Building a Common World?

“Commons” as a Political Project

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I. A diagnostic

II. The commons in practice

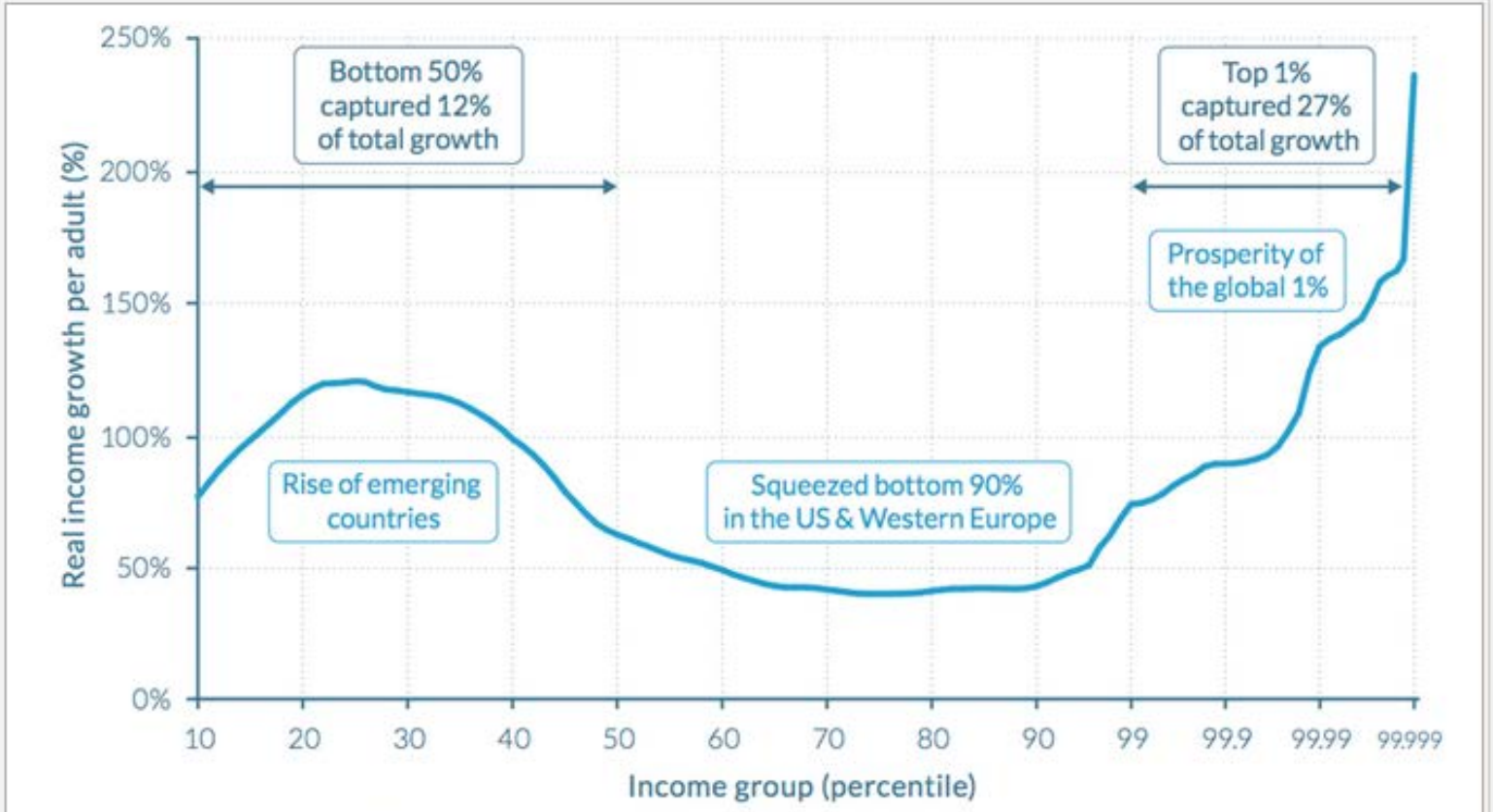
Inequalities decrease - really?

- Gini index : 63 (1960) to 47 (2013) - World Bank
- S. Anand P. Segal (2014) without China: 50 (1980) to 58 (2005).
- Absolute Gini index (Anand & Segal): 57 (1988) to 72 (2005).

The elephant curve

from Christoph Lakner and Branko Milanovic

Figure 1. The elephant curve of global inequality and growth, 1980-2016

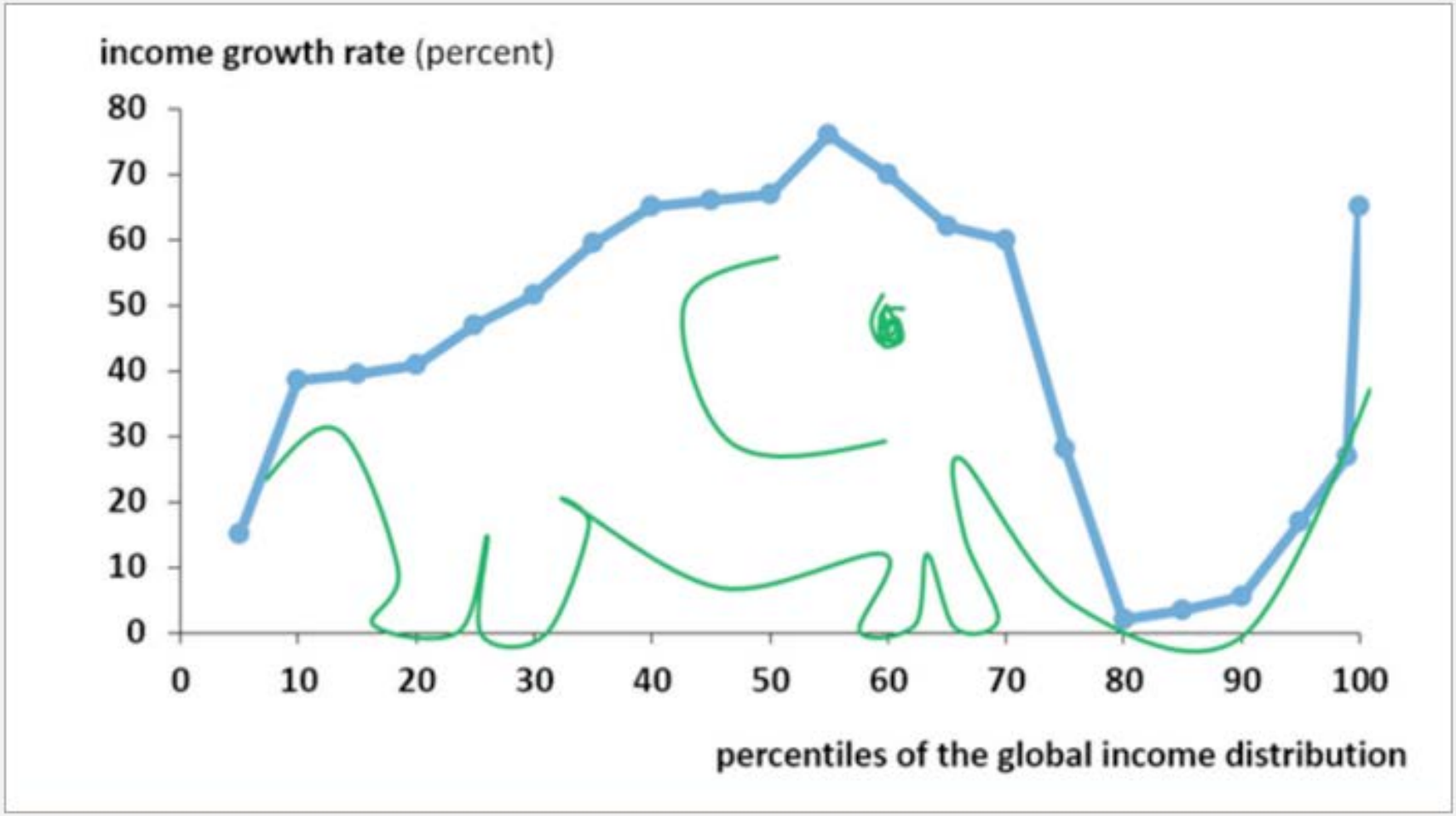


Source: WID.world (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for more details.

On the horizontal axis, the world population is divided into a hundred groups of equal population size and sorted in ascending order from left to right, according to each group's income level. The Top 1% group is divided into ten groups, the richest of these groups is also divided into ten groups, and the very top group is again divided into ten groups of equal population size. The vertical axis shows the total income growth of an average individual in each group between 1980 and 2016. For percentile group p99p99.1 (the poorest 10% among the world's richest 1%), growth was 74% between 1980 and 2016. The Top 1% captured 27% of total growth over this period. Income estimates account for differences in the cost of living between countries. Values are net of inflation.

