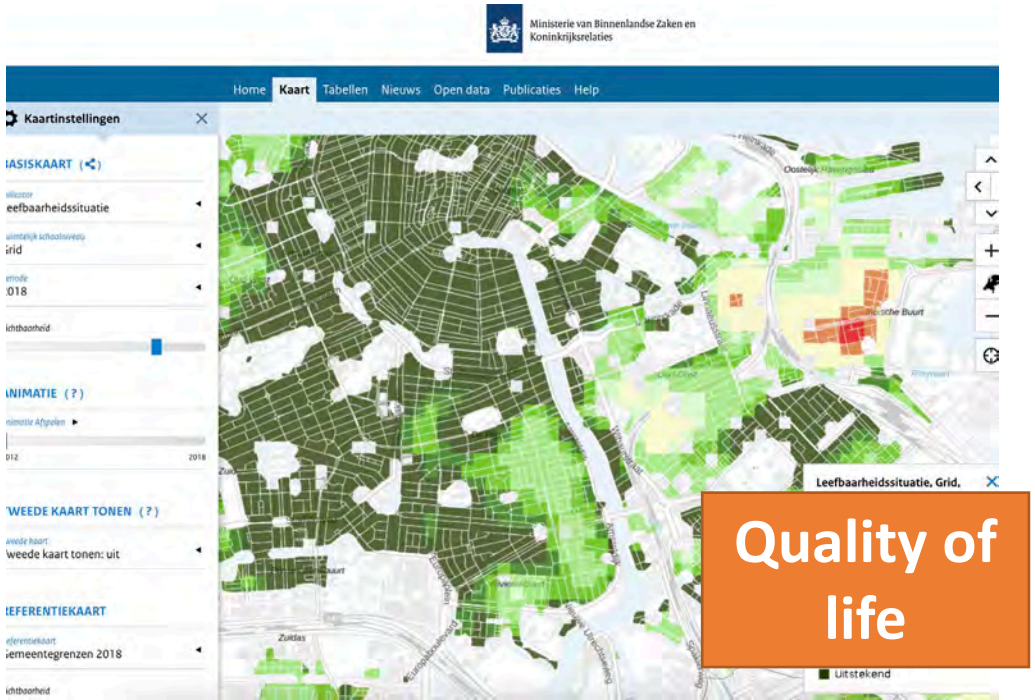
Affordable housing



Sustainable living



Quality of life

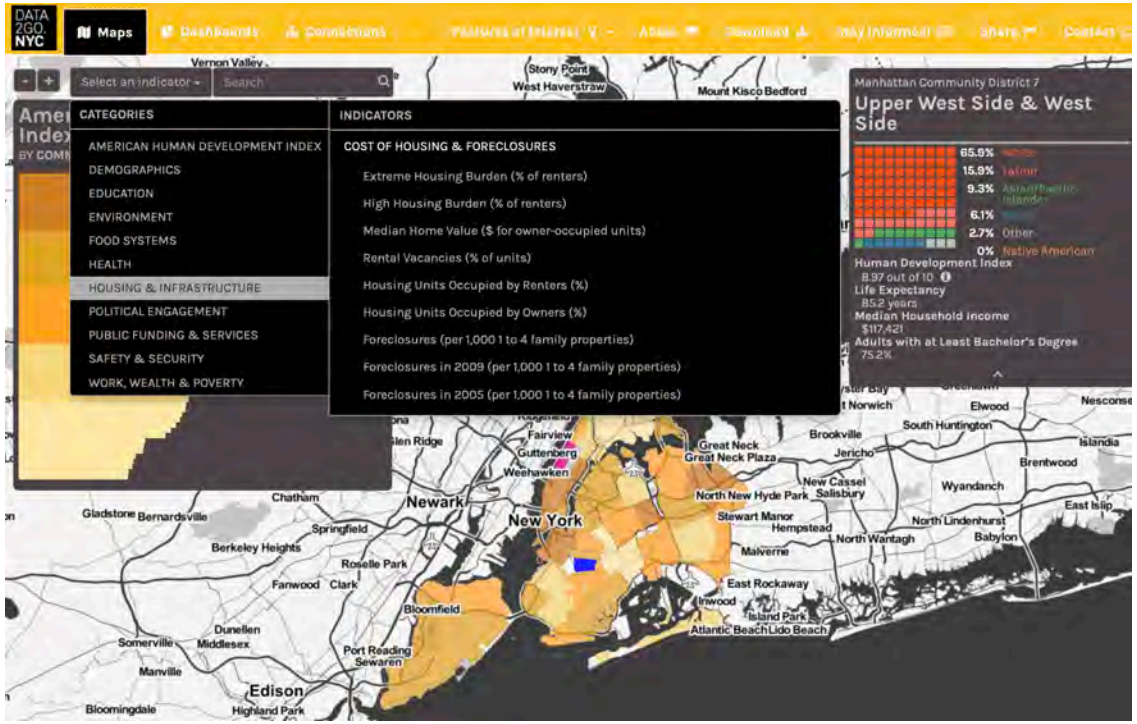


Gemeente Amsterdam

Benchmarking:

New York City

- Many datasets to develop granular indicators of sustainability
- A lot of consolidated data on quality of life
- More limited, harder to access datasets for the other categories



More consolidated, easy to access data:

→Better accountability
→Easier access for policymakers
→Easier benchmarking

Final recommendations on developing doughnut-proof indicators for Amsterdam:

- **Consolidate datasets** and make them easily accessible (model: NYC)
- Develop **granular indicators** (neighborhood-level, type of activity, etc.)
- **Benchmark** against other world cities (partner with other cities to develop common data formats?) and target (net zero, more ambitious?)
- **Identify** who will access and use the data to drive change

Shirley Nieuwland
PhD Candidate at Erasmus University Rotterdam

ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM



Sustainable tourism in Amsterdam & the role of metrics

Examples of the doughnut in tourism

- **Ecological ceiling:**

Looking at CO2 emissions of accommodations (Bookdifferent), number of Green Key hotels, food consumption (type of restaurants), mode of transportation etc.

