

Chudoba a nerovnost

Obsah přednášky

- 1) Současné mezinárodní cíle v oblasti chudoby a nerovnosti
- 2) Co je to chudoba?
- 3) Rasismus při odstraňování chudoby
- 4) Problém s extrémní chudobou
- 5) Nerovnost a její měření
- 6) Globální ekologická nerovnost

Současné cíle v oblasti chudoby

- 1973: McNamara (SB prezident): "vykořenit absolutní chudobu do konce století"
- Make poverty history (kampaň NGOs od 2005)
- Sachs, 2005: The End of Poverty
- Singer, 2009: Acting Now to End World Poverty
- Yunus, 2007: Creating a World Without Poverty
- MDGs (Cíl 1A): O polovinu zredukovat podíl lidí mezi roky 1990-2015, kteří žijí za méně než 1,25 \$/deň

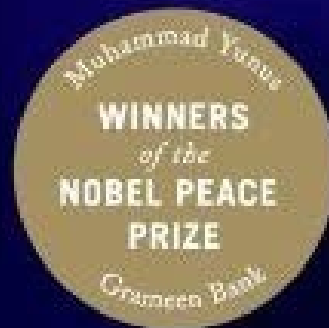
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AUTHOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
BANKER TO THE POOR

MUHAMMAD YUNUS

Creating a World Without Poverty

Social Business and the Future of Capitalism



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MAKE POVERTY HISTORY

MAKE POVERTY HISTORY

A NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

JEFFREY D. SACHS

The End of Poverty

Economic Possibilities for Our Time

FOREWORD BY BONO

"Book and man are brilliant, passionate, optimistic and impatient... Outstanding"

—THE ECONOMIST



Miléniové rozvojové cíle



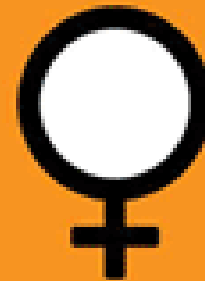
1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



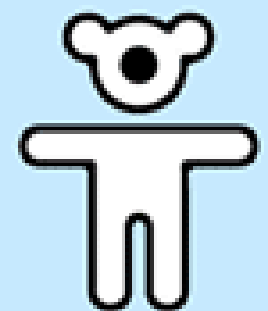
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Achieve universal primary education



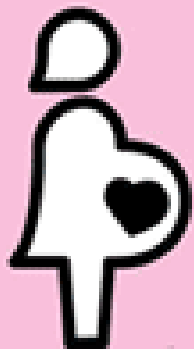
3

Promote gender equality and empower women



4

Reduce child mortality



5

Improve maternal health



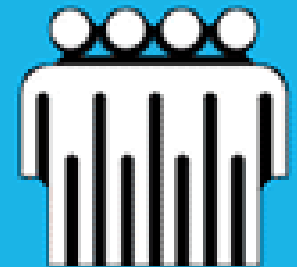
6

Combat HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases



7

Ensure environmental sustainability



8

Develop a global partnership for development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Současné cíle v oblasti chudoby

SDGs (Cíl 1.1): Do roku 2030 **odstranit extrémní chudobu** všude na světě; extrémní chudoba je v současnosti definována jako život za méně než 2,15 dolaru na den

Současné cíle v oblasti chudoby

SGDs (Target 1.2): Do roku 2030 **snížit alespoň o polovinu** podíl mužů, žen a dětí všech věkových kategorií, kteří žijí v chudobě **tak jak je definována v národní legislativě. (14 055 CZK (573 €) / měsíc v ČR na osobu – 60 % mediánu národního ekvivalentního příjmu - čistý příjem, Finsko 1277 €, Francie 1263 €, Slovensko 424 €)**

Současné cíle v oblasti nerovnosti

- SDGs (Target 10.1): Do roku 2030 postupně dosáhnout a udržet růst příjmů spodních 40 procent populace na úrovni vyšší než je celostátní průměr.
- SDGs (target 10.4): Přijmout politická opatření, zejména v oblasti fiskální, mzdové a v oblasti sociální ochrany a postupně dosáhnout větší rovnosti

Současné cíle v oblasti nerovnosti

- SDGs (Target 10.6): Zajistit **větší zastoupení a silnější hlas pro rozvojové státy** v rozhodování **v mezinárodních ekonomických a finančních institucích** s cílem vytvořit efektivnější, věrohodnější, spolehlivější a legitimnější instituce.
- SDGs (**Indikátor 10.4.1**): Podíl práce na HDP

Co je to chudoba?

- Chudoba byla dlouho akceptována vzhledem k legitimitě společenské hierarchie. Středověk – spása chudých
- 14. st.: monteizace bohatství → ↑rozdílů → chudí začínají být vnímaný jako špinavý, d'ábelský, hrozba → potřeba regulace → Old Poor Laws (Anglie, 1600-1834) – první snaha státu regulovat poskytování sociální pomoci chudým (do té doby to dělala církev) Cíl: udržování pořádku, NE odstránění chudoby

Co je to chudoba?

- Condorcet, 1793: myšlenka pokroku, konečný cíl: konec nerovnosti a chudoby
- 18. st.: Proti Zákonům o chudobě (Malthus)

Co je to chudoba?

- Industrializace → Ještě větší chudoba → Myšlienka komunismu (Marx a Engels) → strach z jeho rozšiřování → státní intervence proti chudobě podporované biznisem → neexistencia dat → Seebohm Rowntree 1901: *Poverty: A study of Town Life* – příjem kalórií, oblečení, bydlení – absolutní chudoba – extrémní chudoba, chudoba jako příjem.

POVERTY
A STUDY OF TOWN LIFE

BY

B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE

AUTHOR OF 'LAND AND LABOUR' AND EDITOR OF 'BETTING AND GAMBLING'

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

Co je to chudoba?

- 1901: Poverty in York – 30 % populace, 1942 – ↓50%, 1951 – mizení chudých (1,5% v Yorku)
- Hlavní myšlenka: Chudoba není nerovnost, z chudoby se stalo jednodimenzionální – monetární - téma

Co je to chudoba?

- Peter Townsend, 1962: *The Meaning of Poverty*
– kritizoval vnímání chudoby jako extrémní chudoby, duševní pohodu a strukturu společnosti nelze oddělit od fyzických problémů
- Chudoba = relativní deprivace: deprivace ve vztahu k průměrnému životu ve společnosti, t.j. nerovnost

Co je to chudoba? - Relativní chudoba

- Smith 1776: opak chudoby – důstojný život dle zvyků a pravidel společnosti
- Sen (přístup dle schopností): chudoba sociální, kulturní, ekonomická, politická – jestli se osoba dokáže účastnit společenského života
- EU: 60 % - relativní chudoba

Co je to chudoba?

- Německá Zpráva o chudobě a bohatství 2008: Předcházení chudobě se nemůže omezit na zajištění základních materiálních potřeb. Spravedlivá politika poskytuje příležitosti na ekonomickou a sociální participaci a naplnění všech členů společnosti
- V tomhle smyslu nelze chudobu nikdy úplně odstranit.

Co je to chudoba?

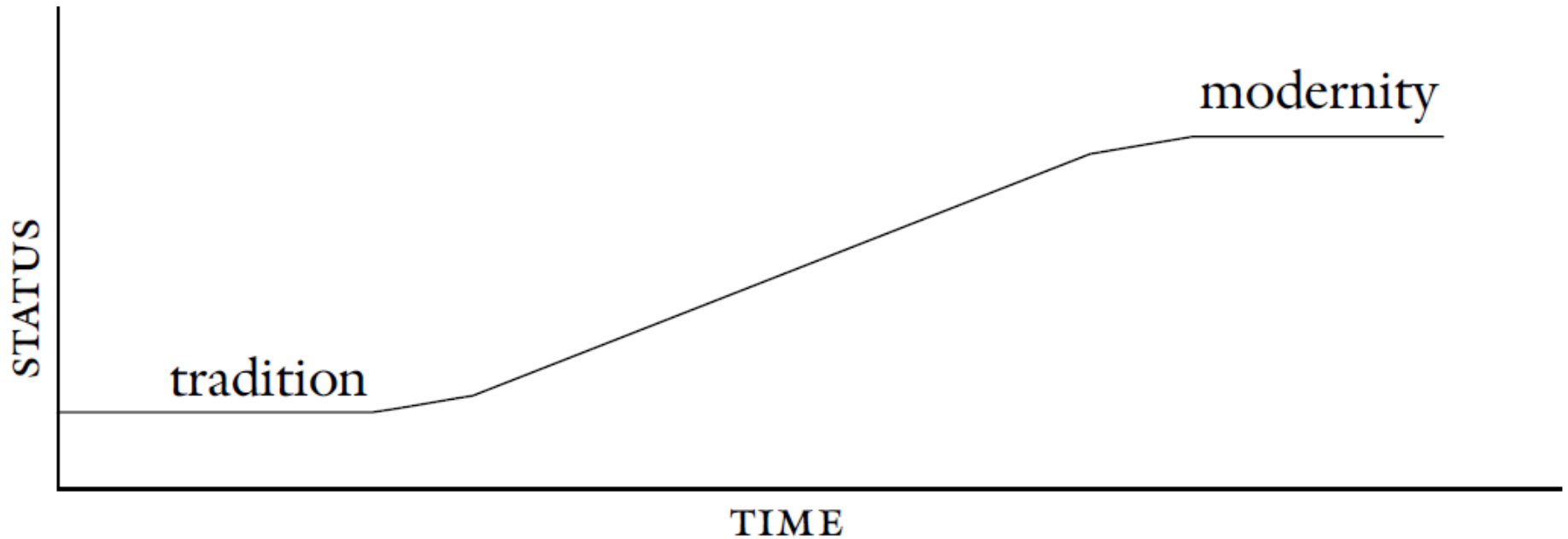
- Dnes je pojem „extrémní“ často vynecháván
- Chudoba sa týka globálního Juhu
- Sever odstránil chudobu a Jih by měl Sever dohnat
- Přístup Světové banky – jako Rowntree – hranice chudoby

Co je to chudoba?

- Statistika dodává kredibilitu jakoby byla něčím objektivním – je to technologie vládnutí. Umožňuje ignorovat diskuzi o tom, co je to chudoba – o širším pohledu na chudobu.
- Omezenější definice ulehčuje život práci organizacím rozvojové spolupráce

Rasismus odstraňování chudoby

FIGURE 2. THE TIME OF MODERNIZATION



Rasismus odstraňování chudoby

- Od 'méně rozvinutých' k 'méně' (Ferguson)
- De-temporalizovaný globální status
- Čas → Přírozenost (Rasa)

Extrémní chudoba

- SB: 1990: 1,02 \$/den (v cenách z 1985)
- 2001: 1,08 \$ (v cenách z 1993) → změna v trendu - ↓ počtu chudých o 400 M v letech 1981-2001
- 2008: 1,25 \$/den (v cenách z 2005) ↓ počtu chudých o 121 M v letech 1990-2005
- 2015: 1,90 \$/den (v cenách z 2011)
- 2022: 2,15 \$/den (v cenách z 2017)
- Hranice extrémní chudoby: Kolik si toho lze koupit za 2,15 \$ na den v USA (65 \$ za mesiac)

Extrémní chudoba

- Počítání extrémní chudoby: průměr národních hranic chudoby nejchudších zemí
- I dle SB jsou nejhodněji národně deficit chudoby
- Dvojnásobek lidí pod hranic chudoby si není schopen zajistit základní potřeby v Indii

Extrémní chudoba

- Děti žijící těsně nad hranicí chudoby mají 60 % pravděpodobnost, že budou podvyživené
- V Nigeri mají děti těsně nad hranicí chudoby třikrát vyšší pravděpodobnost úmrtí oproti světovému průměru

Extrémní chudoba

- Dle Organizace pro výživu a zemědělství OSN (FAO) více než 2 mld. lidí trpí hladem, 1,5 mld. má nedostatek kalorií na to, aby byly schopni normální lidské aktivity. Dle SB pouze 700 M lidí žije v extrémní chudobě. (2019)

Extrémní chudoba

Hranice extrémní chudoby jde proti lidským právům: „Každý má **právo na** takovou životní úroveň, která by byla s to zajistit jeho **zdraví a blahobyt** i zdraví a blahobyt jeho rodiny, počítajíc v to zejména **výživu, šatstvo, byt a lékařskou péči**, jakož i nezbytná sociální opatření; má právo na **zabezpečení v nezaměstnanosti**, v nemoci, při nezpůsobilosti k práci, při ovdovění, **ve stáří** nebo v ostatních případech ztráty výdělečných možností, nastalé v důsledku okolností nezávislých na jeho vůli.“ (**Článek 25 Všeobecné deklarace lidských práv**)



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations,

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

NOW THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCLAIMS this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 — All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2 — 1. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
2. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether this territory be an independent, trust or Non-Self-Governing territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3 — Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 4 — No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5 — No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6 — Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7 — All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8 — Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9 — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10 — Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11 — 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12 — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13 — 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14 — 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15 — 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16 — 1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17 — 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18 — Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19 — Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20 — 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21 — 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22 — Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23 — 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration

including for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24 — Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25 — 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26 — 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27 — 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28 — Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29 — 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30 — Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Extrémní chudoba

- PKS pro obiloviny a chléb zvyšuje hranici chudoby o 42 % oproti všeobecné PKS
- Manipulují vlády nejchudších zemí své národní hranice chudoby?
- Etická hranice chudoby: zajištění „normálního“ očekávaného věku dožití – 74 roků: 7,40 \$/deň (údaj je z roku 2006)

Extrémní chudoba

- Proč přetrvává úroveň 2,15 \$/den? Protože je to jediná hodnota, která ukazuje výrazný pokrok (Hickel) – DOHAD!!