The original elephant graph

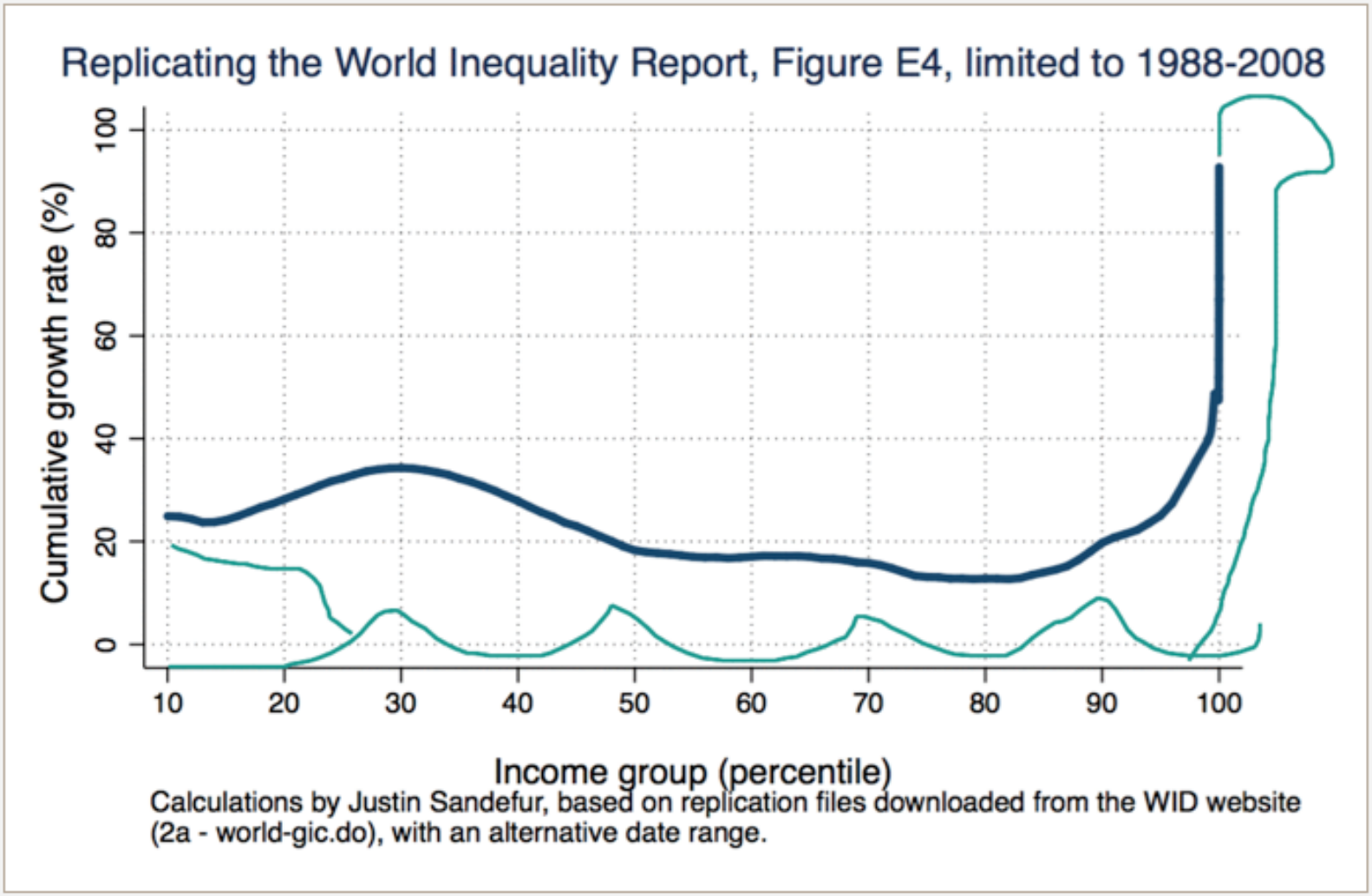
Figure 2. The original elephant graph

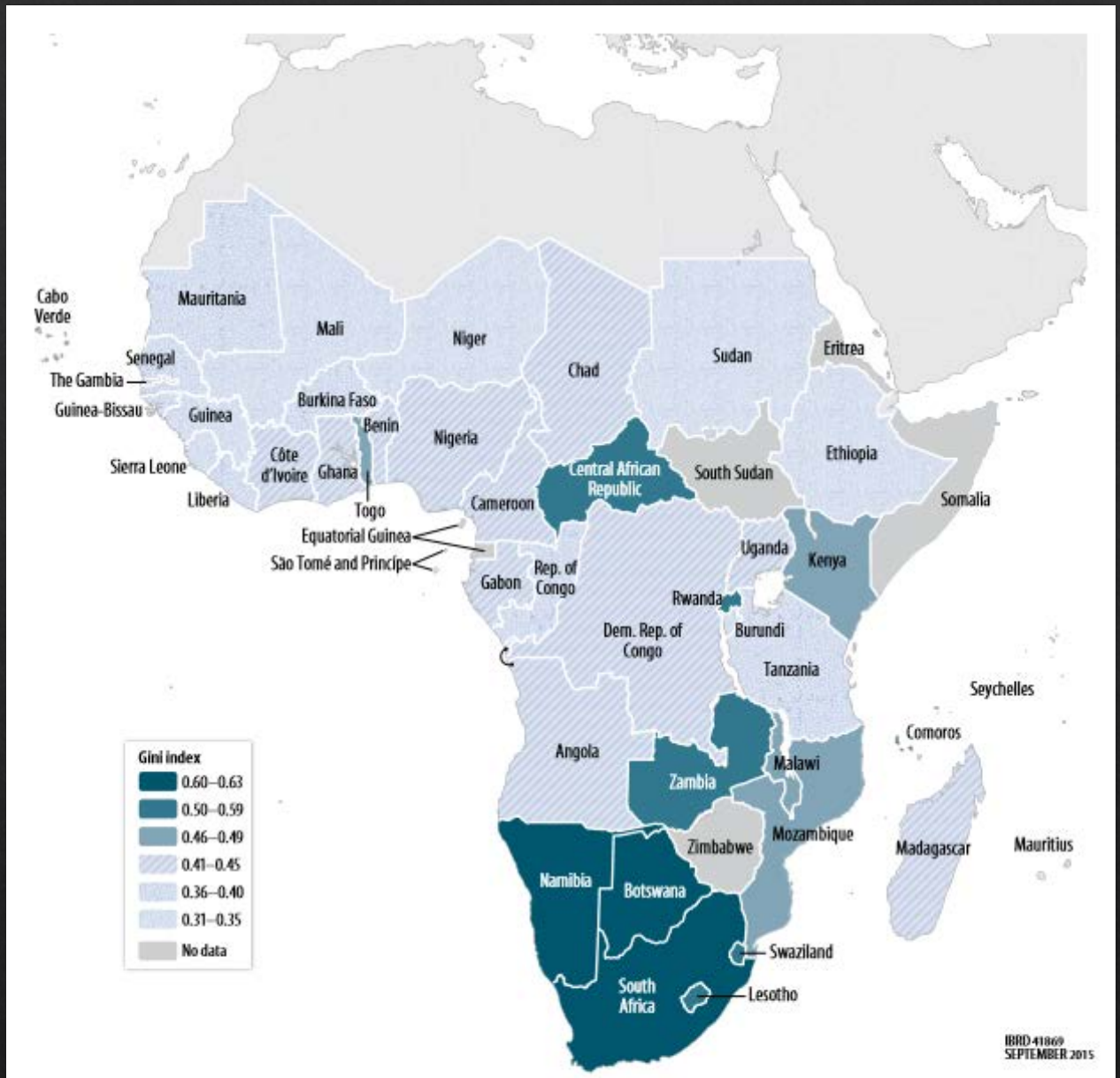


Source: Freund, Caroline. PIIE. Data courtesy of Lakner and Milanovic. World Bank. 2013.

Loch Ness monster

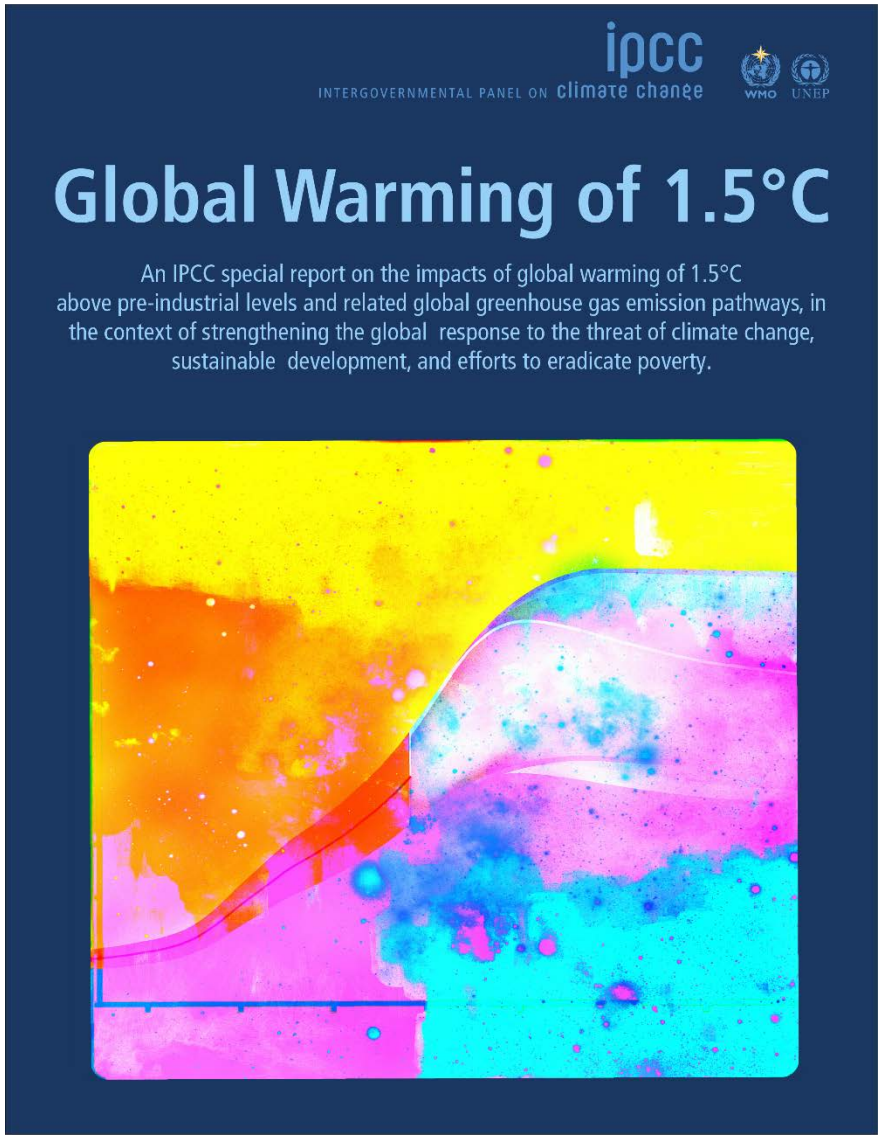
Figure 3. The new elephant graph from the World Inequality Report looks more like the Loch Ness monster.