- **Social foundation:**

Looking at number of jobs in tourism (+job security), type of business (social, green etc.), accessibility of infrastructure (public transportation)

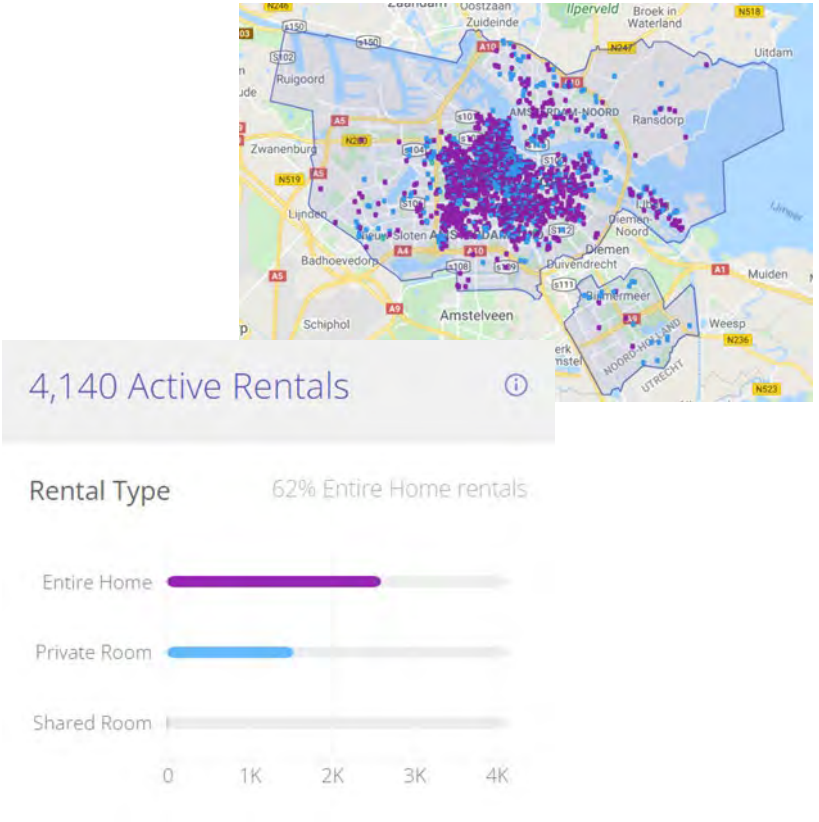


Zooming in on Housing and Airbnb

What can we measure?

Housing aspects:
-Number of Airbnb apartments + type of apartments (shared vs. individual and personally vs. commercially operated)
-Housing availability + affordability
-Facilities present (touristic, residential, mixed)

Income & work:
- Income residents can make by renting out (parts of) their home (but only homeowners so does not feed into social equity)



Source: AirDNA

Importance of going beyond metrics

Objective measurables are not enough.. **Perception of residents is essential**

- Perception of **quality of life** (for example nuisance from visitors, facilities etc.)
- Ljubljana, Slovenia **surveys residents** every three years about their perception on (over)tourism in order to receive the Green Scheme Ceritifcation.

Recommendations for the city of Amsterdam

- With the new policy an Airbnb being implemented (registratieplicht Airbnb), using this moment as a starting point for measurement.
- Gathering data, using aforementioned metrics and crossing them with survey data collected amongst residents. This year and again in 3-4 years.