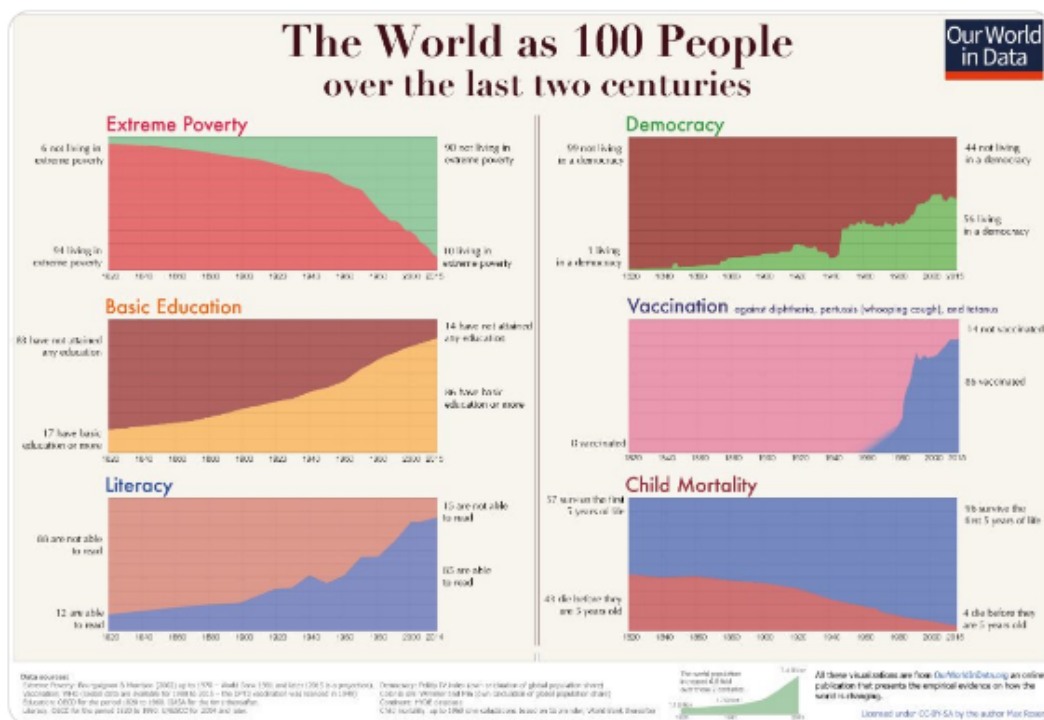


Bill Gates ✓

@BillGates

Sledovat

This is one of my favorite infographics. A lot of people underestimate just how much life has improved over the last two centuries: [b-gat.es/2S23hIG](https://www.b-gat.es/2S23hIG)



8:32 - 19. 1. 2019

13 766 retweetov 33 138 označení Páči sa



Extrémní chudoba

29. decembra 2016 14:13

Naozaj sa svet rozpadá? Päť grafov a vedec z Harvardu vás presvedčia o opaku



OTAKAR HORÁK



Zapnúť články e-mailom

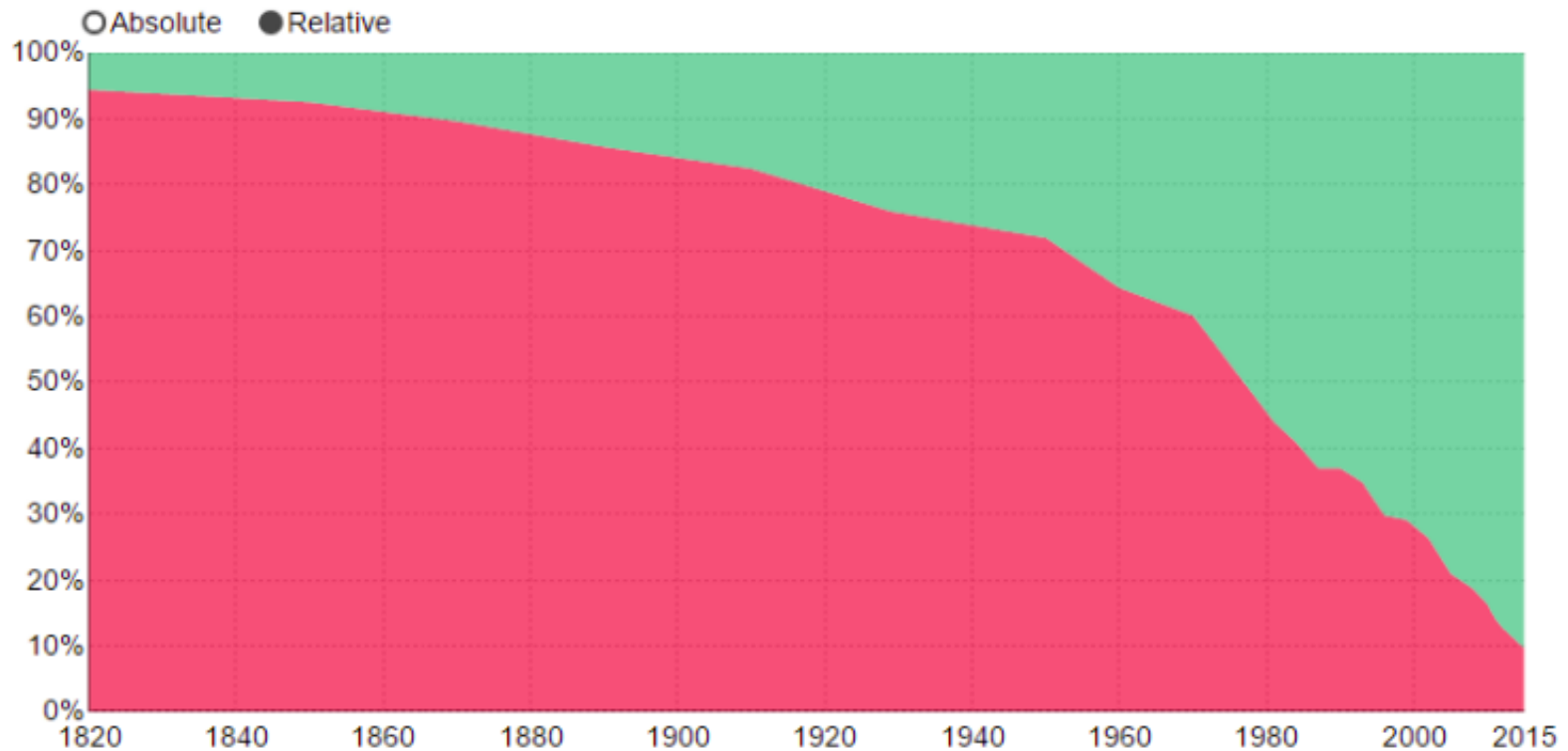
Extrémní chudoba

World population living in extreme poverty, 1820 to 2015



Share of people living in extreme poverty

Share of people not in extreme poverty



Data source: World Poverty in absolute numbers (Max Roser based on World Bank and Bourguignon and Morrisson (2002))

OurWorldInData.org/a-history-of-global-living-conditions-in-5-charts/ • CC BY-SA

Svetová populácia, ktorá žila v extrémnej chudobe (červená) medzi rokmi 1820 až 2015. Reprofoto – OurWorldInData/Max Roser

Chudoba

- Reálná data o chudobě jsou zjišťována od roku 1981
- Roser vychází z dat o HDP, které měří nerovnost mezi bohatými zeměmi (data o globálním Jihu jsou nedostatečná)
- Nezahrnuje kolik si lidi vzali z lesů, řek a moří

Chudoba

- Graf ve skutečnosti ukazuje lidi bez peněz, vydělávajících málo peněz, kteří zároveň byly ožebračeni v průběhu kolonialismu
- V Latinské Americe ani 10 \$/den nestačí (7,40 \$/den je „silně konzervativní“ odhad)

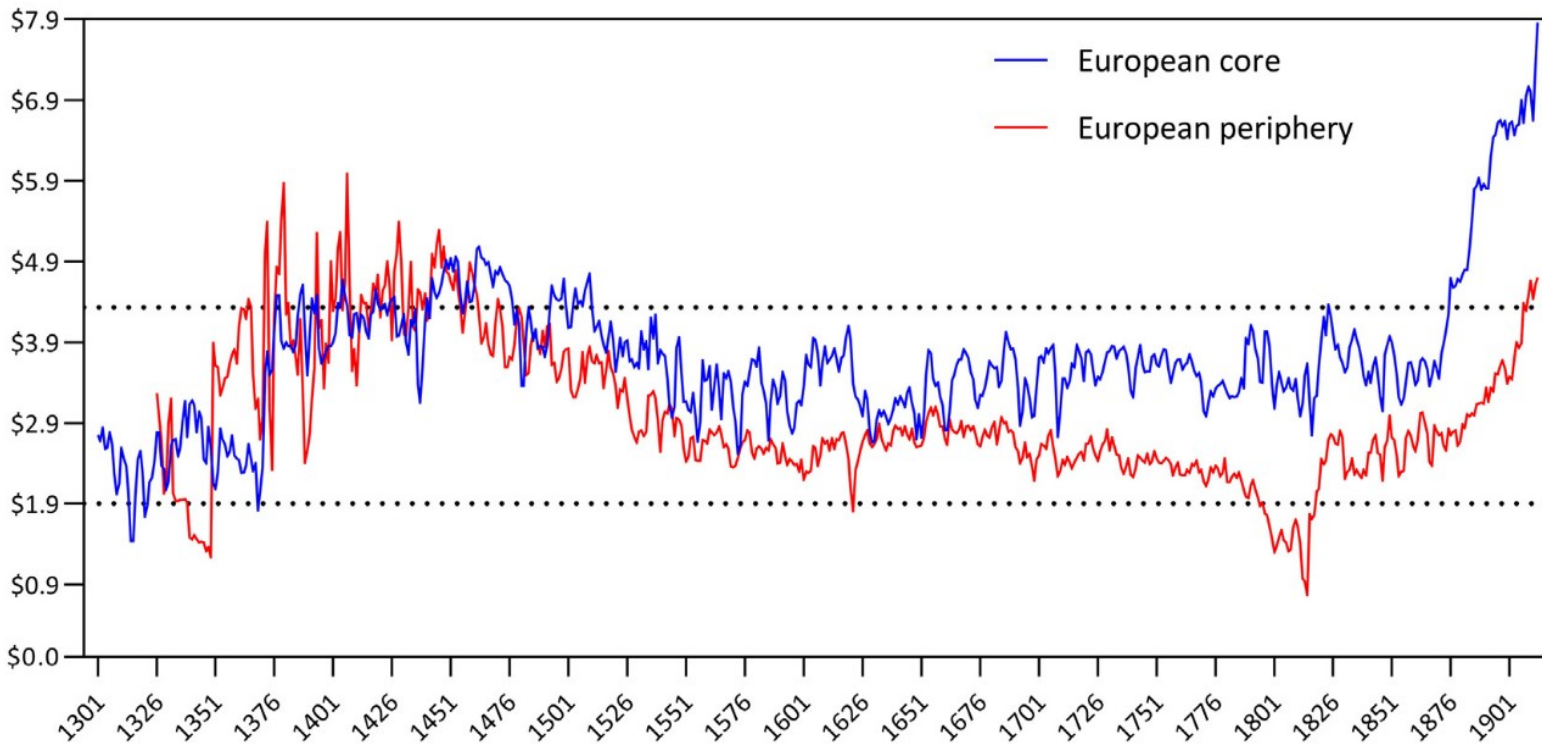


Figure 5. Daily income per person for a family of four, with one family member working 250 days a year as an unskilled labourer, 2011 welfare-adjusted PPP \$ (1301 – 1913). Source: [Allen \(2001\)](#); [U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics \(2020\)](#); see text and appendices III - IV.