Source: World Bank Africa Poverty database.

IPCC report

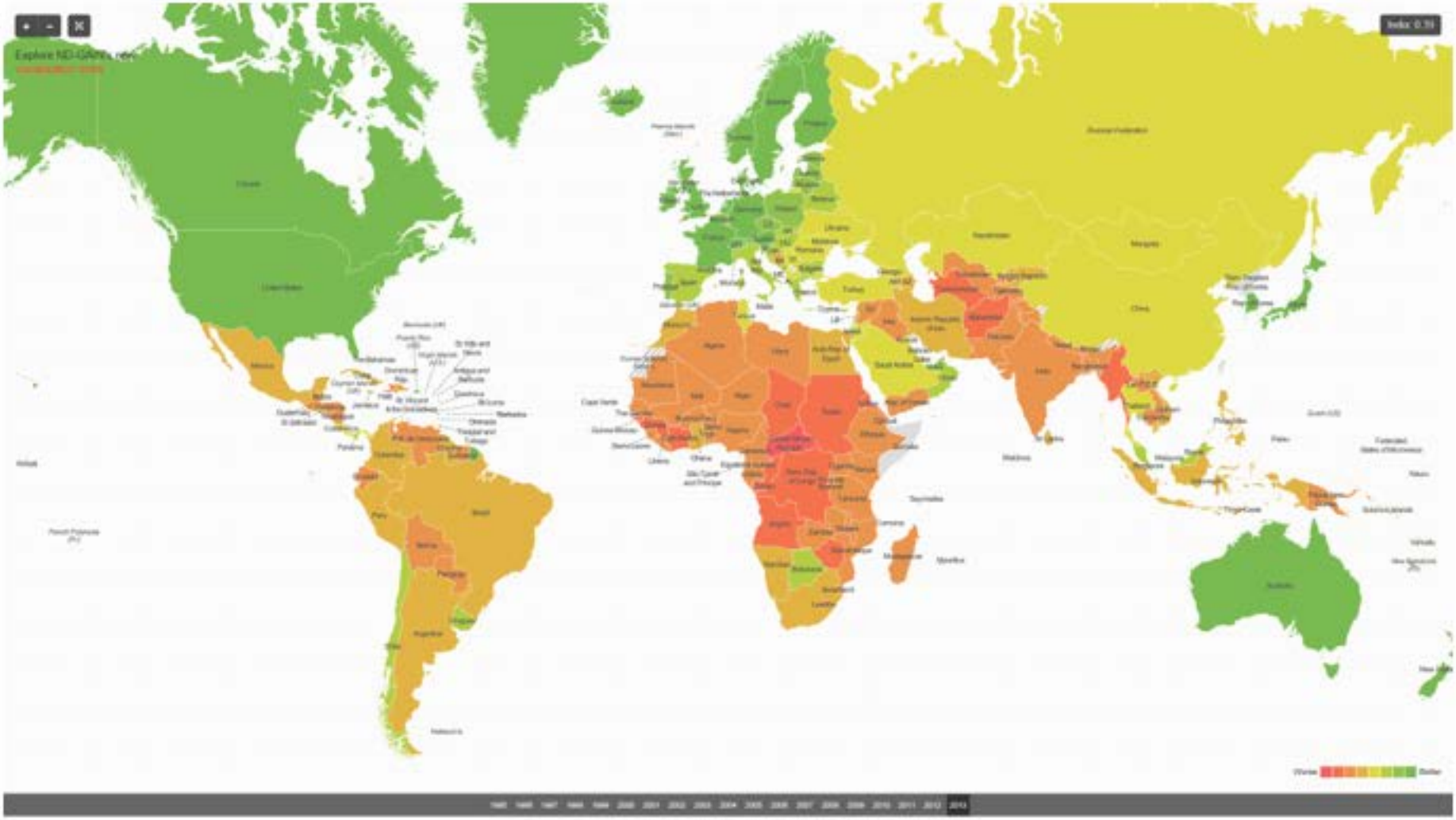


- Every fraction of a degree counts.
- We are already **close to +1.1°C** and, if nothing is done (as today), we **shall reach +1.5°C between 2030 and 2052**.
- Emissions must peak worldwide in 2020 if we want to have any little chance to remain close to +1.5°C.
- We can still avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