Gemeente Amsterdam

Alonso M. Acuña

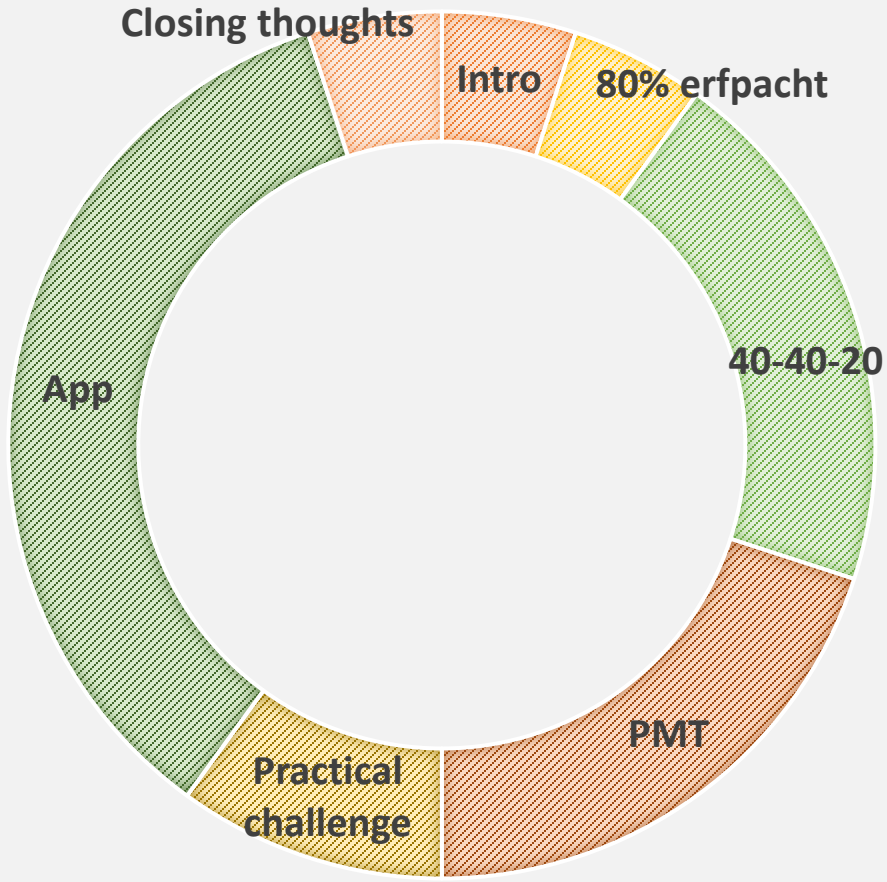
PO Data / Data scientist

Grond & Ontwikkeling



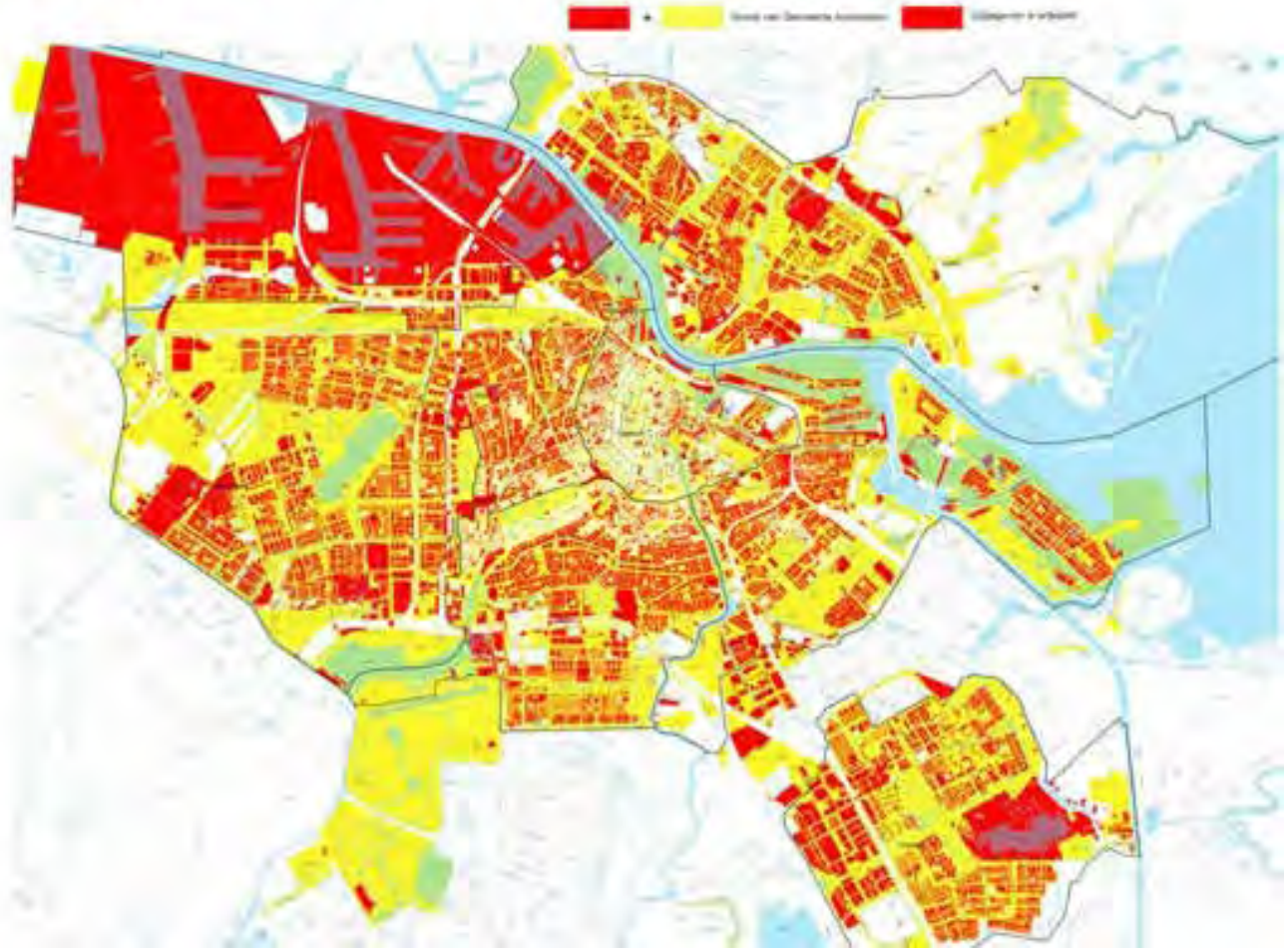
Understanding and measuring the *erfpacht*–effect in Amsterdam

This talk in a *dough*-nut~~shell~~





Waar in Amsterdam is erfpacht?