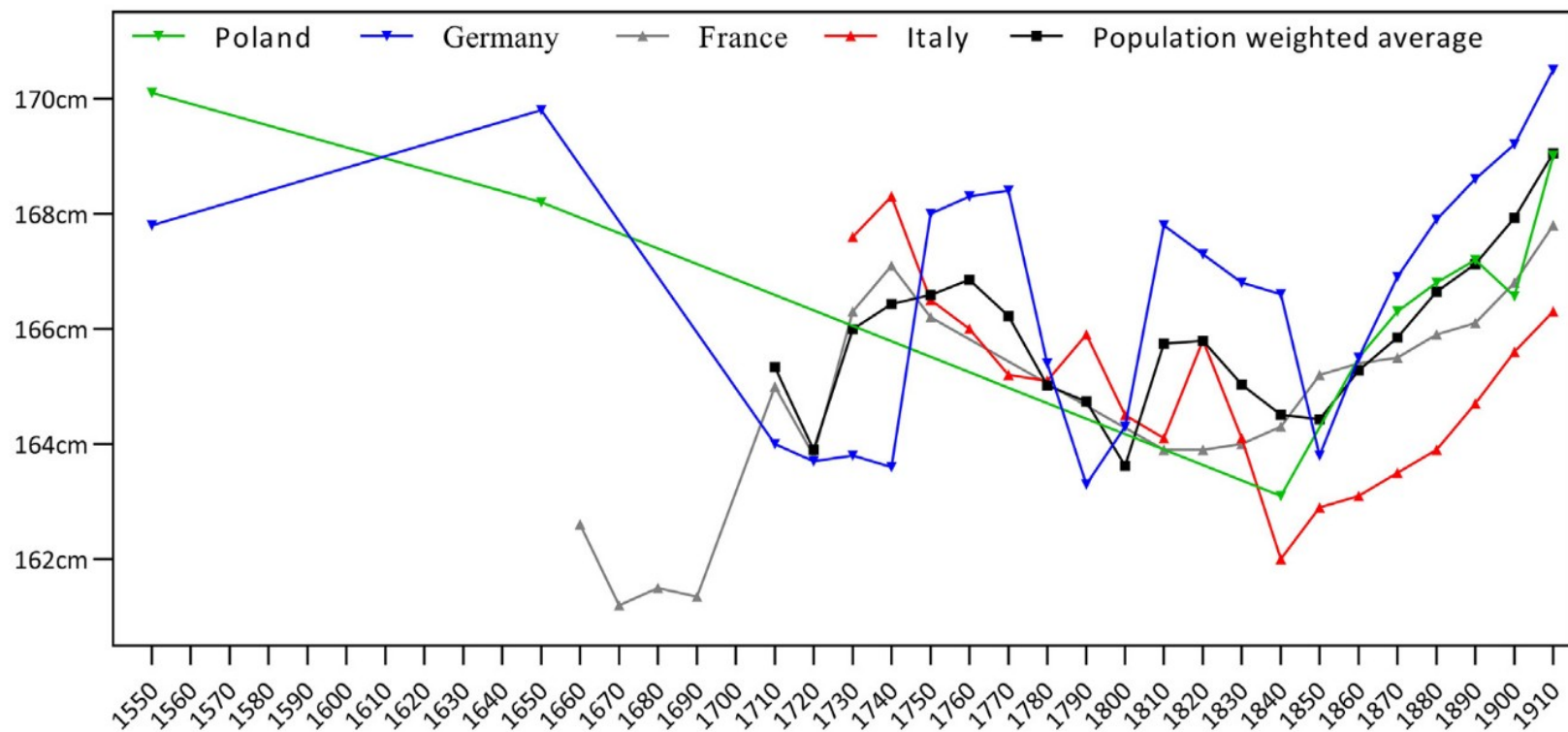


Figure 6. Average adult male height in Europe (1500s–1910s). Graph shows selected countries, with the population-weighted average calculated across the whole dataset. Source: [Baten & Blum \(2013\)](#); see text for details.

Table 1

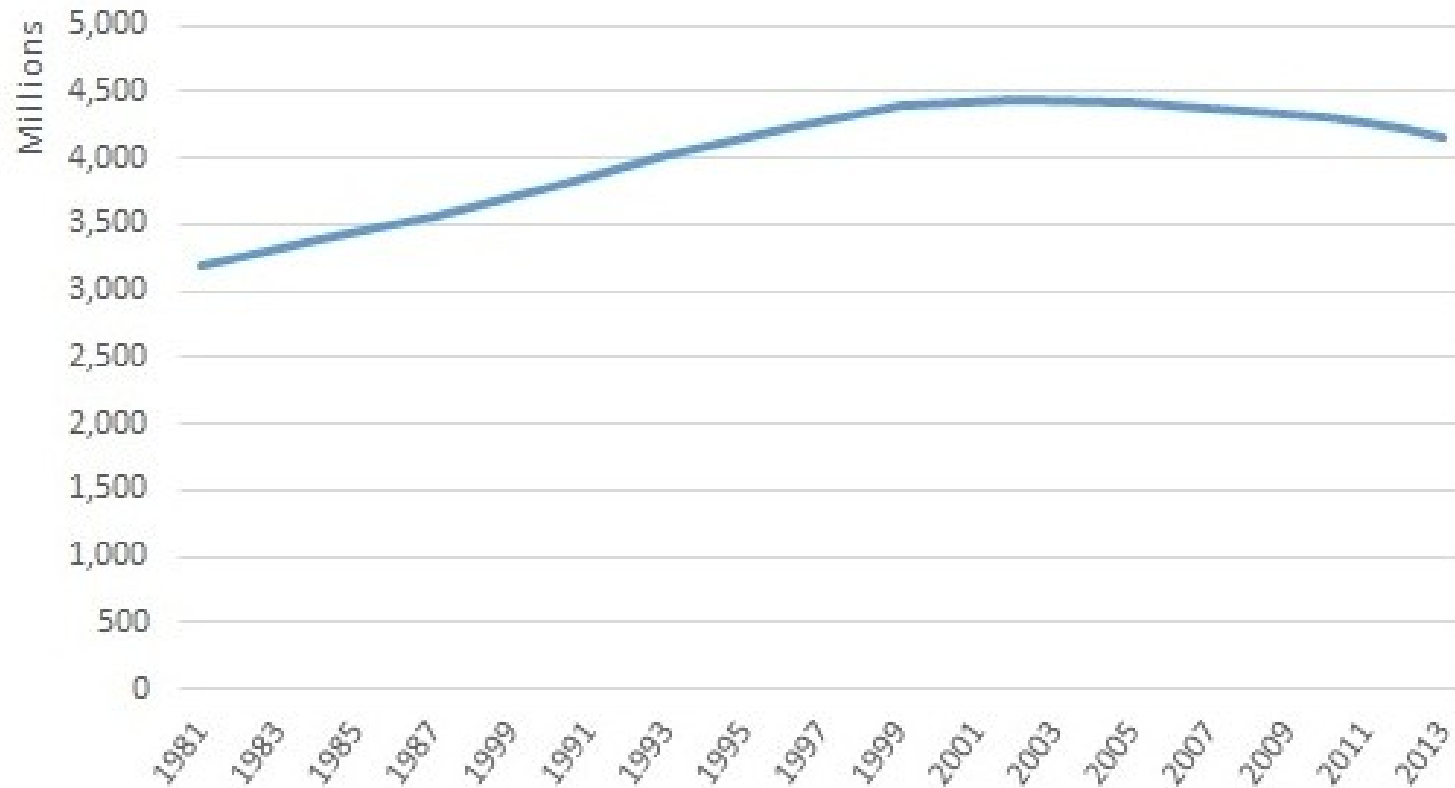
Number of famine-years per century in Western Europe, 1300s–1900s.

	1300s	1400s	1500s	1600s	1700s	1800s	1900s
All famines	35	16	46	61	48	26	6
Multi-region famines	13	3	24	31	23	8	4

Source: authors' calculations from data in supplementary table 1 of [Alfani & Gráda \(2018\)](#).

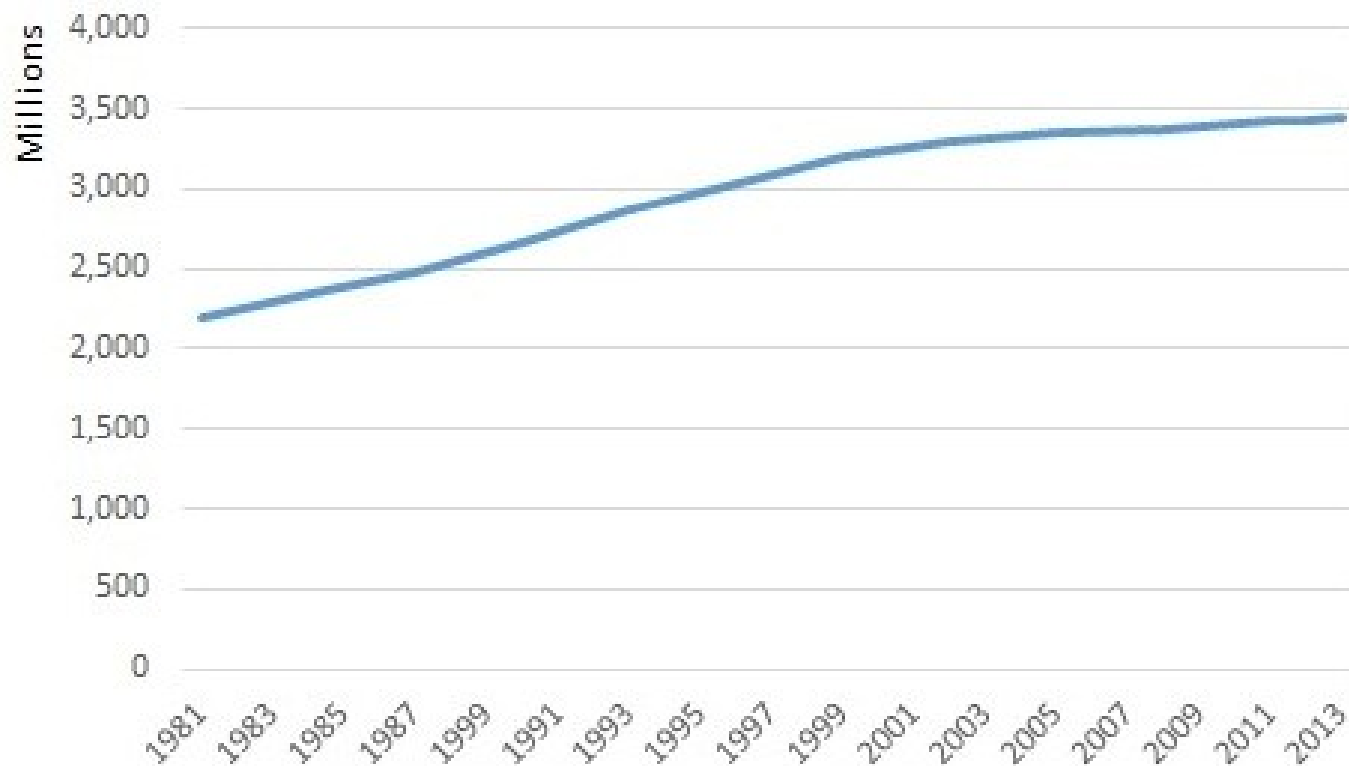
Chudoba

Number of People in Poverty
(under \$7.40/day 2011 PPP)



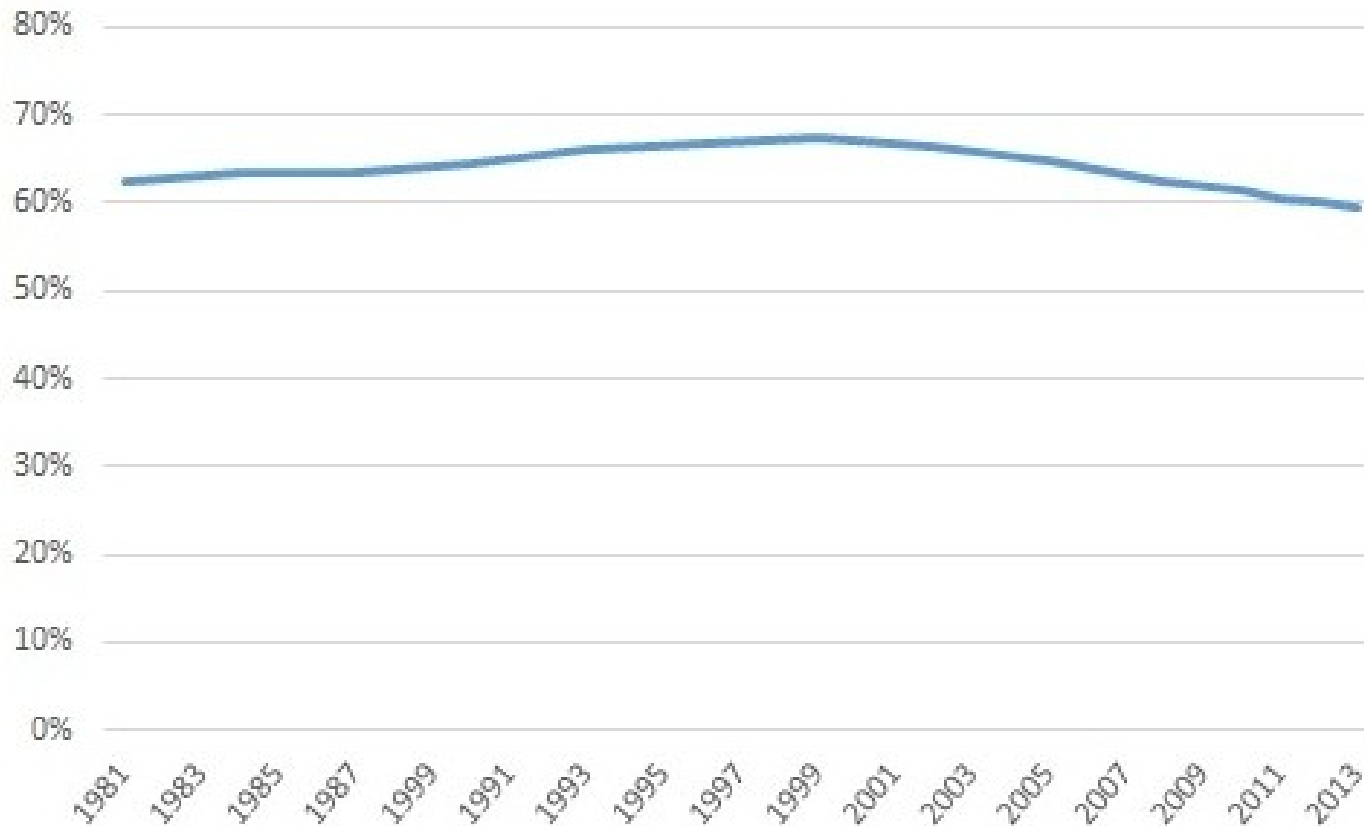
Chudoba

Number of People in Poverty, Minus China
(under \$7.40/day 2011 PPP)