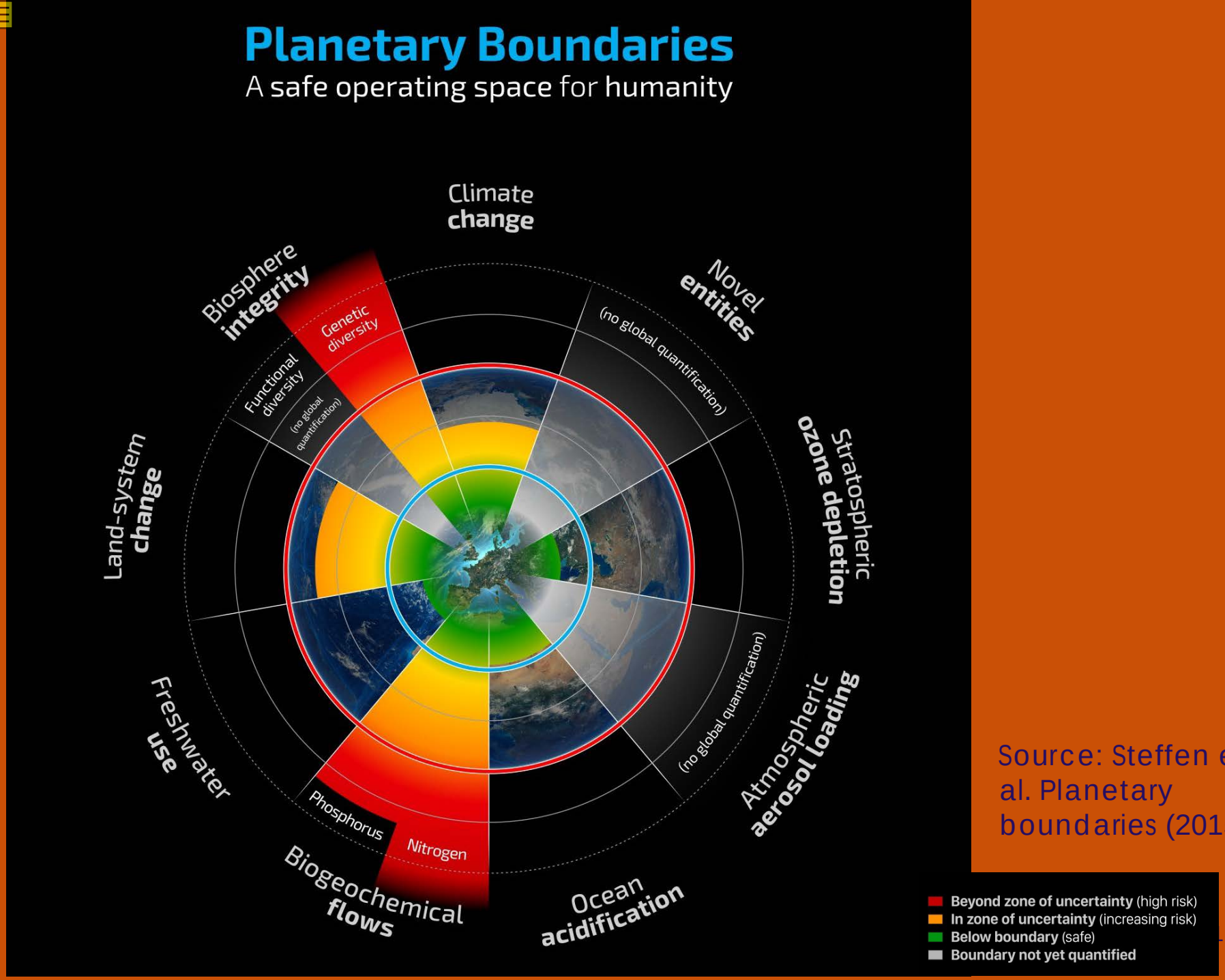
Climate Change Vulnerability Index

Source : Maplecroft 2014

Adaptation capability

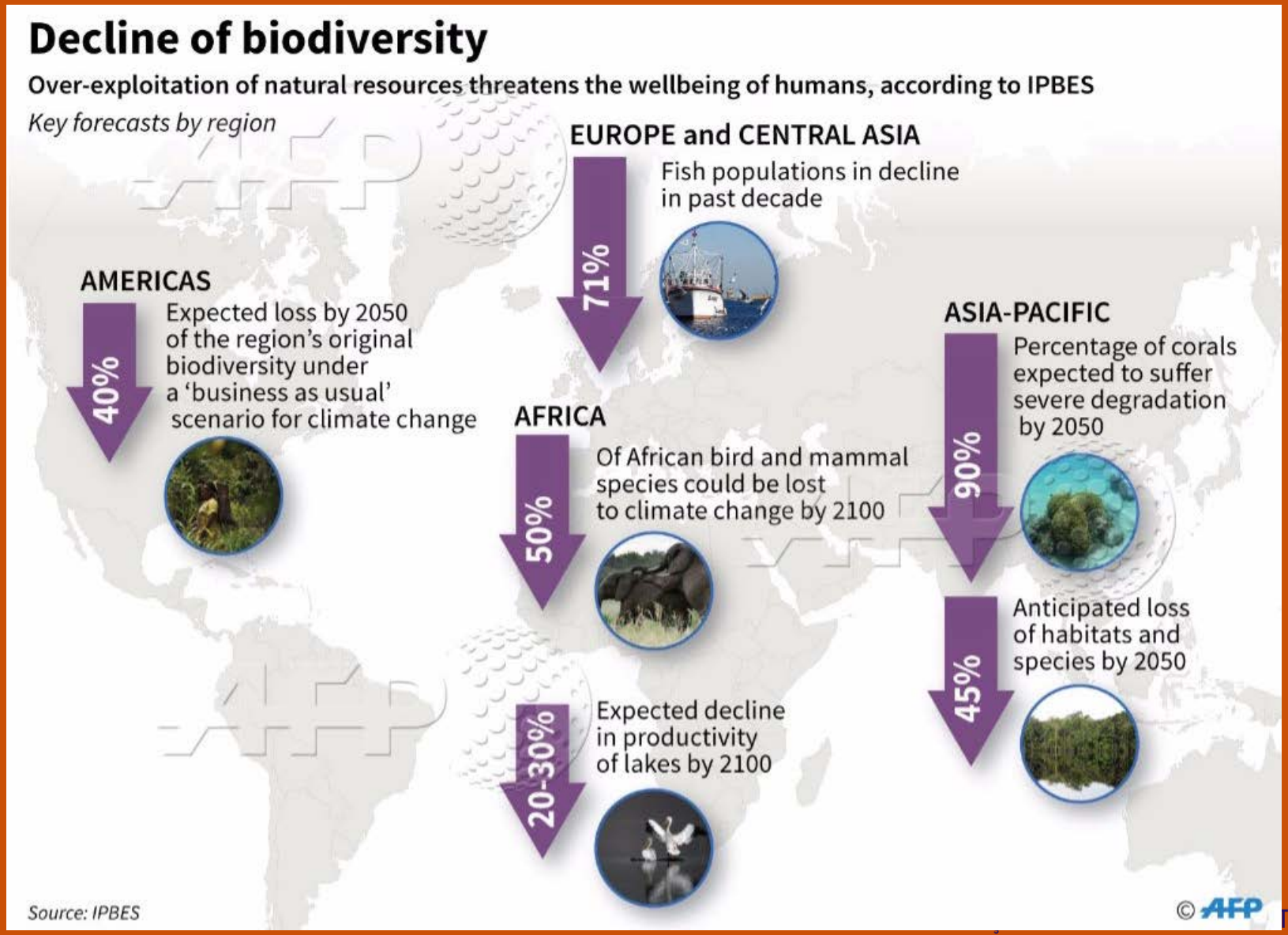


Source : GAIN Index / readiness map



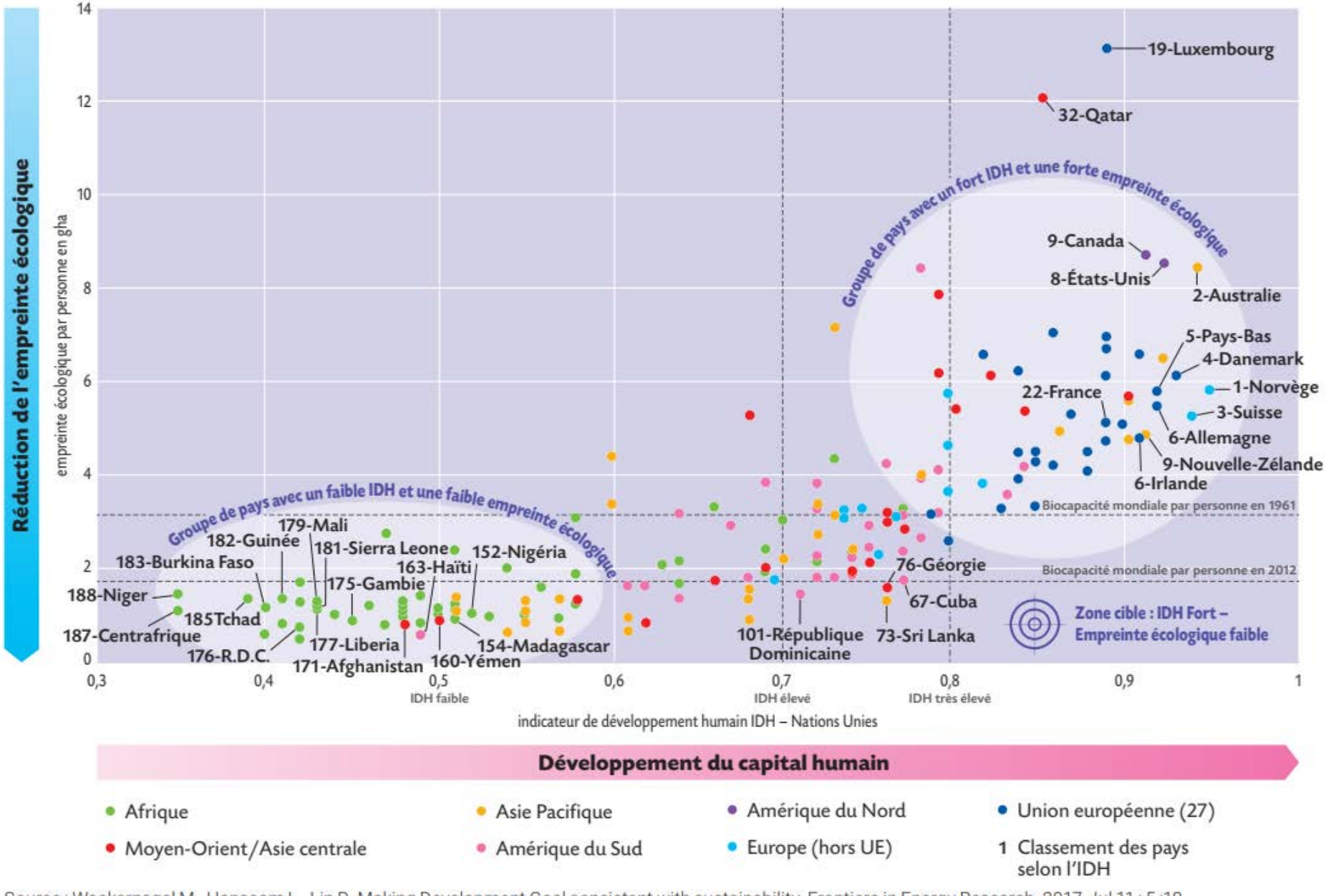
Source: Steffen et al. Planetary boundaries (2015)

IPBES - Are we heading towards the 6th mass species extinction?



Loss of biodiversity

- Towards a sixth mass species extinction?
- Worsening worldwide land degradation now “critical”
- In Africa: **by 2100, climate change could also result in the loss of more than half of African bird and mammal species, a 20-30% decline in the productivity of Africa’s lakes and significant loss of African plant species.**



Source : Wackernagel M., Hanscom L., Lin D. Making Development Goal consistent with sustainability. Frontiers in Energy Research. 2017, Jul 11 ; 5 :18