- Around **80% of the land** in Amsterdam is subject to the land lease system (or *erfpacht*)



A further peculiarity of Amsterdam…

40-40-20

In Amsterdam is het uitgangspunt bij gebiedsontwikkeling 40% sociale huur, 40% middelduur en 20% vrije sector. Als een project een omvang heeft van meer dan 800

See Woningbouw en transformatie Gemeente Amsterdam



- If you want to buy a house scarcity becomes issue no. 1 – by design!
- **What you can afford** effectively **becomes the price** of your house



The (simplified) payment equation

$$PMT = \frac{i * PV(1+i)^n}{1-(1+i)^n}$$

PMT = payment
PV = present value
i = interest rate
n = number of payments

- The PMT equation offers an answer to the question:

  How much would I have to pay given PV, *i* and *n*?

- We focus on the question:

  What can I afford given PMT, *i* and *n*?



A practical challenge

Building sustainably? Not an easy ride with such land prices

Duurzaam bouwen? Dat wordt lastig met zulke grondprijzen

Duurzaamheid Architect-ontwikkelaar Tom Frantzen wilde pal naast Patch 22 een tweede, nóg duurzamer woongebouw van hout neerzetten. Maar Top-Up werd minder duurzaam dan hij wilde. „De berekening van de grondwaarde zat in de weg."

Bernard Hulsman 18 maart 2021 Leestijd 6 minuten



- Underlying assumption: **land is too expensive**!
- Between the lines: shouldn't we lower the price of the land?



A toy model in an app

Visit (now!):

`tagadam.shinyapps.io/erfpacht-donut`



Closing thoughts

Use 21st century technology to:

- become more transparent
- increase level of understanding
- increase level of trust
- measure the impact of policies
- help draft new policies which are demonstrably in the public interest

What could (and will) stand in the way:

- inequality
- mis- and disinformation
- apathy



Acknowledgements

- Chee-Key Teoh
- Kinanya Pijl
- Kate Raworth

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!



Kinanya Pijl
Assistant Professor in Law
University of Amsterdam

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM



To what extent is the way we go about pursuing a doughnut-proof city part of the problem?

To what extent is the way we go about pursuing a doughnut-proof city part of the problem?

To what extent is the way we go about pursuing a doughnut-proof city part of the solution?

To what extent is the approach to a doughnut-proof Amsterdam grounded in a set of specific cultural assumptions that are not universally shared and do not merit endorsement? Can these cultural underpinnings of present strategies be politicized?

A managerialist approach to making Amsterdam doughnut-proof?

- Construction of the municipality as the professional manager of city's interests
- The sustainability agenda as something one does in their professional life
- Emphasis on sound scientific and technical solutions
- Experts define the managerial goals
- Target-setting, indicators, measuring, monitoring, result-oriented
- Complexity: 'too complicated for the average citizen'
- Protects dominant economic and political interest
- Asymmetry of power embedded in the approach (which knowledge/who is understood as authority)
- Discourse makes trade-offs explicit, but who gets to decide on what gets to matter?

Shifting from fixing problems to cultivating a system capable of addressing its own challenges

- A more discursive democratic politics: altering how and which people engage with each other
- Allow for greater diversity of understandings. Changing conversations that shape everyday thinking and behaviour by involving more and different voices
    - The social construction of understandings of the natural environment
- Overcome disconnection. Reconnecting with ourselves, each other and the more than human world. Generate the breeding ground for transformative change
- Citizens need agency: knowing that our actions matter, that we matter. Nurture courage to look beyond who and what we are today, as individuals and as a society and the willingness to radically reimagine the future. Inspire action and new forms of solidarity
- Changing the narratives that underpin the social reality
- Stimulating alternative or generative images to shape how people think about things

Different Premises and Patterns of Practice between Diagnostic and Dialogic OD

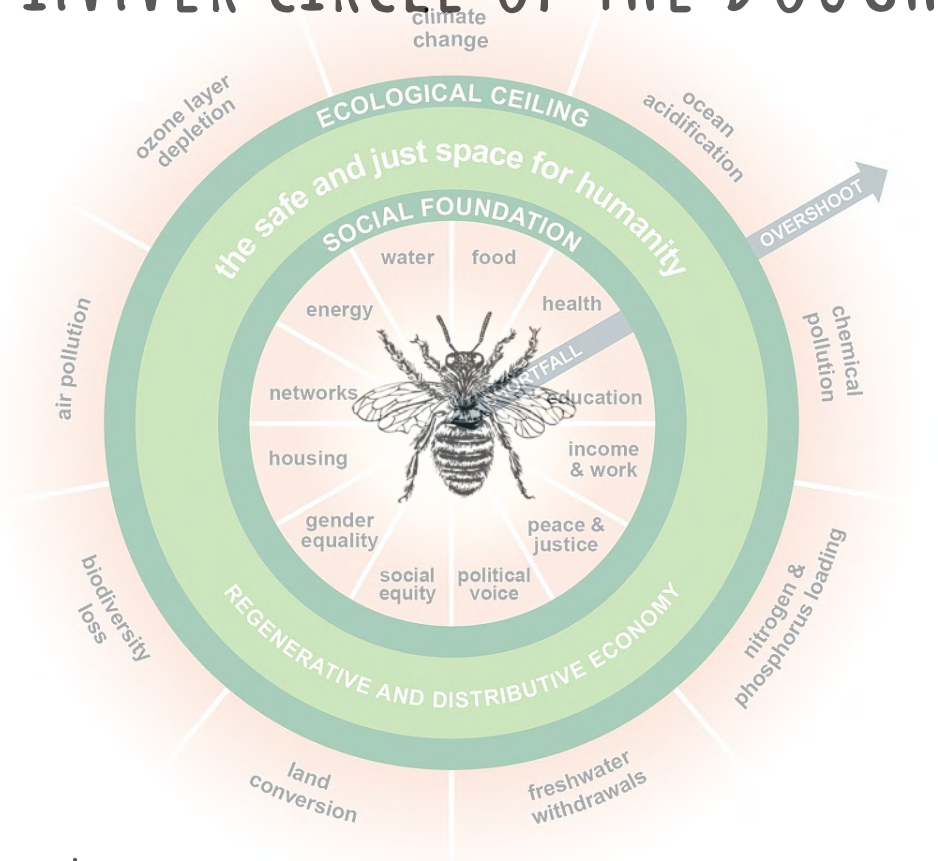
	Diagnostic OD	Dialogic OD
Influenced by	Classical science, positivism, and modern philosophy	Complexity science, interpretive and postmodern philosophy
Dominant Construct	Organizations are like living systems	Organizations are like networks of meaning making
Ontology and Epistemology	• Reality is an objective fact	• Reality is socially constructed
	• There is a single reality	• There are multiple realities
	• Truth is transcendent and discoverable	• Truth is immanent and emerges from the situation
	• Reality can be discovered using rational and analytic processes	• Reality is negotiated and may involve power and political processes
Constructs of Change	• Collecting and applying valid data using objective problem-solving methods leads to change	• Creating containers and processes to produce generative ideas leads to change
	• Change can be created, planned and managed	• Change can be encouraged but is mainly self-organizing
	• Change is episodic, linear, and goal oriented	• Change is continuous, emergent and/or cyclical
Focus of Change	Emphasis on changing behavior and what people do	Emphasis on changing mindsets and what people think