Chudoba

% of People in Poverty, Minus China
(under \$7.40/day 2011 PPP)

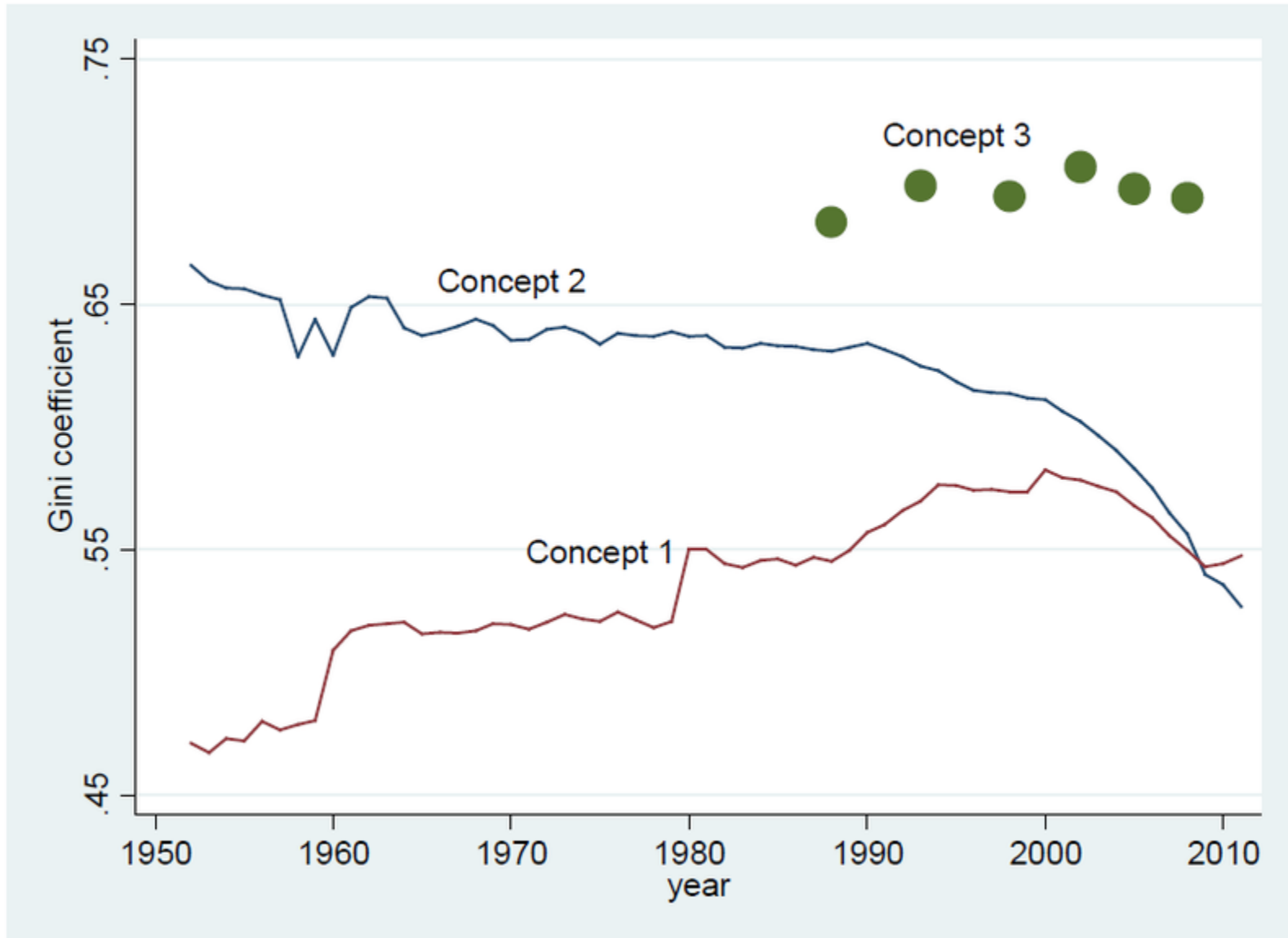


Nerovnost

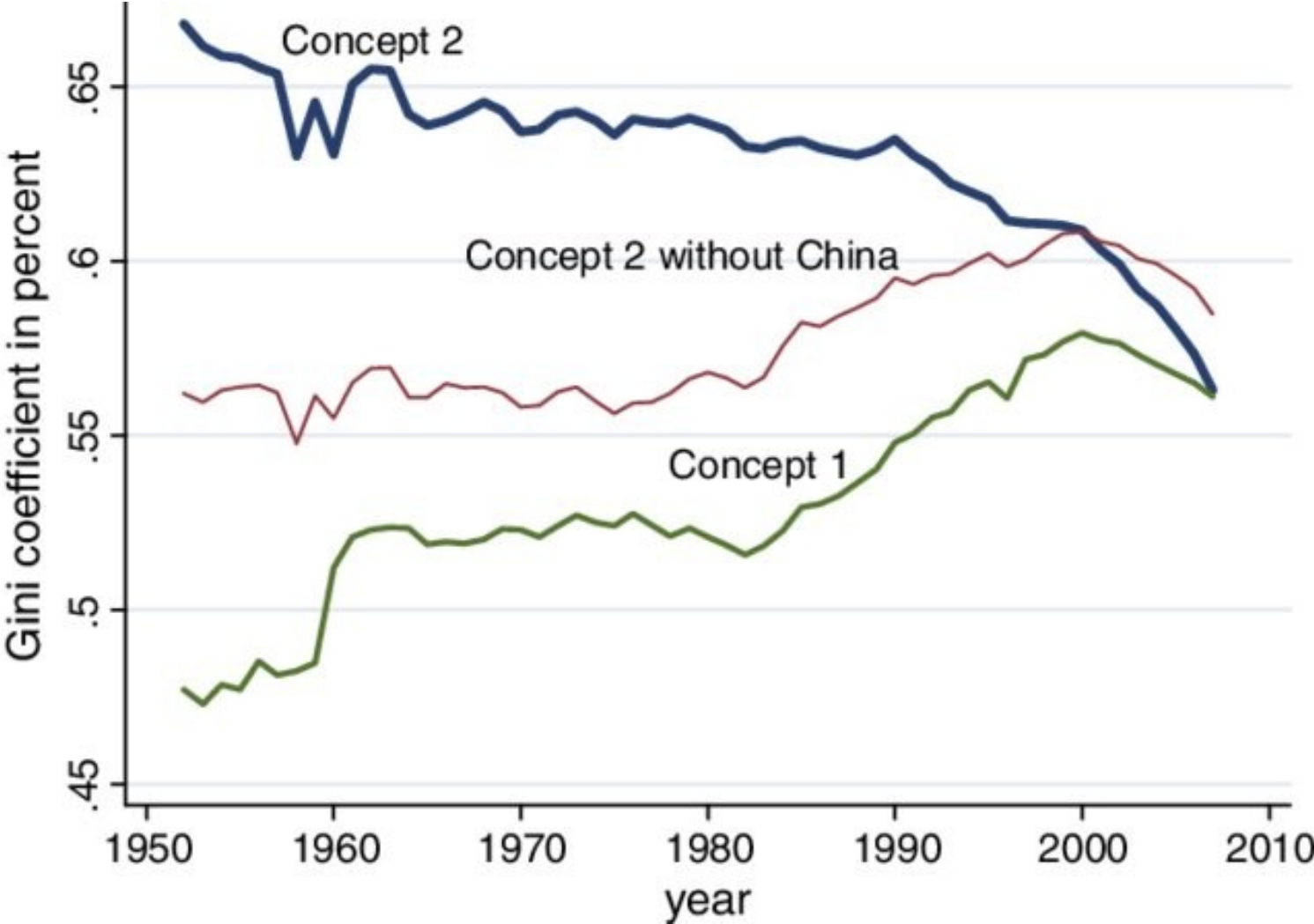
Nerovnost (příjmová)

- 1. Mezi-státní nerovnost 1 – HDP na osobu, PKS, dle neváženého státu
- 2. Mezi-státní nerovnost 2 – HDP na osobu, PKS, dle váženého státu
- 3. Globální mezi-osobová distribuce příjmu – světj ako jedna země, t.j. mezi-státní nerovnost 2 kombinující mezi-státní s vnitro-státní nerovností - „pravá globální nerovnost“ (Milanovic, SB)

Nerovnost



Nerovnost

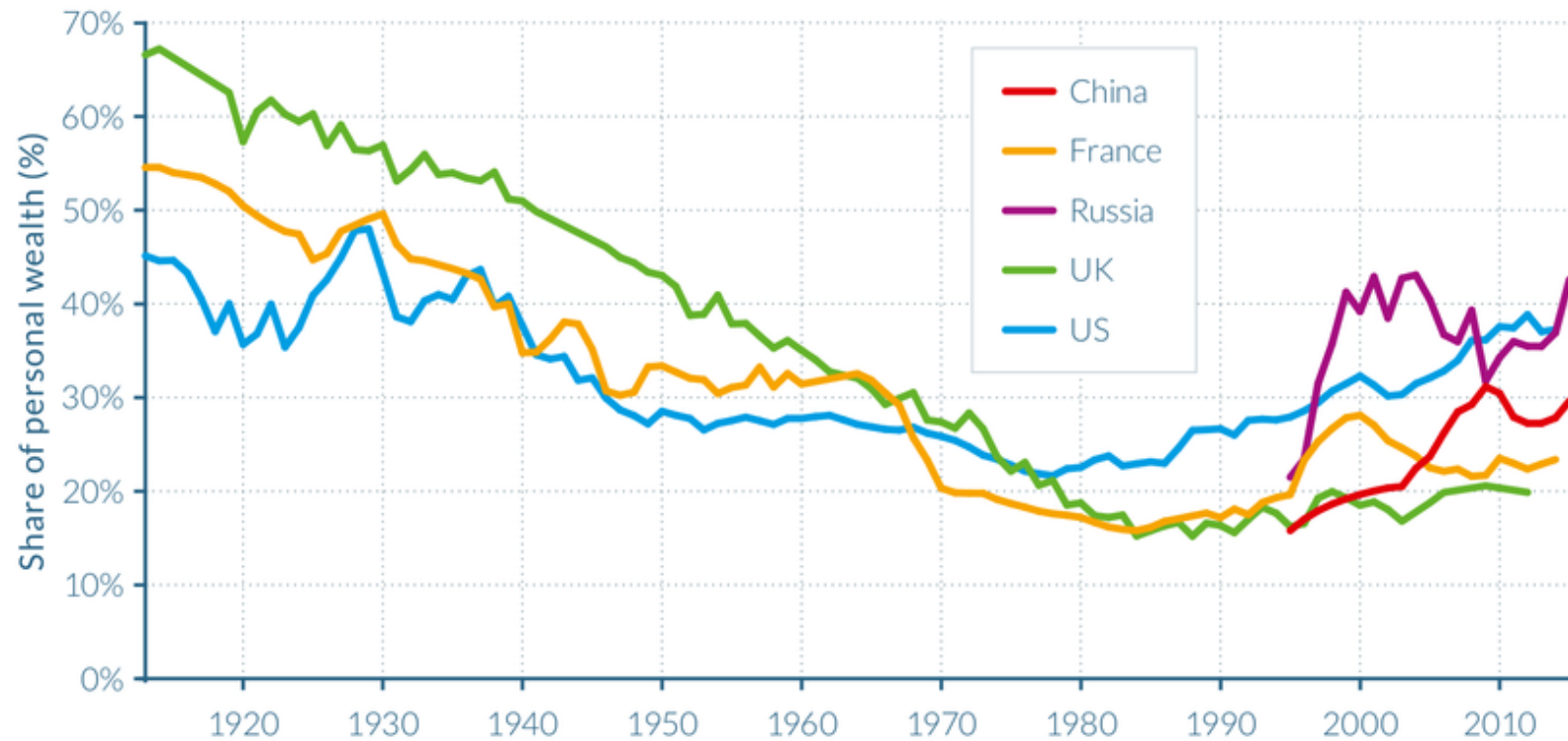


Majetková nerovnost

- Oxfam (Globální mezi-osobní distribuce bohatství) 2019: 26 lidí vlastnilo tolik, co 3,8 miliardy lidí, tedy chudší polovina lidstva (v roce 2018 to bylo 43 lidí, 2015: 62 vs. 3,6M, 2010:388)