L'impasse de la raréfaction des minerais

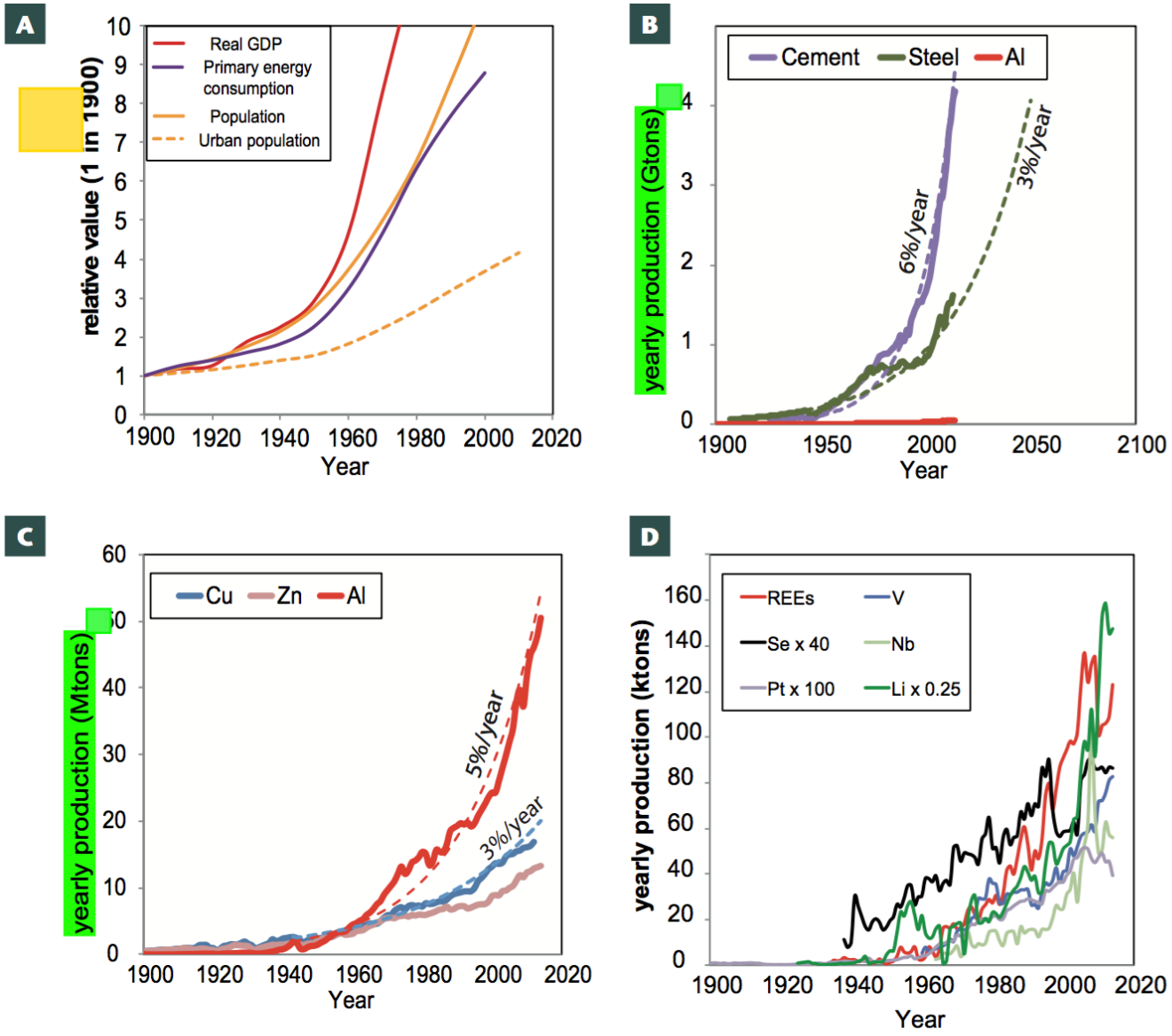
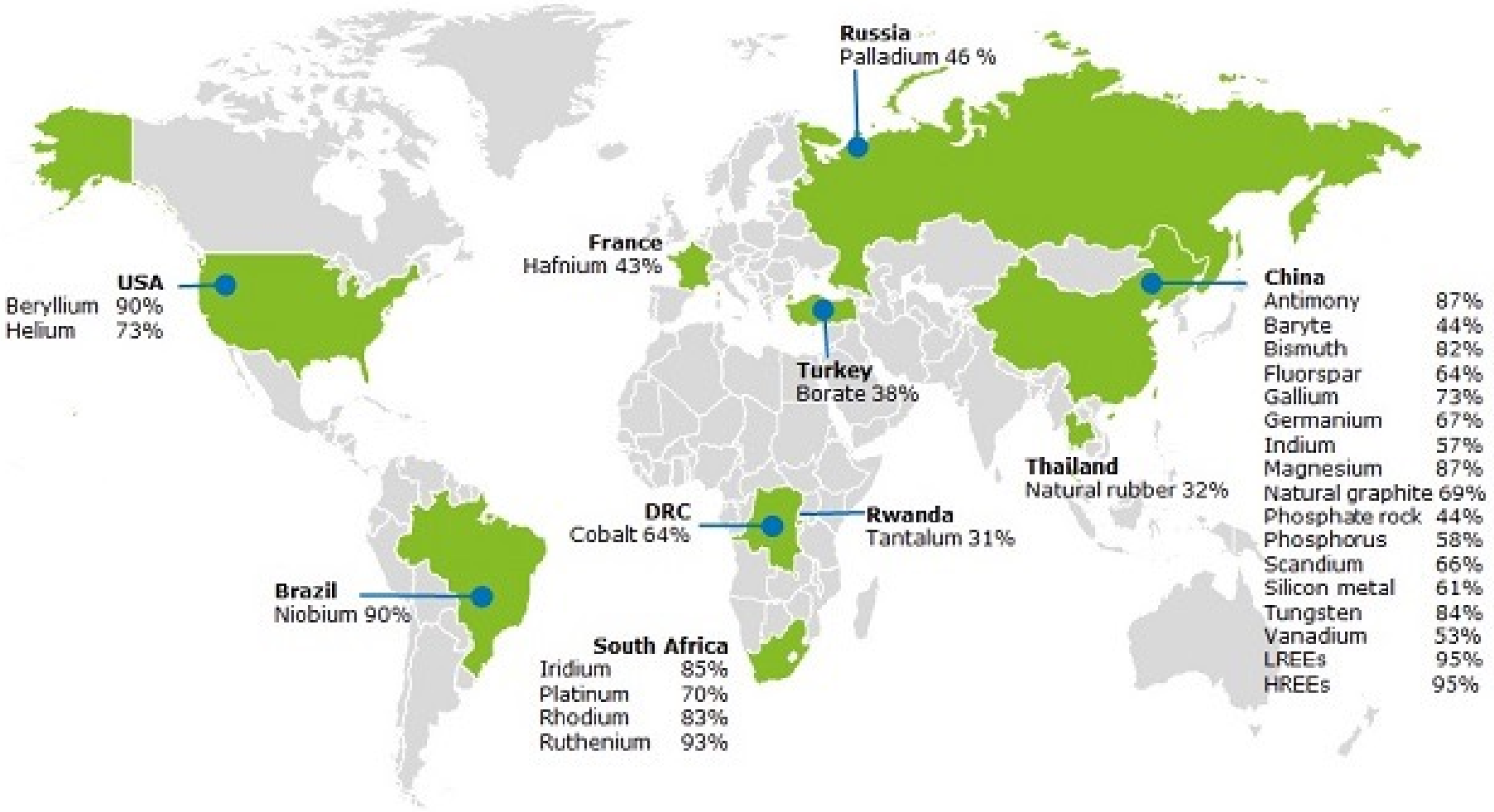


FIGURE 1 (**A**) Historical evolution of various indicators of prosperity and human activity. FROM STEFFEN ET AL. (2014). (**B**) Yearly production, between 1900 and 2015 of cement, steel and Al. (**C**) Yearly production, between 1900 and 2015 of Cu, Zn and Al. (**D**) Yearly production of rare-earth elements, Se, Nb, Pt and Li. The dashed lines in (B–C) show the production calculated for the indicated growth rates. 1B, 1C AND 1D FROM USGS (2017b).

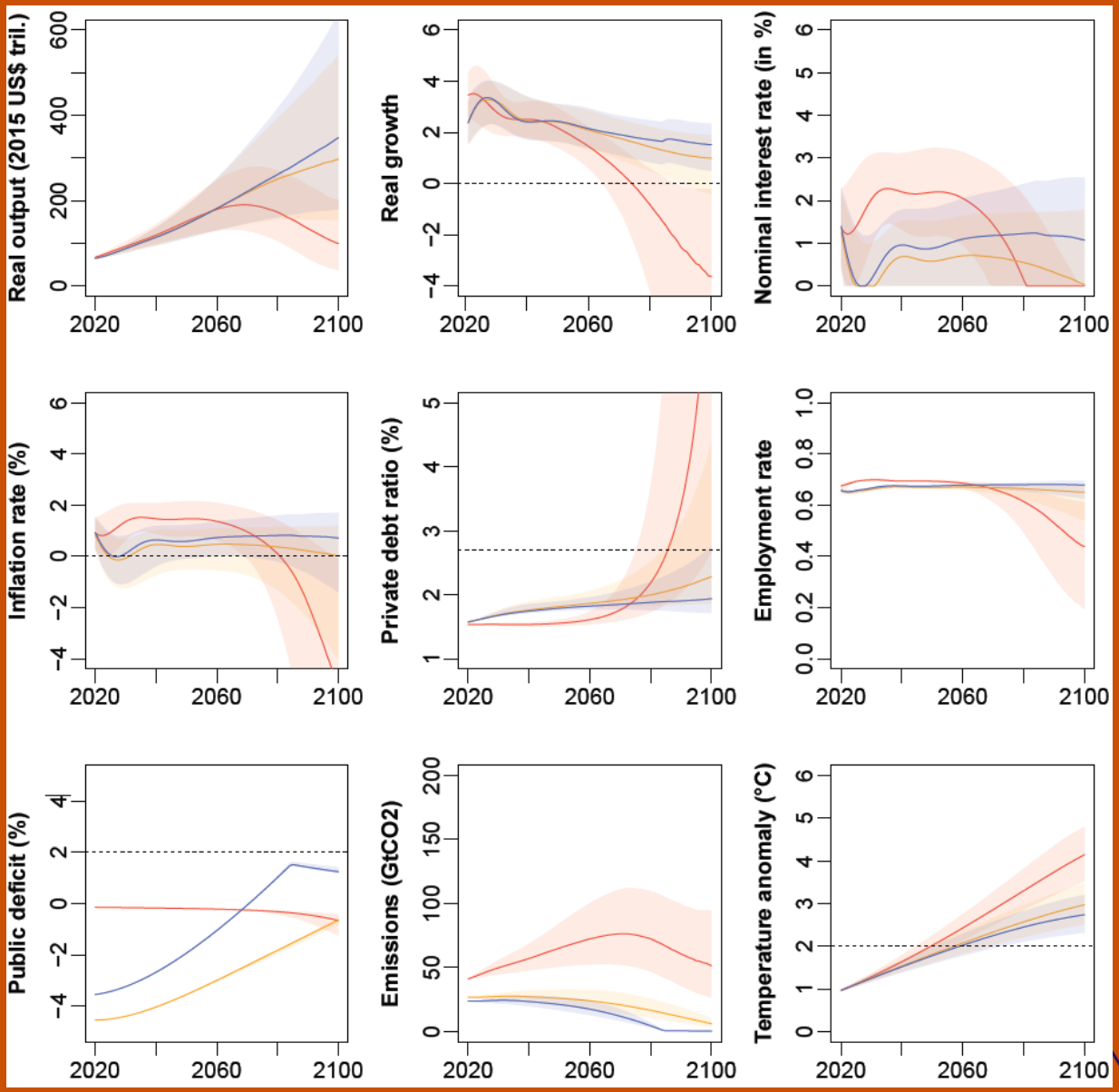
Giraud et al. (2017)

La guerre des métaux rares, Guillaume Pitron (2018)