The end

We would love to discuss, so reach out to any of us!



The inner circle of the Doughnut



Living in harmony with urban nature

Team



Monique Peperkamp



Fatema Baheranwala



Anke Wonneberger



Liu Yan



Laura Burgers





The social foundation of Amsterdam: the city doughnut

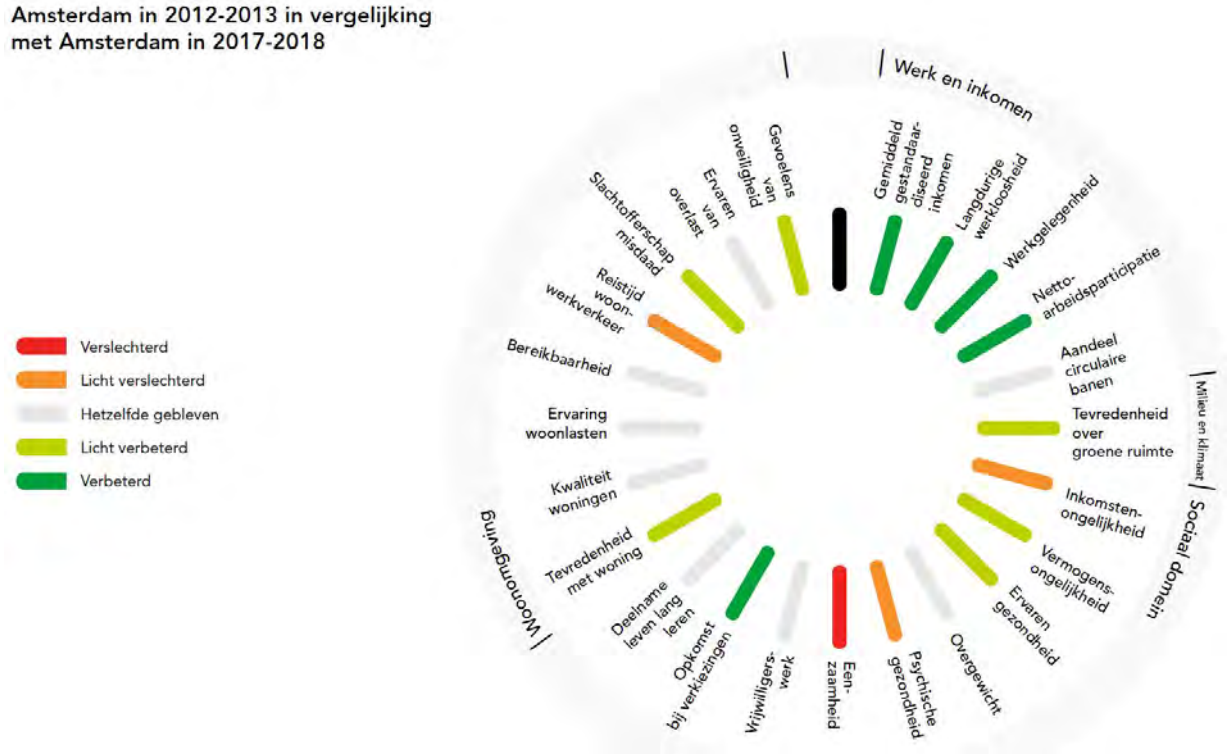
Listening to the voices of the city… to understand how citizens experience the city

Flourish through nature… connection to nature plays an important role

A just transition… worry that measures may increase social disparities

A transformation guided by citizens… more recognition and support for neighbourhood networks

(De Stadsdonut voor Amsterdam, p. 6)



(Amsterdam Circulair Monitor, p. 47)

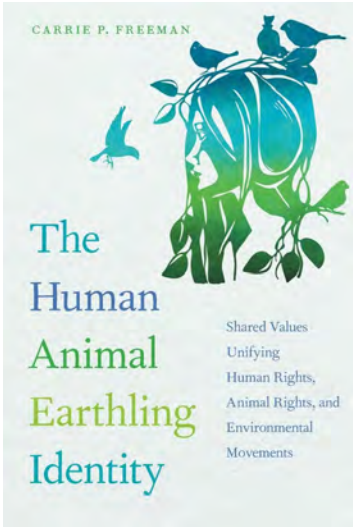
Inclusive communication

Why is communication relevant?