Nárůst majetkové nerovnosti

Top 1% wealth shares across the world, 1913–2015: the fall and rise of personal wealth inequality

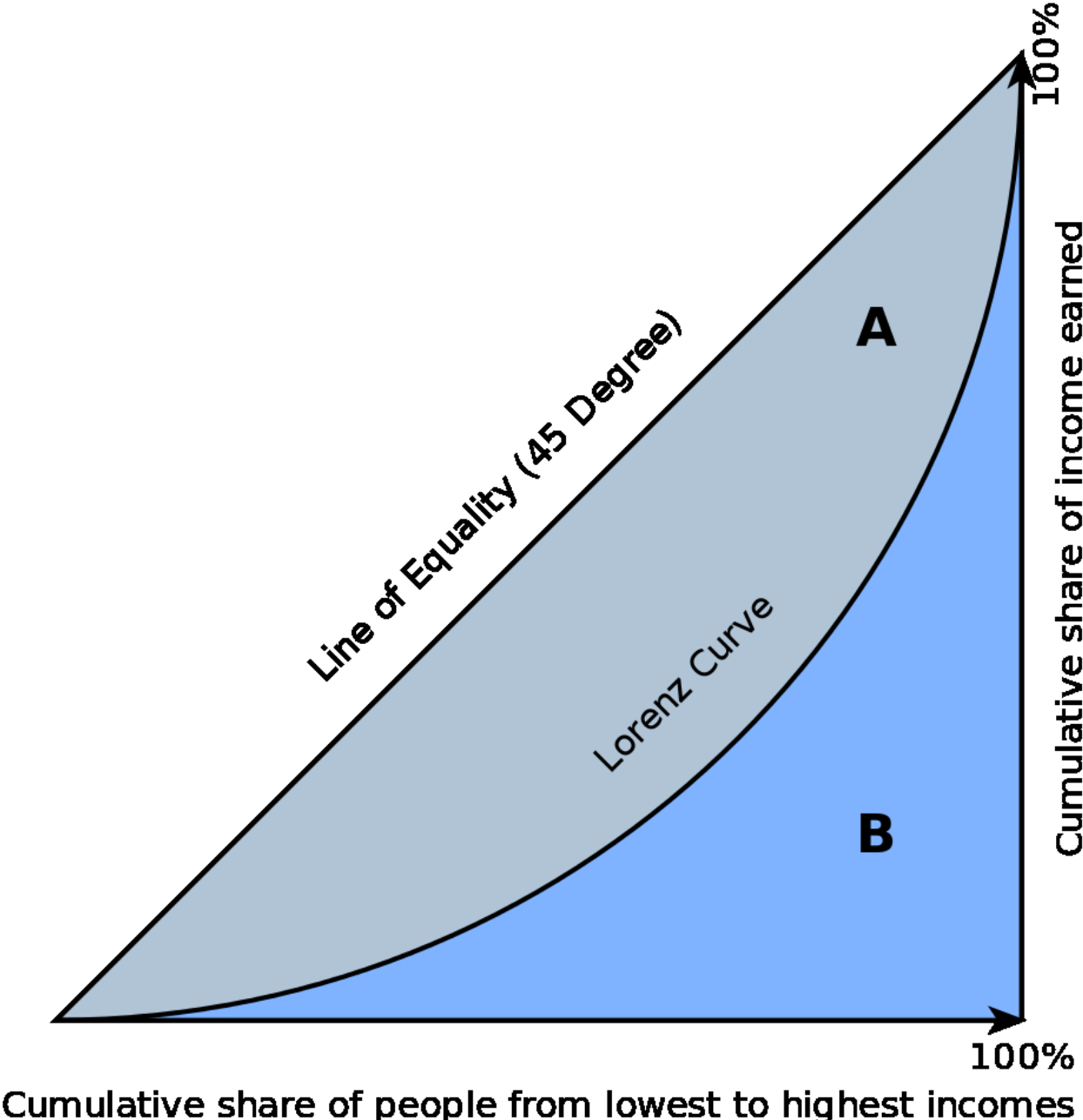


Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](#) for data series and notes.

Jak se měří příjmová nerovnost?

GINI

- GINI – měří úroveň nerovnosti v distribuci příjmu. 0 = každá domácnost má stejný příjem, 1 = jedna domácnost má celý příjem společnosti
- 1. JAR 0,63, 10. Brazílie 0,51, 59. USA 0,41, 154.-158. ČR, SR, Slovinsko, Ukrajina, Island 0,26



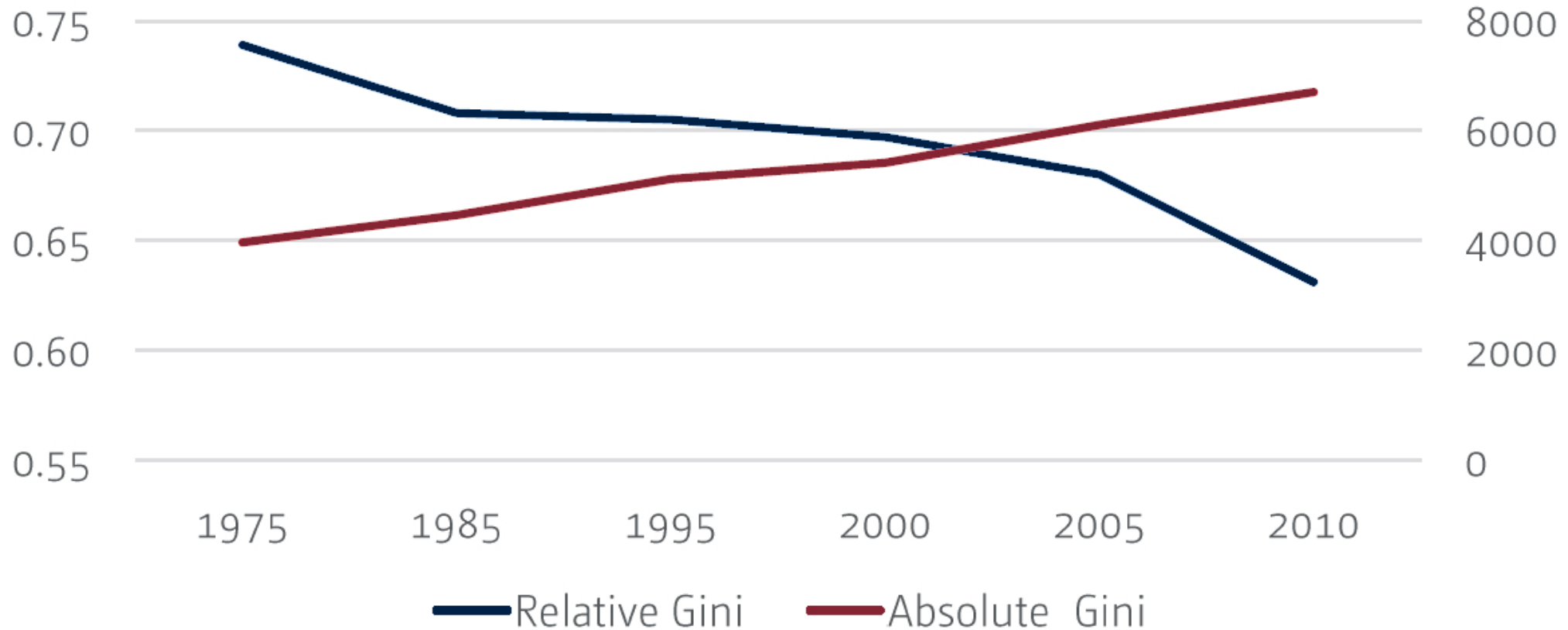
GINI

- $GC = A/(A+B)$
- Relativní GINI (nejčastější - „pravicový“) – počítá tempo růstu
- Absolutní GINI („levicový“) – počítá aboslutní změnu
- Příklad: 5 000 € → 5 500 € (10 %, 500 €), 50 000 € → 54 500 € (9 %, 4 500 €) ↓ relativní, ↑ absolutní
- Relativní se používá, protože se snáz měří (není potřeba PKS, propočet kvůli inflaci)

GINI

- „praktičnost by neměla vytvářet alibi pro schvalování nespravedlnosti“ (Kolm)
- Co si lidi myslí, když slyší, že nerovnost se „zhoršuje“ nebo „snižuje“? Mezi 174 respondenty 95 % indikovalo, že myslí na absolutní nerovnost
- Lidi přemýšlejí v rozdílech v příjmu a ne v měnících se poměrech

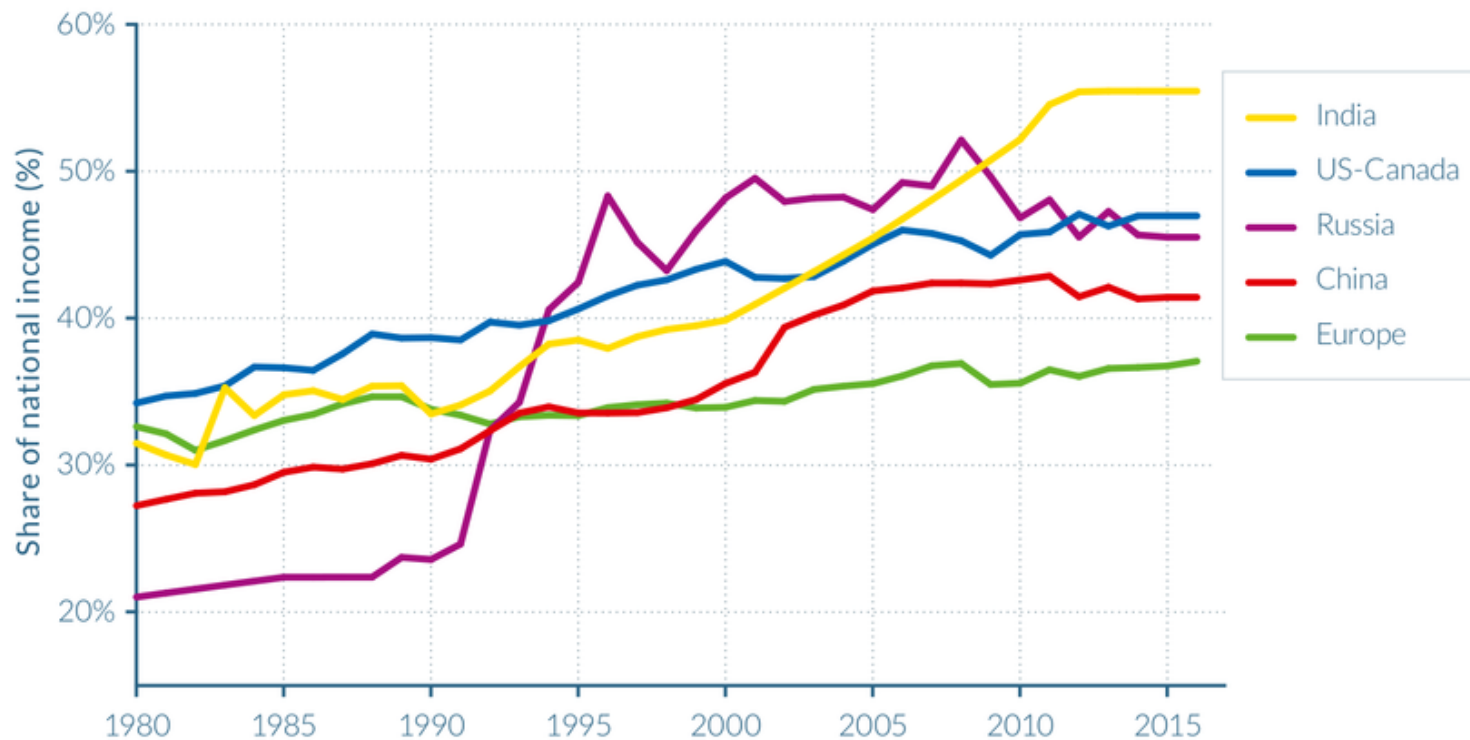
Figure 1: Trends in global inequality from a relative and absolute perspective



