

ECOLOGICAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, HUMAN WELL-BEING: A NEW GOAL.

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Abstract:

As World Resources Institute has written in year 2008 “Decision makers may be focused on reducing poverty, increasing food production, strengthening resilience to climate change, or producing energy. The development projects and policies intended to meet these goals often go forward unwittingly at the expense of nature—a dam to produce electricity reduces fish populations, a national plan to expand agriculture may increase deforestation leading to soil erosion and flooding. Ultimately, the development goals are undermined as the effects of these trade-offs are felt by people who depend on nature for their livelihood and well-being, whether it is fish stocks for food, protection from downstream flooding, or spiritual sustenance.”

Labour organizations (firms and public services), and natural system must be more and more integrated. Therefore it is very interesting the concept of ecosystem services. Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from nature, that directly or indirectly underpin human economies and livelihoods. In the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in 2005 is written that governments too must include ecosystem services concepts into policy planning and decision-making. The nature’s degradation has a high cost, that became deeper in a global economic crisis. For example the degradation of the earth’s ecosystems and biodiversity due to deforestation alone has a cost between \$1.9 and \$4.5 trillion every year. Different methods have been used to estimate the impact of climate change on human welfare. Studies agree that there are positive and negative impacts. In the longer term, there are net negative impacts. Poorer people tend to be more vulnerable to climate change. There is a trade-off between development policy and climate policy. There are negative direct impact. The climate change has in agricultural system. There are deep effect: Reduced salmon populations, coastal and storm damage, Reduced food production, increased fire costs and so on. The natural degradation has effects on poverty and food. The World Bank recently announced that the current food situation could push 100 million people into deeper poverty, undoing years of progress in the fight against global poverty and hunger. Poor households spend between 60 percent to 80 percent of their income on food, compared to only 10 percent to 20 percent in most industrialized countries.

The integration between labour organizations and ecosystem system can be founded on a new organizational model: the ecological organization. The ecological organisation, proposed here differentiates both in the ecological approach of organisation populations and the theory of human relations. The ecological approach has emphasised, perhaps excessively, the application of the Darwin theory of competition and natural selection. On the one hand, the ecological theory of the organisation is a powerful tool for analysing organisational frameworks and dynamics concerned, but this theory contains a very strong contradiction. Sure enough the organisation is created and self maintains precisely to avoid internal competition in the group. Animal organisations control aggressiveness precisely thanks to the internal organisation of the group. Probably, the biological bases of the organisation should be traced precisely to the excessive cost that the internal competition of a group would have for its members to survive. The organisation at least internally is therefore founded on the principle opposite to

competition, or rather solidarity. The more a group is cohesive the higher the probability it will survive. The teaching of human relationships, on the contrary, has highlighted the importance of communication, by participation and leadership. This teaching has had great credit for emphasising the human dimension, the need for attention on the physiological aspects of mankind, having understood that the high energy of an organisation is the innovative ability and creativity of the employee. The flaw in this teaching is the uncertainty of its conclusions, which, even though supported by a rich casuist tool, is unable to come to a general theory of the organisation. The ecological model lies in the middle of these two approaches and unlike the modern economy takes inspiration not only from the physics, but by the biology too. Public services organised in this way are assessed, as ecosystems are, with regard to their sustainability, social return and adaptive ability.