- Identities and values are shaped by and reinforced by communication
- Identity and values are foundational to social change: Overcoming anthropocentrism (Freeman, 2020)

Examples

- Commodification of nature is ingrained in our everyday language (crop plants, farm animals, livestock, dairy cow, poultry, veal, “it”)
- Reflection of moral disqualification or speciesism (comparing others to animals in a negative way)



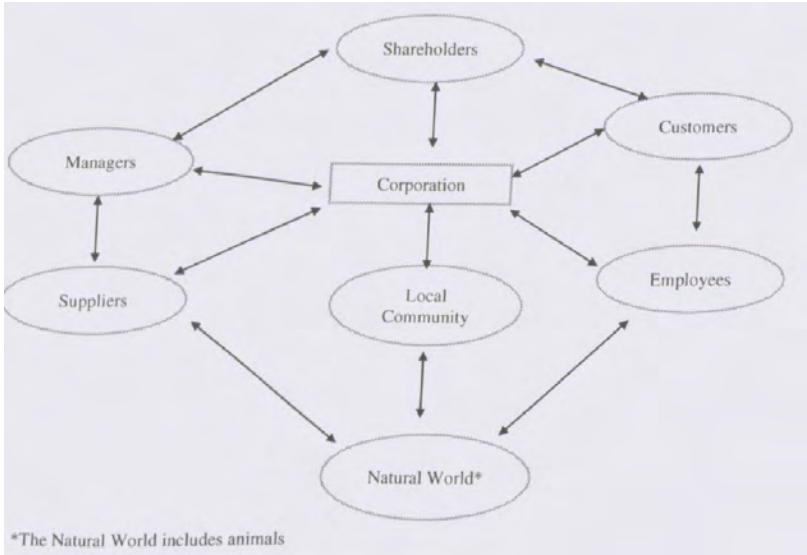
Inclusive communication

Nature as stakeholder

- “compassionate conservation which is consistent with an intersectional social justice framework for making decisions at the corporate and individual level” (Merskin, 2021)

Practical implications (Merskin, 2021; www.animalsandmedia.org)

- Follow the legal principle of interspecies equity; expanding the pre-cautionary principle to nature
- Expand forms of two-way communication, for instance, considering activists or scientists as nature representatives
- Include nature viewpoints and accurate information in communication materials
- Reconsider language use: respectful, non-objectifying terms (“he or she”, “someone”, “who”, not “it”)



Bomenverordening Amsterdam 2014

Artikel 5 Weigeringsgronden

1. De vergunning of jaarvergunning kan worden geweigerd in verband met:

a. de natuur- en milieuwaarde van de houtopstand;

b. de waarde van de houtopstand voor het stadsschoon of het landschap;

c. de cultuurhistorische waarde van de houtopstand;

d. de waarde van de houtopstand voor de leefbaarheid.

Almere: Bomenkader

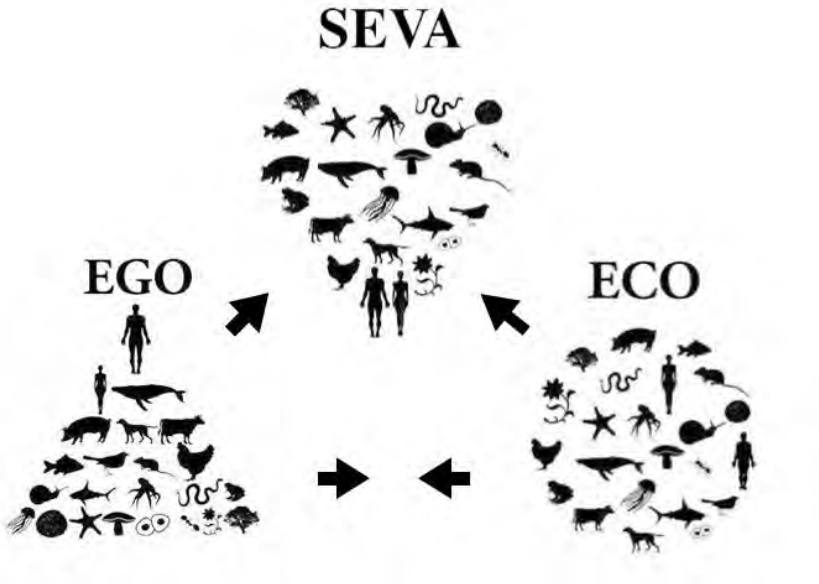
“Het kappen van een boom of struik mag als je eigenaar van de grond en de boom of struik bent. De gemeente Almere kent geen vergunningenstelsel voor het kappen van bomen.”

“Bomen en struiken in openbaar gebied of van jouw buren mag je niet zomaar snoeien of kappen.”

“Naast de uitgangspunten vanuit de groene stad en de mens, hanteren we uitgangspunten vanuit de boom.”