Koncept 3, Nino-Zarazua et al 2016

Růst příjmové nerovnosti

Top 10% income shares across the world, 1980–2016: Rising inequality almost everywhere, but at different speeds

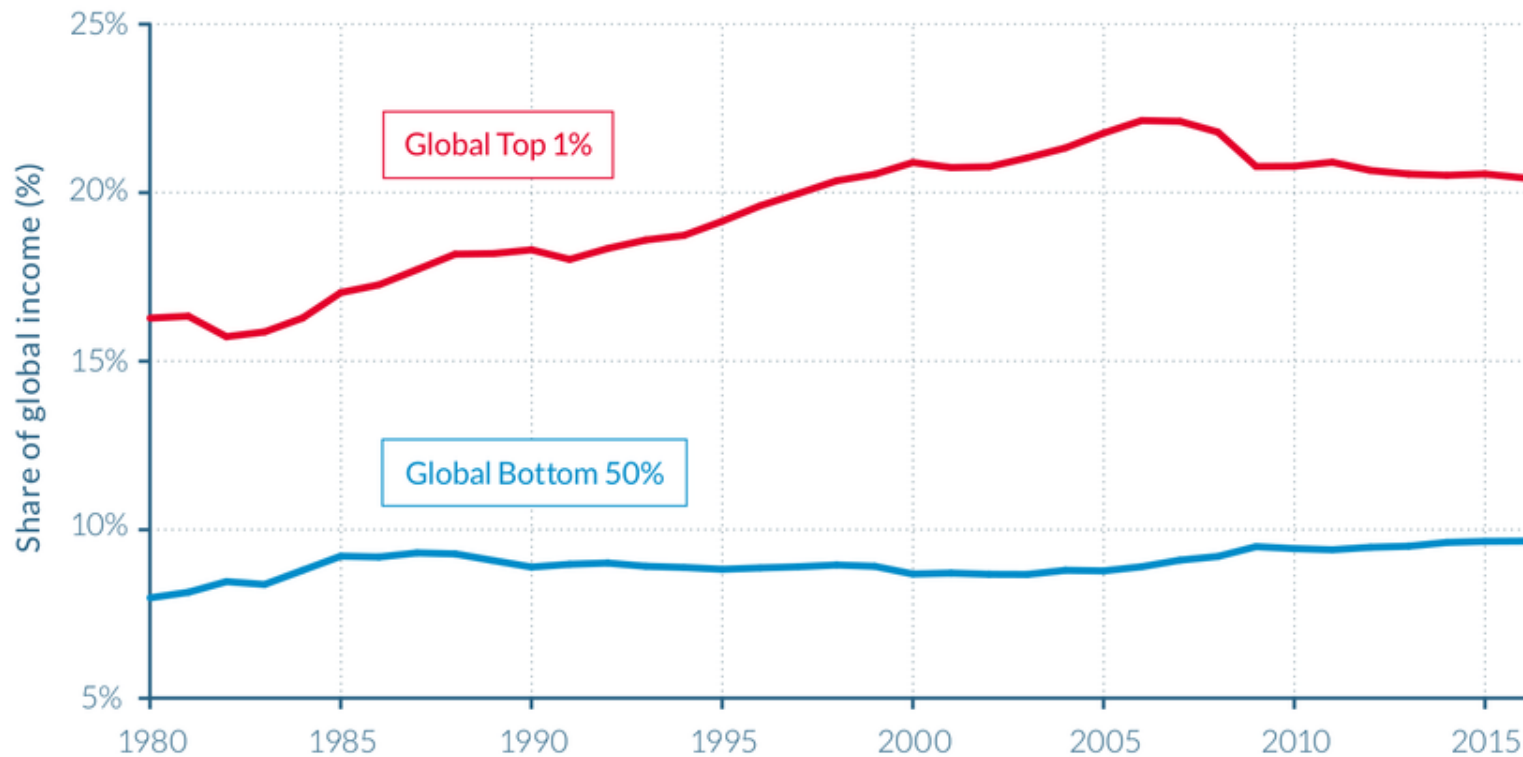


Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](#) for data series and notes.

In 2016, 47% of national income was received by the top 10% in US-Canada, compared to 34% in 1980.

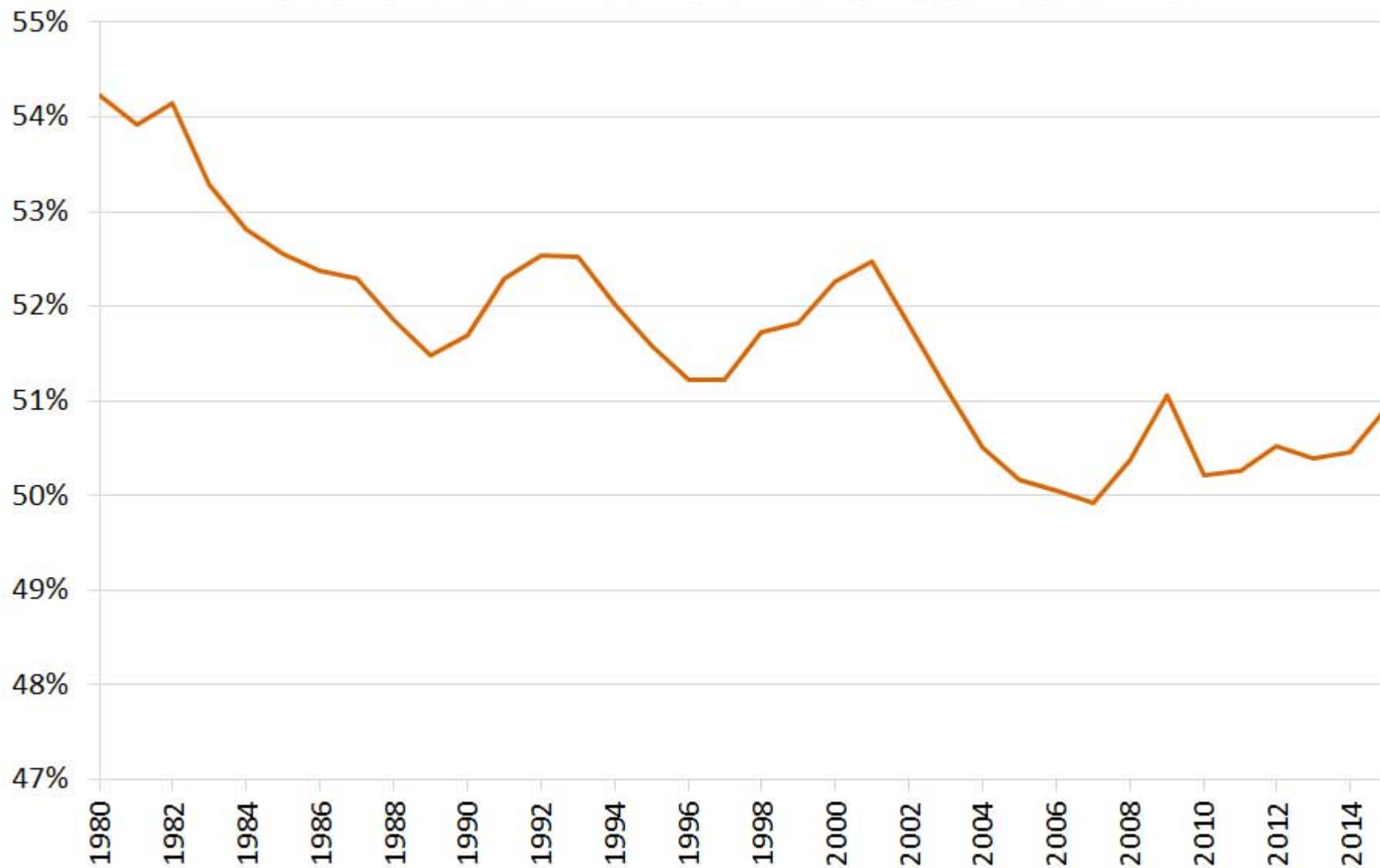
Růst příjmové nerovnosti

The rise of the global top 1% versus the stagnation of the global bottom 50%, 1980–2016



Source: WID.world (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for data series and notes.

Labor Share of Income of Advanced Economies



SOURCES: International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook, April 2017.

Globální ekologická nerovnost

Otázka do publika:

Kdo je „ten zlej“ podle příštího slajdu? (10 vteřin)

Who emits the most CO₂?

Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions were 36.2 billion tonnes in 2017.

Asia

19 billion tonnes CO₂
53% global emissions

North America

6.5 billion tonnes CO₂
18% global emissions

Europe

6.1 billion tonnes CO₂
17% global emissions



Produkční emise

Africa 1.3 billion tonnes CO₂ 3.7% global emissions
South America 1.1 billion tonnes CO₂ 3.2% global emissions
Oceania 0.5 billion tonnes CO₂ 1.3% global emissions

Shown are national production-based emissions in 2017. Production-based emissions measure CO₂ produced domestically from fossil fuel combustion and cement, and do not adjust for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based).
 Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
 Data source: Global Carbon Project (GCP).

Per capita CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.

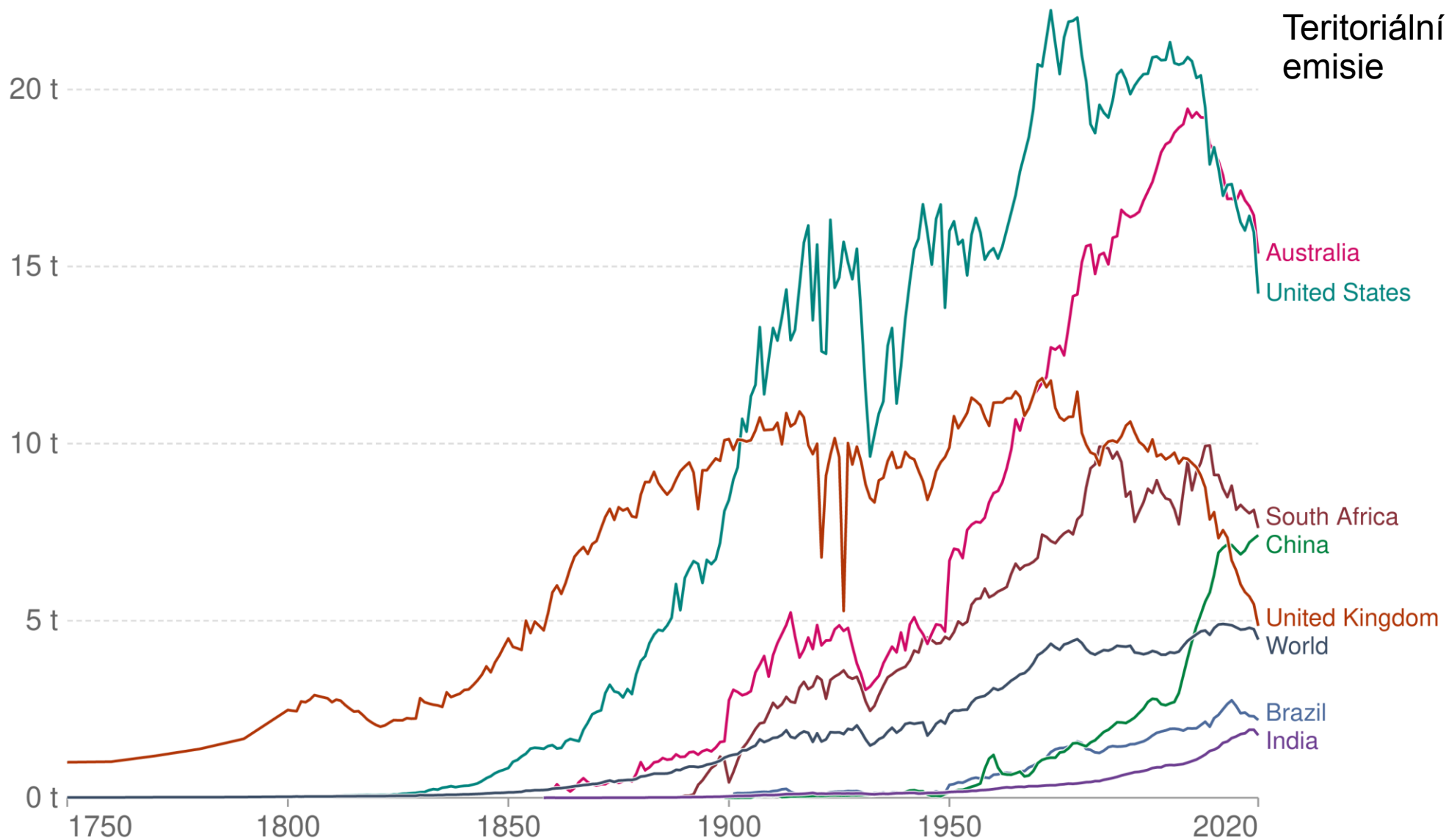
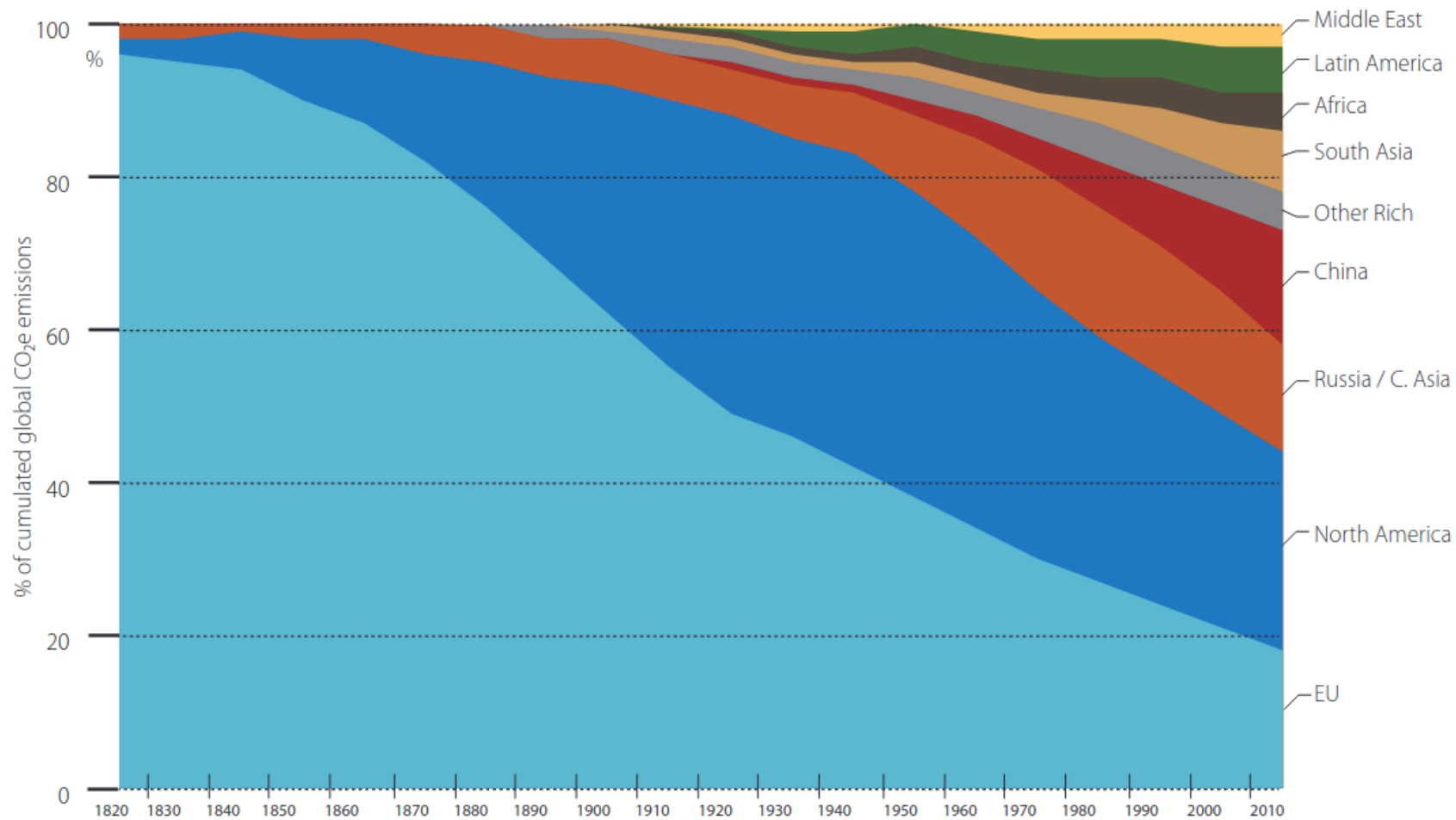