Source : Commission européenne, repris dans le livre de Guillaume Pitron

GEMMES World

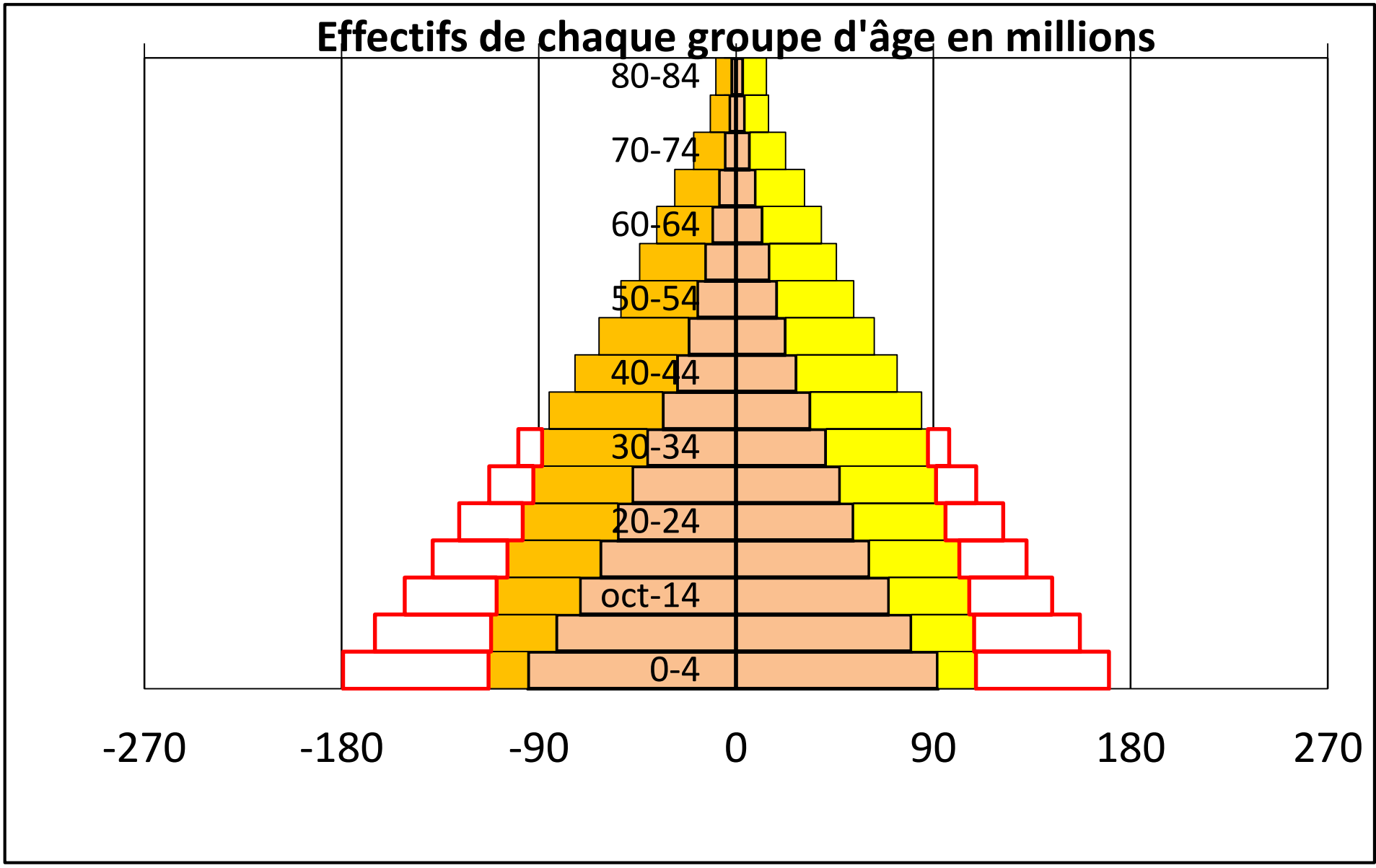


Scénario 1 (red) :
Without public intervention

Scénario 2 (orange) :
Implementation of a carbon tax (high end of the recommendation of the Stern-Stiglitz report)

Scénario 3 (blue) :
Scenario 2 carbon tax +public subsidy for decarbonation

AFRICA 2050 : 2,8 bn hab. ?



MIKE DAVIS

LATE VICTORIAN HOLOCAUSTS

EL NIÑO FAMINES AND THE MAKING OF THE THIRD WORLD

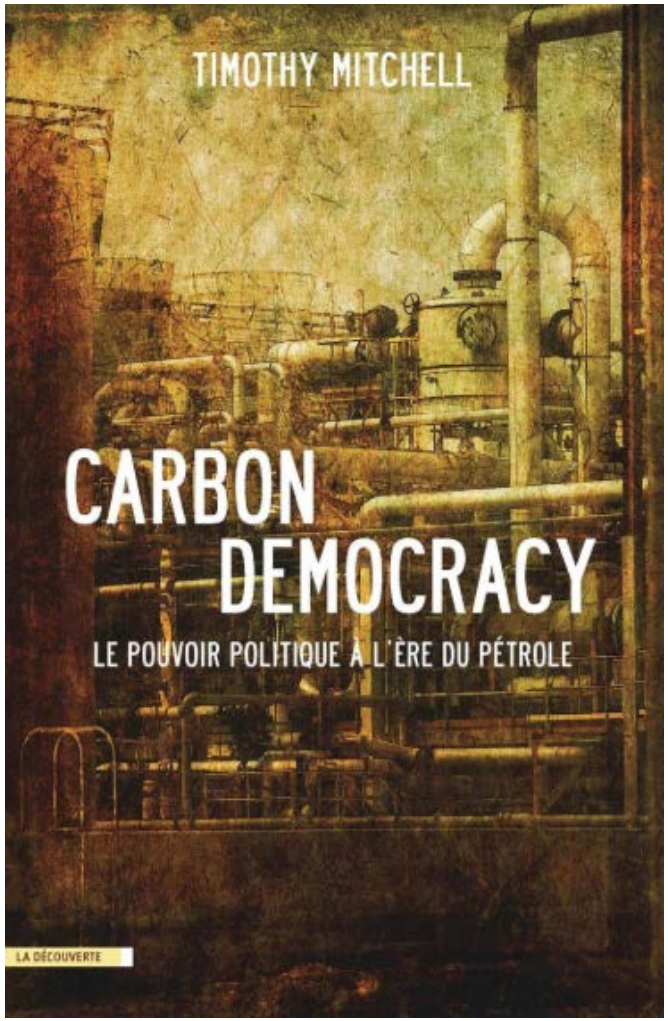
II. Concept

III. The commons in practice

Kaya's equation

$$\mathrm{CO_2} = \frac{\mathrm{CO_2}}{E} \times \frac{E}{\mathrm{PIB}} \times \frac{\mathrm{PIB}}{\mathrm{Pop}} \times \mathrm{Pop.}$$

Carbon democracy, Timothy Mitchell (2013)



- Une relecture de « la malédiction du pétrole »
- A la fin du XIXe siècle, **l'ère du charbon**, géographiquement concentré autour de la mine et très intensif en main d'œuvre, fut celle des luttes sociales (sabotage).
- A **l'ère du pétrole** (fluide et peu exigeant en main d'œuvre) :
  - Poids des compagnies pétrolières
  - Affaiblissement de nos démocraties, recul des acquis sociaux et explosion des inégalités.
  - Economie délivrée de toute limite.
  - Dispositif de contrôle des régions pétrolières du Moyen-Orient (mandats de la Société des Nations).

L'anthropocène contre l'histoire, Andreas Malm (2017)

- **L'économie fossile** ne répond pas à un désir inné de la nature humaine. C'est un **choix social et politique**, imposé par une classe dirigeante capable de s'approprier le travail d'autrui.
  - Dans les années 1830 en GB, les filatures de coton abandonnent l'énergie hydraulique au profit de l'énergie issue de la combustion du charbon.
- Le ***capitalocène*** plutôt que l'anthropocène
- Injustice climatique :
  - 10% de la population responsables de 45% des émissions actuelles
  - 50% de la population responsables de 13% des émissions.
  - **Réduction des inégalités insuffisante**

Plusieurs schèmes institutionnels possibles

- **Le public**
  - Réforme grégorienne de 1070 : mise en place du droit public face au monde féodal
- **Le privé**
  - La Réforme
  - L'économie néo-classique : privatisation de la totalité de l'espace social et naturel
- **Le commun**
  - Créativité de la société civile (Dardot-Laval (2015))
  - Ne se fera pas sans l'intervention de la puissance publique
- **Le tribal : Pankaj Mishra**


Energy Co-operatives in Germany: A Success Story
Over the last few years the number of energy co-operatives has increased sharply.
1.000
800
600
400
200
0
66
70
70
74
77
86
101
136
239
398
600
746
888
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
Source: Klaus Novy Institut; as of 01/2014
www.renewables-in-germany.com

Capex in renewable energy

Centrale CCG	Centrale Charbon (sans CCS)
12%	19%

Centrale nucléaire EPR	Projet éolien onshore	Projet éolien offshore	Petit hydraulique	PV particulier
53%	43%	43%	57%	47%

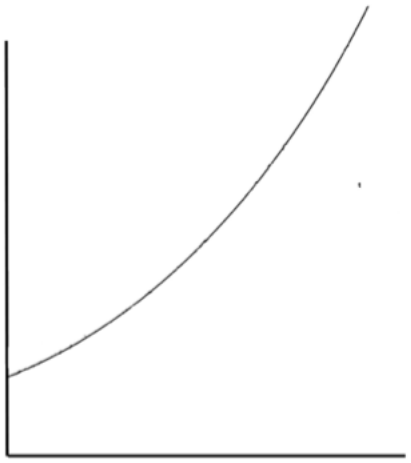
Les énergies renouvelables – une révolution ?

Quel modèle de société ?

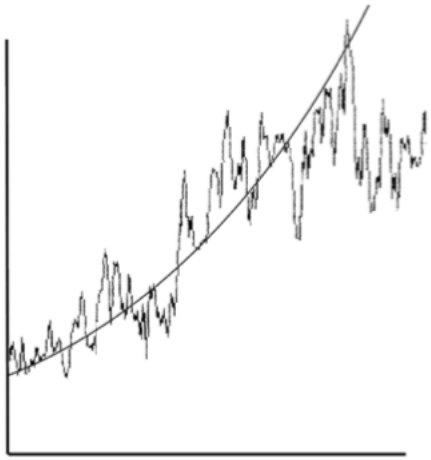
- Un monde **plus égalitaire**, aux pouvoirs **décentralisés**, favorisant **démocratie participative** et **économie circulaire** ?
  - Un retour au rapport de force de type « charbon » ?
  - Dispersion des centres de pouvoir si chacun produit son énergie renouvelable ?