The Design Principle 1:
From Human-centred to Life-Centred

Beyond the Dualism of human/nature lies being in Inter-being and Service to life



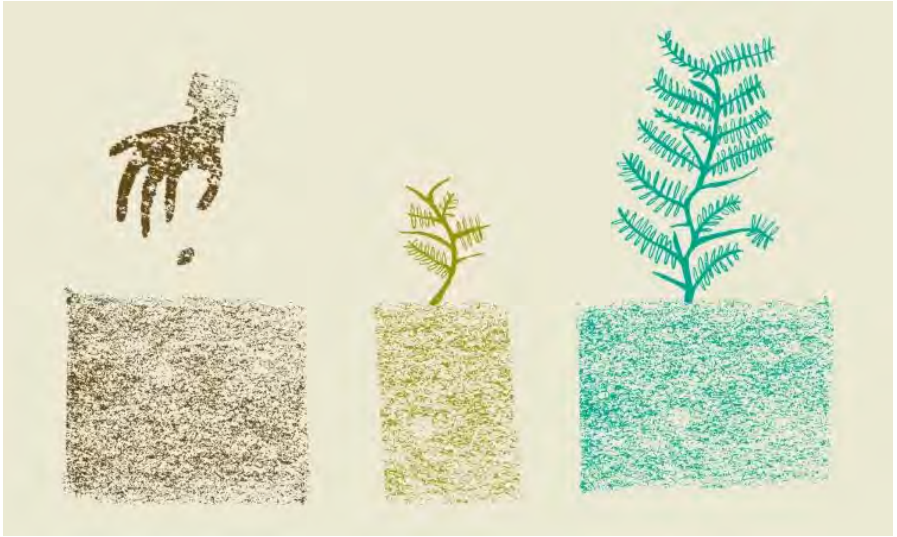
The Design Principle 2:
From Uniformed to Unified - Two-Row Methodology and Dialogical framework for a wiser society

Incorporate multiple ways of knowing, in a respectful way.



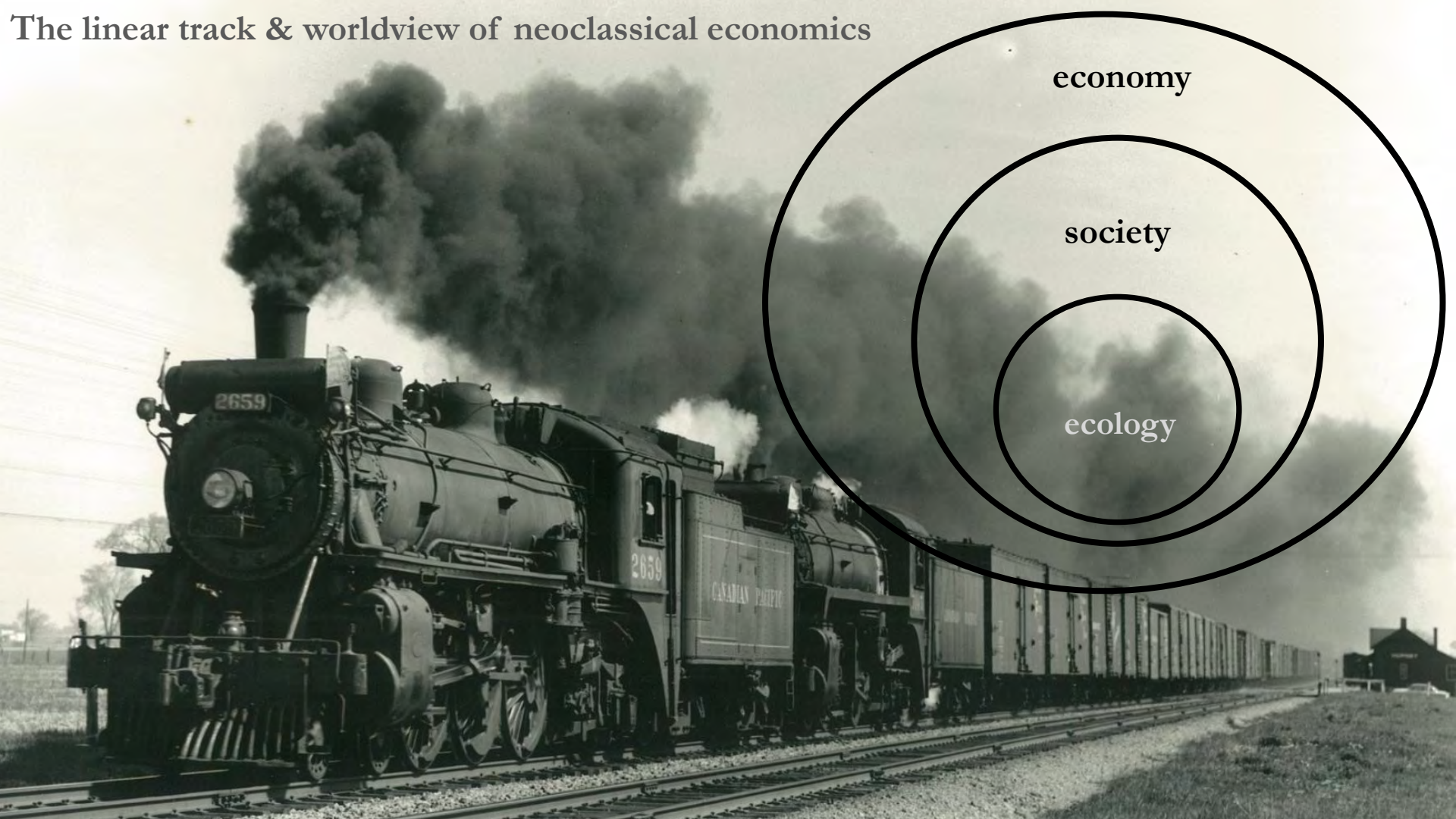
The Design Principle 3:
Being a good ancestor