FIGURE 2B. SHARE IN CUMULATED GLOBAL CO₂e EMISSIONS SINCE 1820



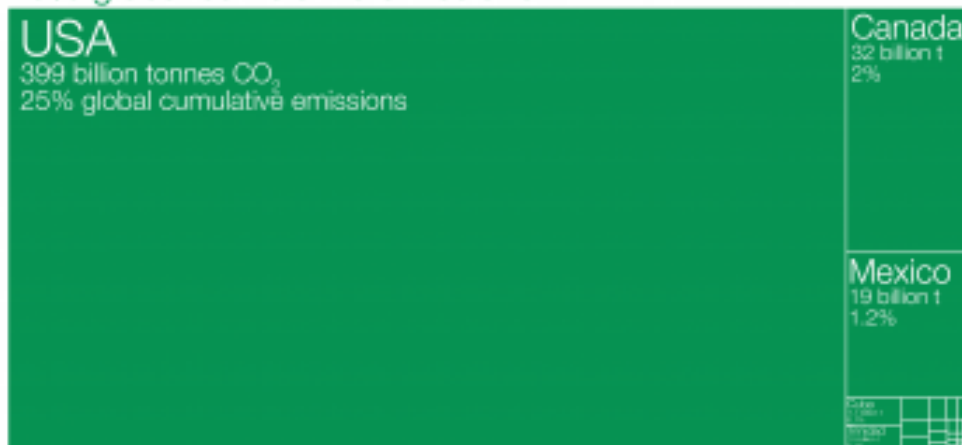
Chancel
– Piketty
2015

Source: authors' estimates based on CAIT (WRI, 2015), CDIAC (Boden et al., 2015), Maddison (Maddison, 2013). Key: In 2010, 12% of cumulative global CO₂e emissions, since the Industrial revolutions, were emitted in China. Note: data is smoothed via 5-year centred moving averages. Composition of each region in this graph may slightly vary from the rest of the study, see Boden et al. (2015) for details.

Who has contributed most to global CO₂ emissions?

Cumulative carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions over the period from 1751 to 2017. Figures are based on production-based emissions which measure CO₂ produced domestically from fossil fuel combustion and cement, and do not correct for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based). Emissions from international travel are not included.

North America
457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions



Asia
457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions

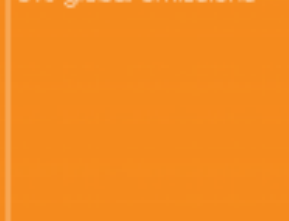


Historické emise
1751-2017

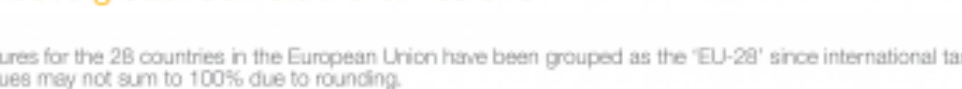
EU-28
353 billion tonnes CO₂
22% global cumulative emissions



Russia
101 billion tonnes
6% global emissions



Europe
514 billion tonnes CO₂
33% global cumulative emissions



Africa
43 billion tonnes CO₂
3% global emissions



South America
40 billion tonnes CO₂
3% global emissions



Oceania
20 billion tonnes CO₂
1.2% global emissions

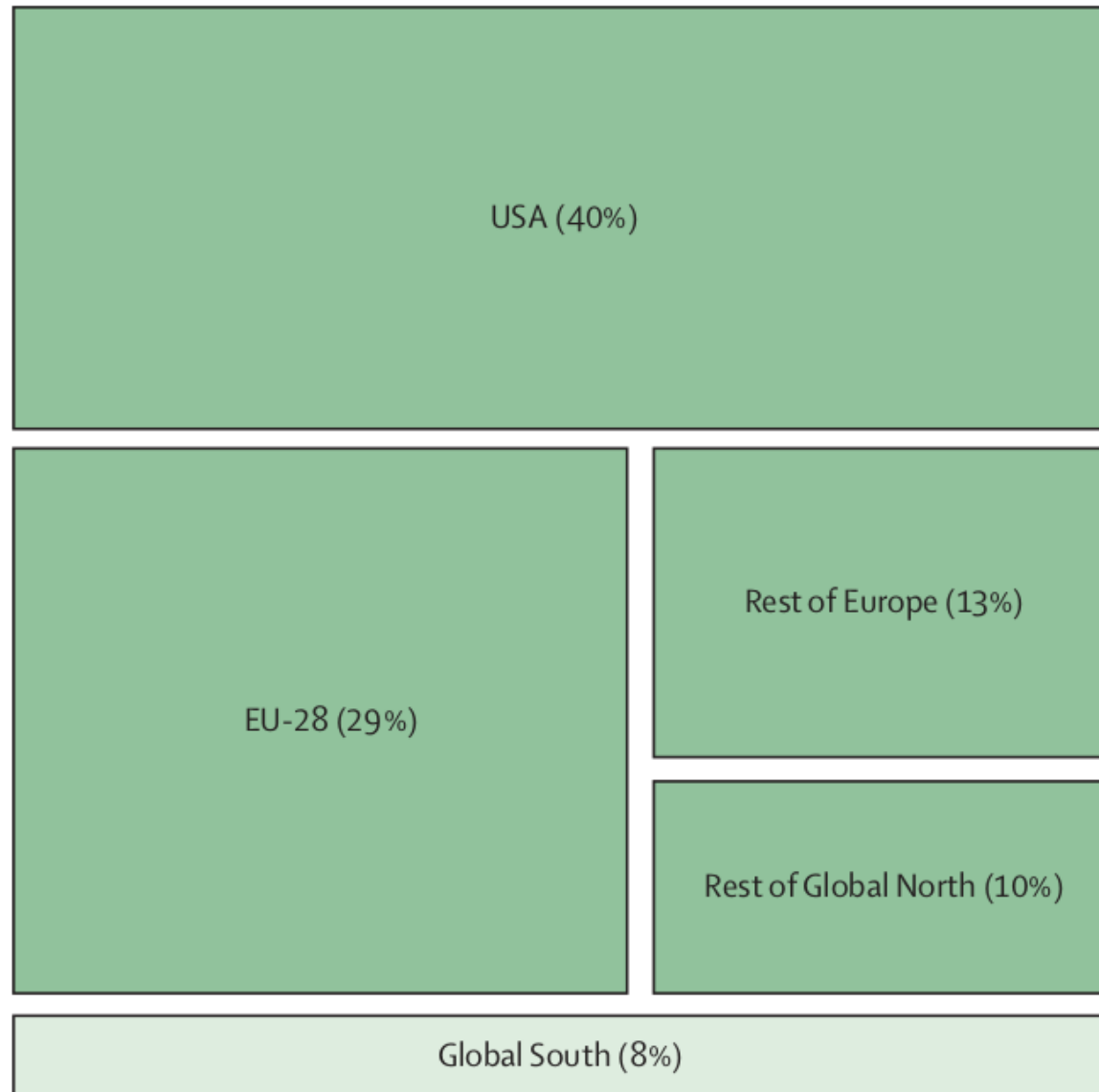


Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Data source: Calculated by Our World in Data based on data from the Global Carbon Project (GCP) and Carbon Dioxide Analysis Center (CDIAC). This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

Responsibility for climate breakdown



(Hickel 2020)

Teritoriální emise
1850-1969, a
spotřební emise 1970-
2015.