- Un monde **ultra-centralisé**, qui conjugue **pouvoir fort du capital** et régime politique **néo-libéral autoritaire** ?
  - EnR nécessite un investissement en capital supérieur (40-50%) aux hydrocarbures (12-15%)

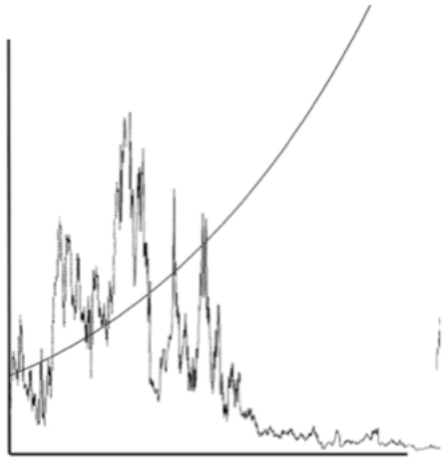
Trop de volatilité tue les prix.



Solution de $dX/dt=AX$



Solution de
$dX=AXdt + \sigma XdB$
pour σ petit



Solution de
$dX=AXdt + \sigma XdB$
pour $\sigma^2 > 2A$

The commons

Karl Polanyi, *The great transformation*

- **Natural resources**
- **Labour**
- **Money**

Governing the commons

A Common is a natural or cultural **resource** shared by a **group**, with specific **rules** of distribution, preservation and promotion.

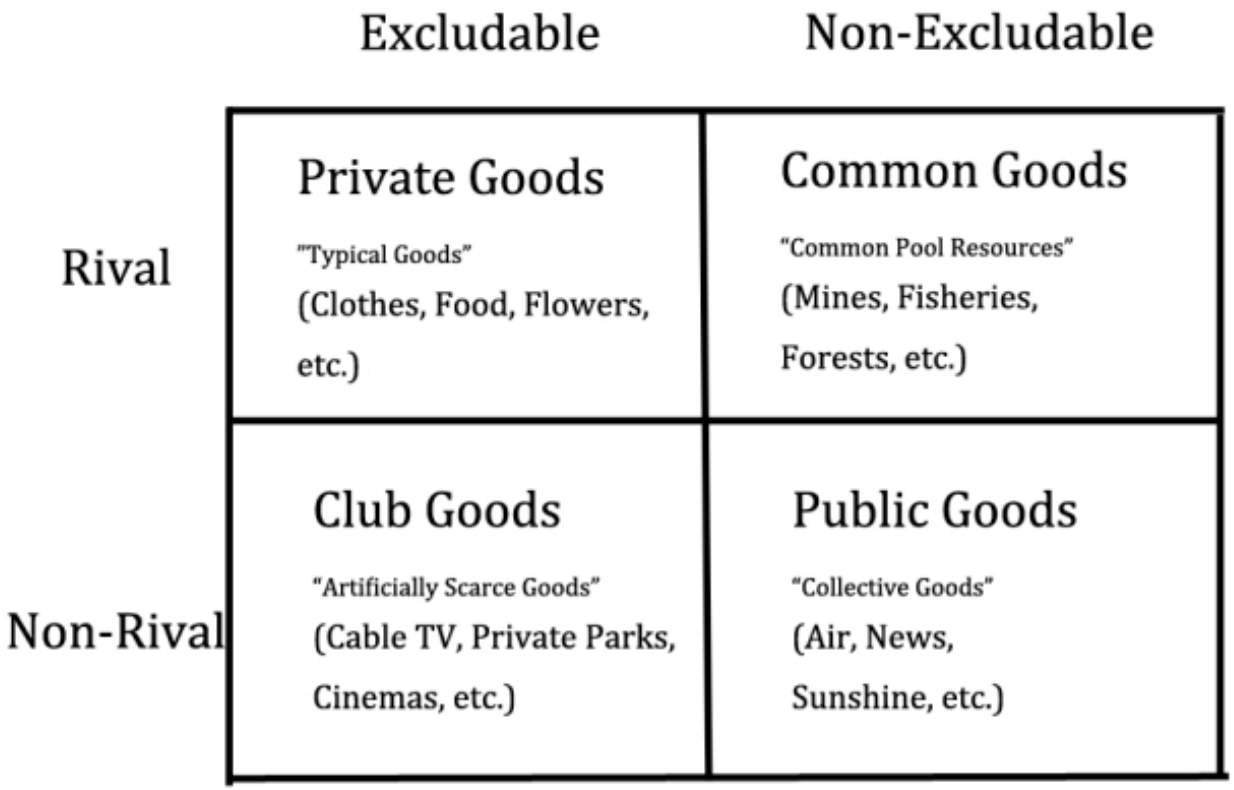
@Bénédicte Desrus

Elinor Ostrom

Nobel Prize Winner 2009

« Governing the Commons: the Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action