We need to imagine the better future, seek out and listen to the voice of future and leave behind heirlooms





The linear track & worldview of neoclassical economics



Urbaniahoeve Debra Solomon, Mediamatic, De Onkruidenier



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Soil Portrait #55, by Debra Solomon, 2016–ongoing. Soil chromatography, soil building, 580 × 580 mm. *Soil Portrait #55* (*SP#55*) is a chromatogram of worm humus originating from the carefully "curated" vermicomposter at the Urbaniahoeve Food Forest in Amsterdam Noord. *SP#55* illustrates a young, well-aerated "soil," bursting with soil life, that has an abundance of partially decomposed organic material, and to which sand was recently added as a means of providing roughage for the worms' guts.



Artistic strategies including nature . create **a positive sense of dependency on nature** and stimulate an **engaging, creative and regenerative culture** (and make the donut even tastier)

An inclusive city doughnut?

Listening to the voices of the city… to understand how citizens experience the city

Flourish through nature… connection to nature plays an important role

A just transition… worry that measures may increase social disparities

A transformation guided by citizens… more recognition and support for neighbourhood networks

(De Stadsdonut voor Amsterdam, p. 6)

- ➢ **How to listen to nature?**
- ➢ **What are the interests and needs of plants and non-human animals?**
- ➢ **How do transitions affect plants and non-human animals?**
- ➢ **How to include city nature in decision making processes?**

PHILIPP PATTBERG
PROFESSOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ANALYSIS, VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM

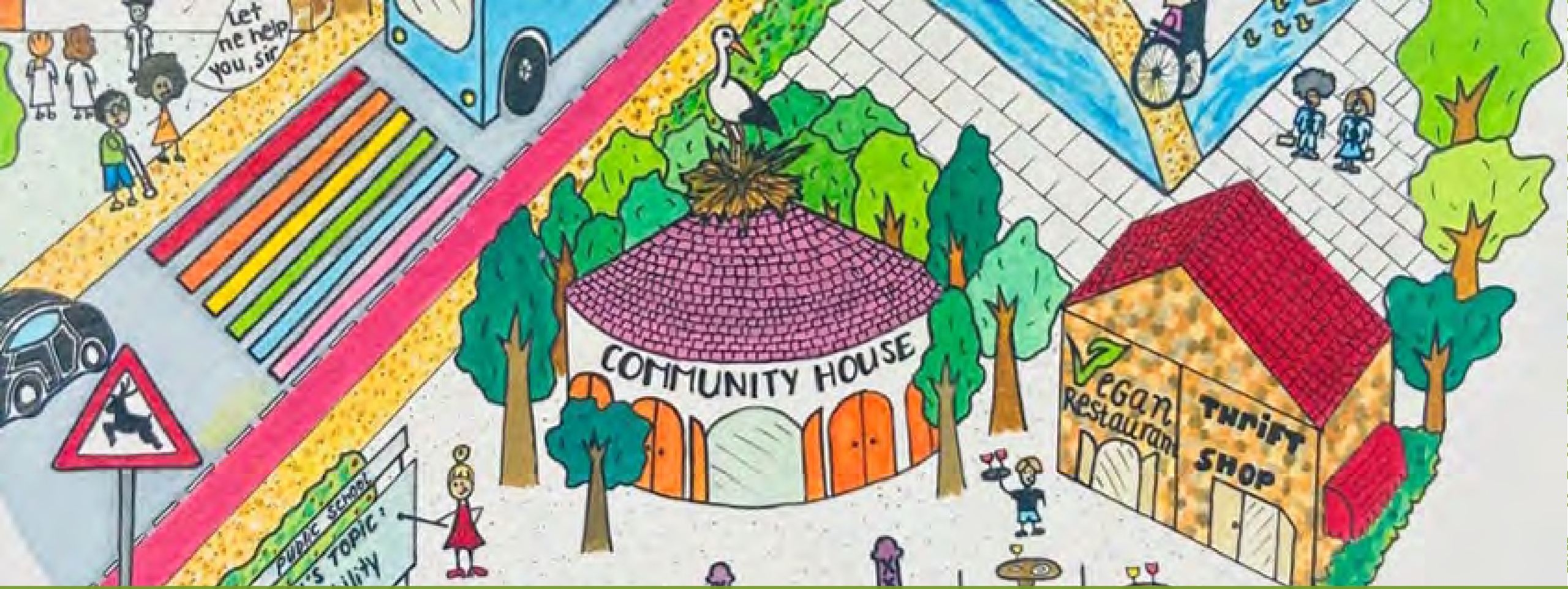


SPEED NETWORKING

1. Who are you?
   - How do you you contribute to a sustainable city in your work / discipline?
   - How does this relate to the work that is being done in other disciplines?
2. Looking back on the day: what was the most inspiring idea for you?
3. Looking forward: how can today's ideas can be taken forward? How can scientists contribute to a sustaianble city even more?
4. Is the Doughnut what we are looking for?
   - Does Doughnut Economics help us in thinking about sustainabilty in Amsterdam? What are its limitations?
   - Are there other helpful concepts that were not addressed today?



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