Hranice: 350 ppm

Figure: Responsibility for excess emissions

For the purposes of this analysis, the term Global North refers to the USA, Canada, Europe, Israel, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, whereas the term Global South refers to the rest of the world: Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Percentage of CO₂ emissions by world population

Oxfam
2015

World population arranged by income (deciles)

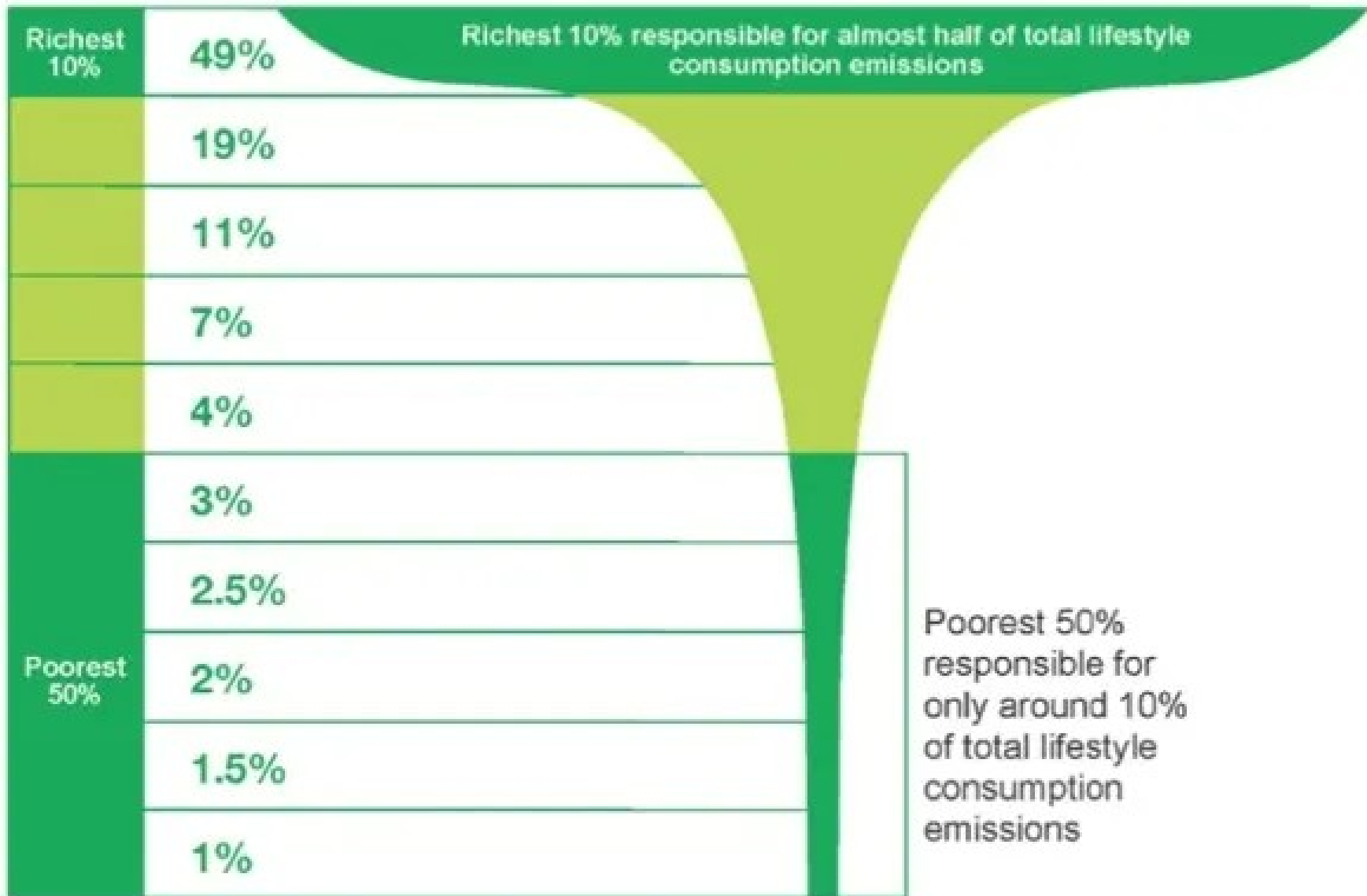
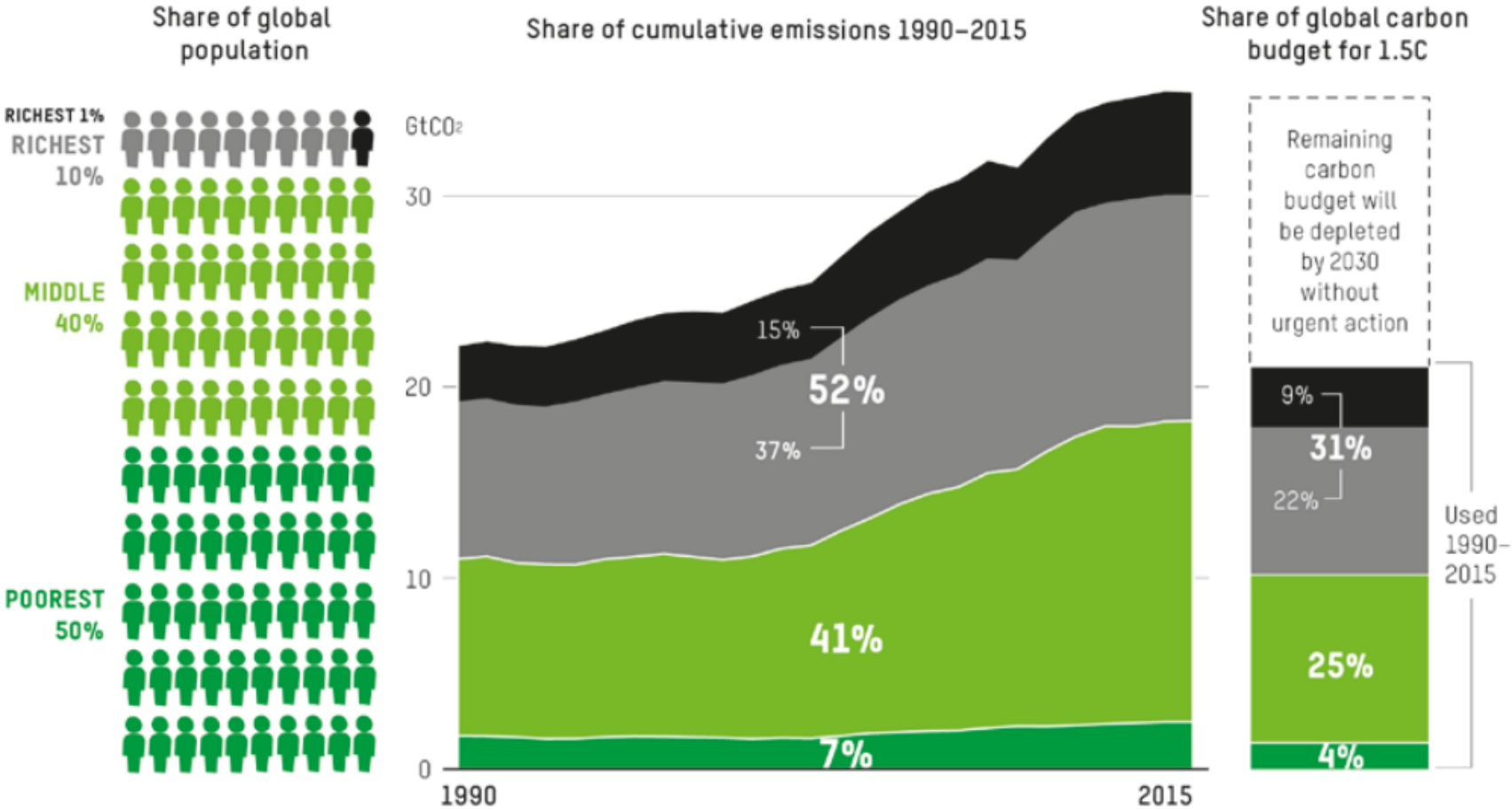


Figure 1: Share of cumulative emissions from 1990 to 2015 and use of the global carbon budget for 1.5C linked to consumption by different global income groups

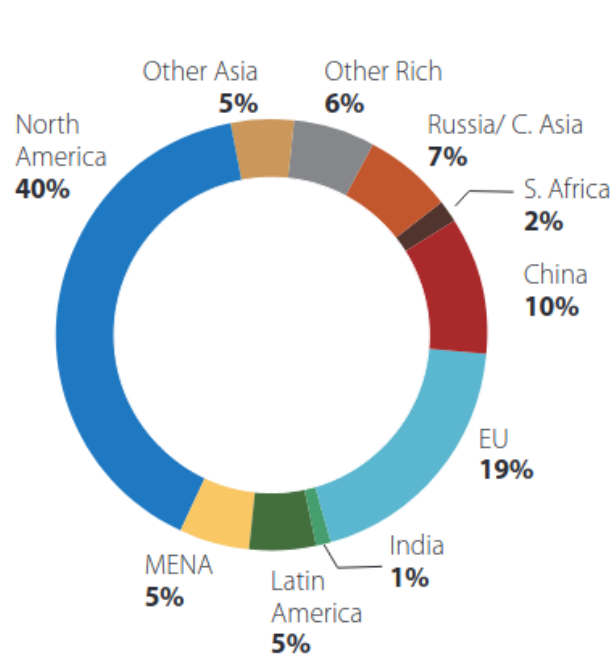


Oxfam
2020

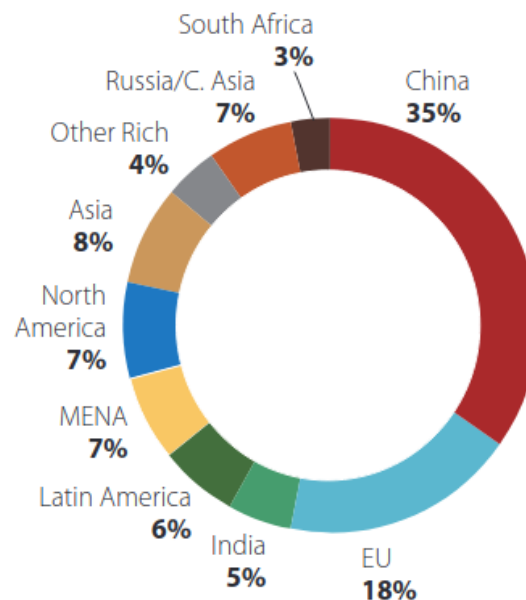
Per capita income threshold (SPPP2011) of richest 1%: \$109k; richest 10%: \$38k; middle 40%: \$6k; and bottom 50%: less than \$6k. Global carbon budget from 1990 for 33% risk of exceeding 1.5C: 1,205Gt.

FIGURE 7. REGIONAL COMPOSITION OF TOP 10, MIDDLE 40 AND BOTTOM 50% EMITTER GROUPS

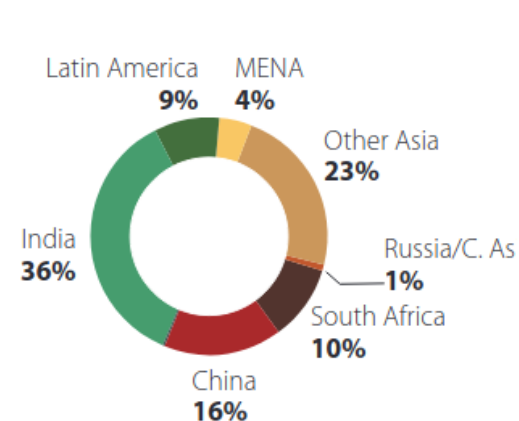
**Top 10% emitters:
45% of world emissions**



**Middle 40% emitters:
42% of world emissions**



**Bottom 50% emitters:
13% of world emissions**



Chancel
– Piketty
2015

Source: authors. Key: Among the top 10% global emitters, 40% of CO₂e emissions are due to US citizens, 20% to the EU and 10% from China.

Chudí a spotřeba CO₂

- <\$1,9=0,4tCO₂/osoba. Odstránění extrémní chudoby: ↑globálně CO₂ o 1%
- \$3,2=0,6tCO₂/osoba. Odstránění extrémní chudoby na úrovni \$3,2/den: ↑CO₂ o 5%
- \$5,5=0,9tCO₂/osoba. Odstránění extrémní chudoby na úrovni \$5,5/den: ↑CO₂ o 18%

Férová nerovnost a spotřeba energie

- Úroveň nerovnosti akceptována veřejností (GINI spotřeby energie: 0,13, dnes: 0,52)
- Spotřeba energie
 - Slušná energie na život: 125 EJ (exajoulů) – scénář podobný slajdu v prezentaci o nerůstu – dokonalá rovnost
 - Férová nerovnost: 175 EJ (horní 1% = 2,7 x dolních 10%)
 - Dnes: ~418 EJ
 - Nejambicióznější scénář IEA: 340-400 EJ, IPCC: 500 EJ

Ekologická nerovná výměna

- Asymetrický vztah vyjádřen větším tokem materiálů z J na S a odpadu naopak.
- Environmentální Kuznetsova křivka:
 $\uparrow \text{HDP/h.} \rightarrow \downarrow \text{znečištění}$ (ignoruje obchod a enviro offshoring)
- Paradox spotřeby/degradace: Globální Sever spotřebuje více zdrojů, ale má méně enviro degradace
- Holandský omyl: $\uparrow \text{ŽÚ}$ v Hol (ignoruje obchod a enviro offshoring)
- Odlesňování, CO_2 , strata biodiverzity, virtuální voda

Table 1

Resource drain from the South.

Resource	North → South flows 2015	South → North flows 2015	Drain from South in 2015	Cumulative drain from South 1990–2015
Raw material equivalents [Gt]	3.37	15.39	12.02	254.40
Embodied land [mn ha]	527.42	1,349.01	821.59	32,987.23
Embodied energy [EJ]	21.55	43.51	21.06	650.34
Embodied labour [mn py-eq]	31.11	219.22	188.12	5,956.62

Table 2

Drain as share of Northern consumption.

Resource	Northern consumption in 2015	Drain as % of Northern consumption in 2015	Northern consumption 1990–2015	Drain as % of Northern consumption 1990–2015
Raw material equivalents [Gt]	28.06	43%	676.77	38%
Embodied land [mn ha]	3,878.80	21%	112,416.80	29%
Embodied energy [EJ]	217.43	10%	6,137.42	11%
Embodied labour [mn py-eq]	630.06	30%	17,365.49	34%

Hickel et al 2022

Čistý tok zdrojů. S:J export = 1:5 (suroviny)

Závěr

- Chudoba je nerovnost
- (Etická) absolutní chudoba je vysoká
- Hranice extrémní absolutní chudoby je neetická
- Nerovnost je na velice vysoké úrovni
- Ekologická nerovnost kopíruje třídní nerovnost