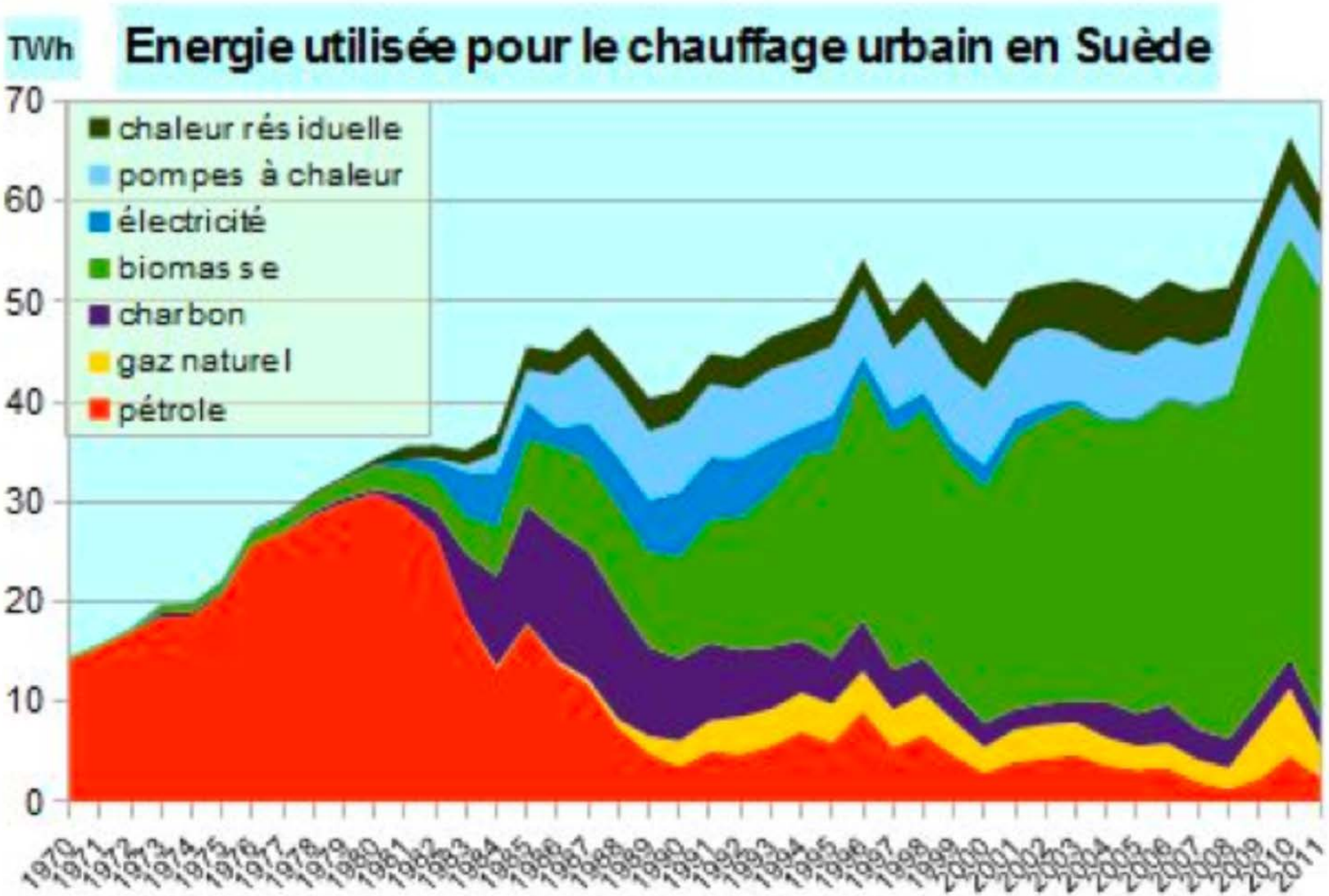
Between private and public



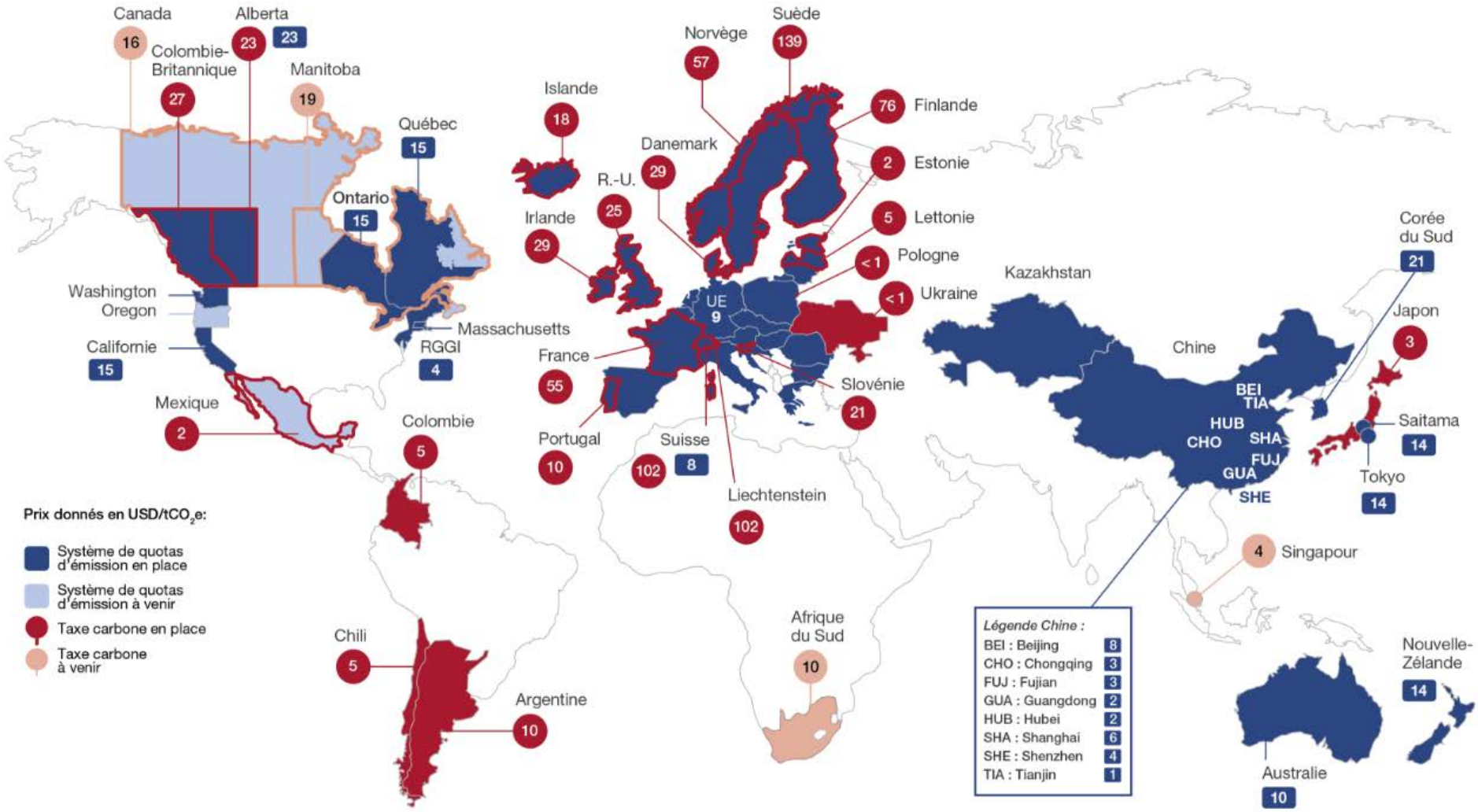
Bundle of rights

Quel rôle pour l'ETAT ?

- Indonésie : ébauche d'un Etat social-écologique ?
- Suède : politique énergétique ambitieuse.
- France : + 3,2% de CO2 en 2017…


TWh
Energie utilisée pour le chauffage urbain en Suède
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
chaleur résiduelle
pompes à chaleur
électricité
biomasse
charbon
gaz naturel
pétrole

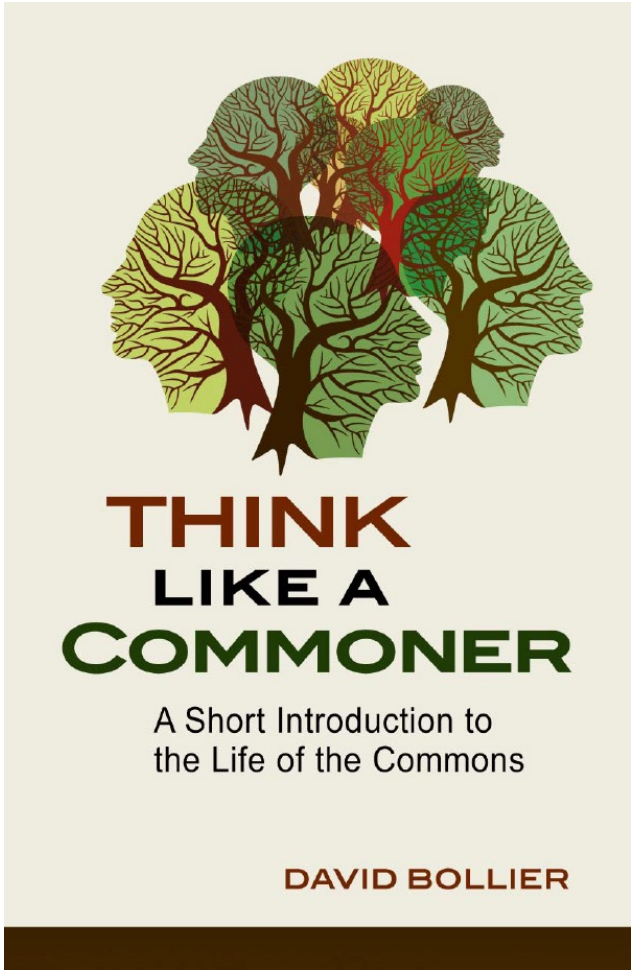
Carte mondiale des prix explicites du carbone en 2018



Source : I4CE - Institute for Climate Economics, d'après ICAP, Banque mondiale, sources gouvernementales et informations publiques, Avril 2018.

Beyond property ?

- Rethinking property
- From commons to commoning



I. Concept

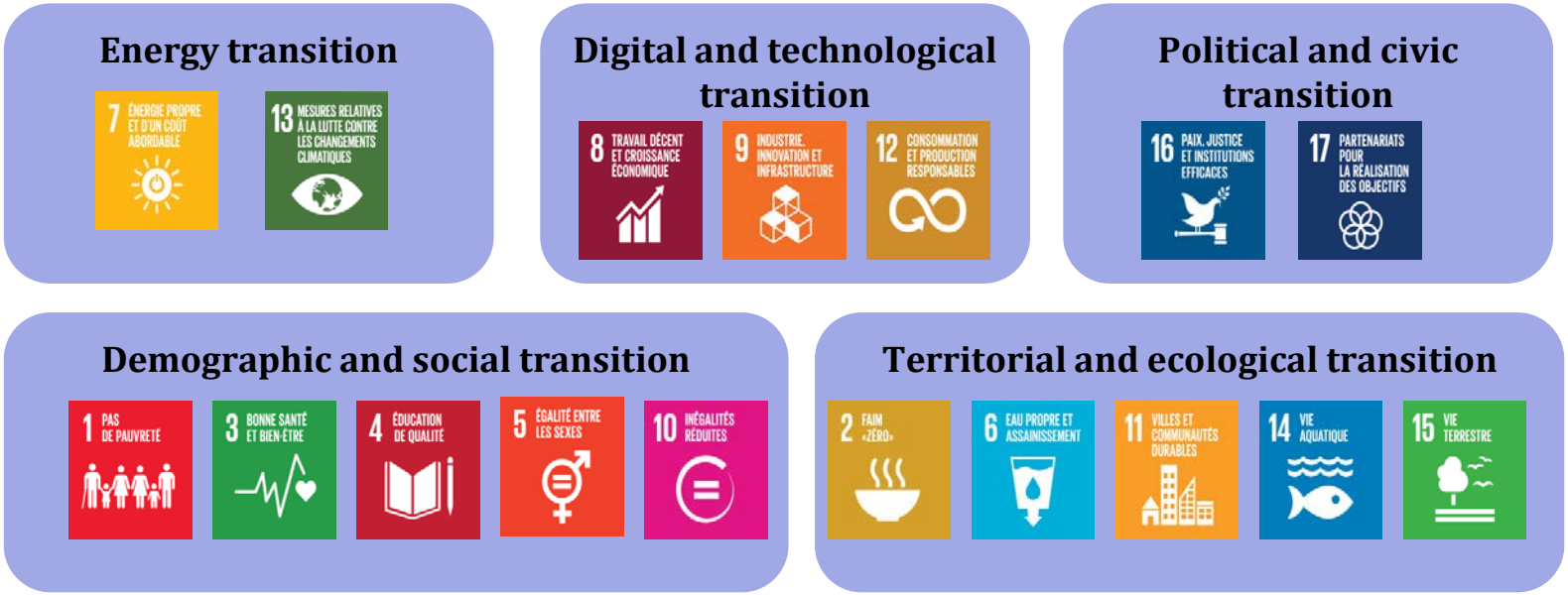
II. Concept

III. The commons in practice

The Commons in practice: AFD's strategy

- Promoting human development while preserving the planet, by accompanying transitions

- Preserving **4 global commons :**
  - Earth
  - Social bond
  - Peace and security
  - Economic prosperity



Examples (1/5)

Community Nature Reserve in Kenya

- Management plans and charters by **local committees**
- Dialogue to **regulate access** to pastures
- Conflict reduction and **biodiversity** preservation

Examples (2/5)

Water management in Kinshasa

- Community management system: **autonomous associations of users** of drinking water resources
- In peri-urban « **neglected** area »
- **Facilitation** of a local NGO

Examples (3/5)

Kandadji Dam in Niger

- **Multipurpose** dam:

hydropower plant, agriculture

- Land issue:
  - ✦ management of irrigated perimeters
  - ✦ allocation of agricultural land

© Tagaza Djibo

O To prevent conflicts of use, should we manage infrastructures (dams, schools, hospitals) as Commons?

Examples (4/5)

Fablabs

fablab in Ivory Coast : Babylab
©Guiako Obin

- Dissemination, development and preservation of **knowledge**
- Specificity of African fablabs: development of Commons for **educational purposes**

Examples (5/5)

DNDI
Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative

- **Health** & Intellectual **Property** Rights
- Private and public collaboration
- **chronic crisis of R&D** for essential medicines in developing and emerging countries

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