Post-Rio+20: Sustainable Development with Sustainable Peace. A Challenge for the 21st Century

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Questions for the exposition

1. Which strategies, policies and measures of sustainable development can contribute to a durable culture of peace?

2. How can these strategies, policies, and measures influence values, change behaviour, and pave new avenues for conflict prevention and peace building by negotiating a model of development that decreases pollution and environmental threats?

3. What are the key issues that have to be changed to improve cooperation and surmount the historical gaps among post-colonised nations and post-colonizers?

Content

1. Río+20: our common vision
2. Scientific concepts:
   a) Sustainable society
   b) Sustainable peace
3. Sustainability and policy: a human, gender and environmental (HUGE) security

1. Rio +20: Our common vision

- UN Charter and Universal Declaration of HR
- Reaffirmation of UN Declarations
- Changing unsustainable consumption and production for a decarbonized and dematerialized world
- Overcoming 20 years of highly unequal development and financial speculation
- Holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development
- Cooperation among governments and stakeholders against unemployment and underdevelopment to achieve MDG
- Eradication of 4 billion of people living in poverty with sustainable development, productive activities and by reducing inequality
- Strengthening international cooperation for equal development of women and children
- Farmers and women are crucial for food sovereignty, and numerous people still are depending on ecosystems and natural resources
- Consolidation of democracy, good governance and rule of law
- Development of a green economy involving all stakeholders
- Constructive interaction of top-down and bottom-up policies

Problems to be addressed urgently

- 1.2 billion without safe water and 3.5 billions without improved sanitation, green energy, sustainable transportation, sustainable tourisms
- Sustainable cities and human settlements
- Health and population
- Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all with social protection
- Oceans and seas; Small islands developing states (SIDS)
- Least developed countries; Landlocked countries; Africa
- Regional efforts; Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
- Climate change; Forest; Biodiversity; Desertification, Land degradation and droughts; Mountains
- Chemical and waste; Mining
- Sustainable consumption and production
- Education
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Sustainable development goal

2. Scientific concepts: Six levels of sustainable thinking for a sustainable development
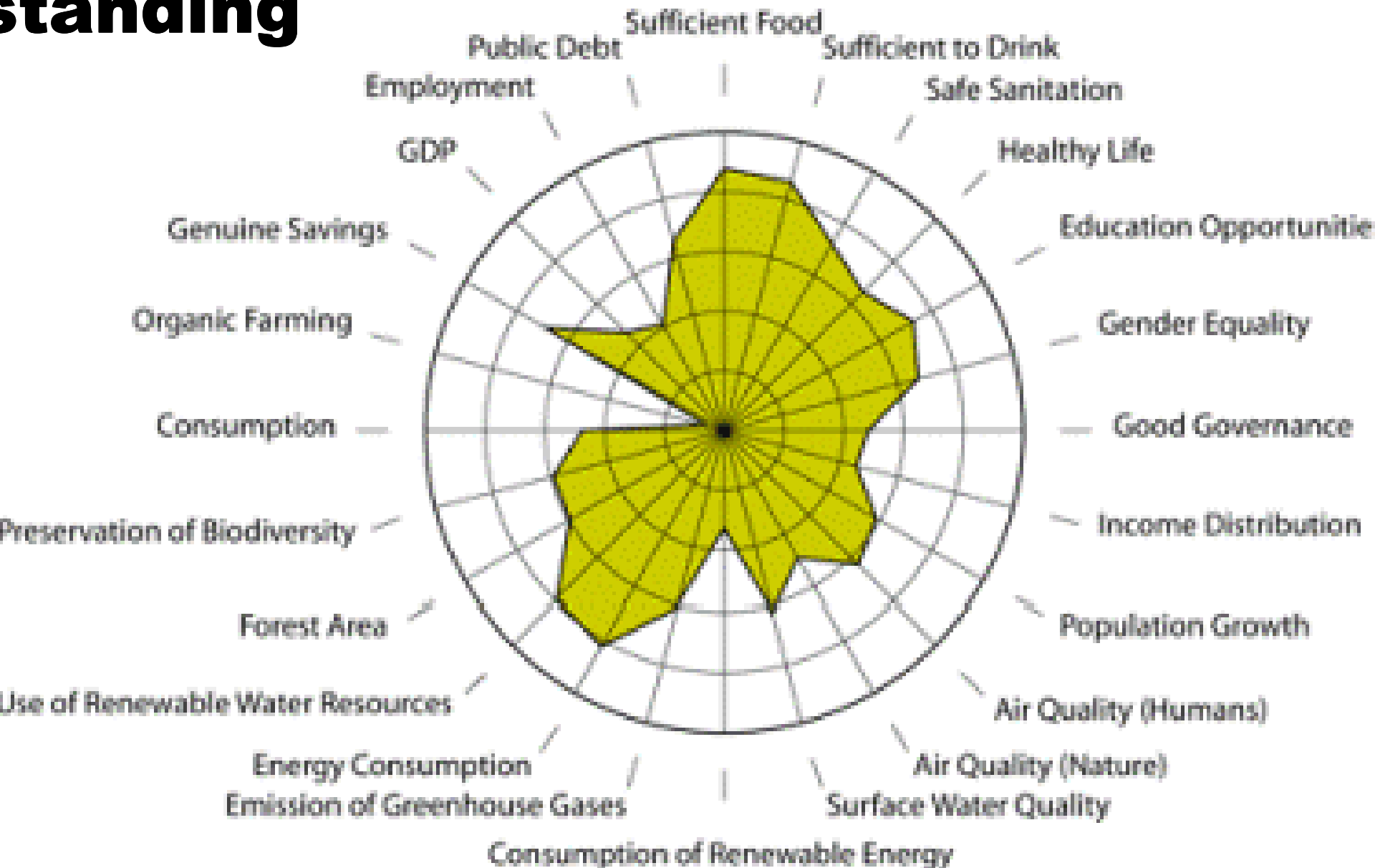
- **Knowing and conceptualization**
- **Understanding**
- **Applying**
- **Analyzing**
- **Evaluating**
- **Creating**
- **Avoiding**
- **Integrating**

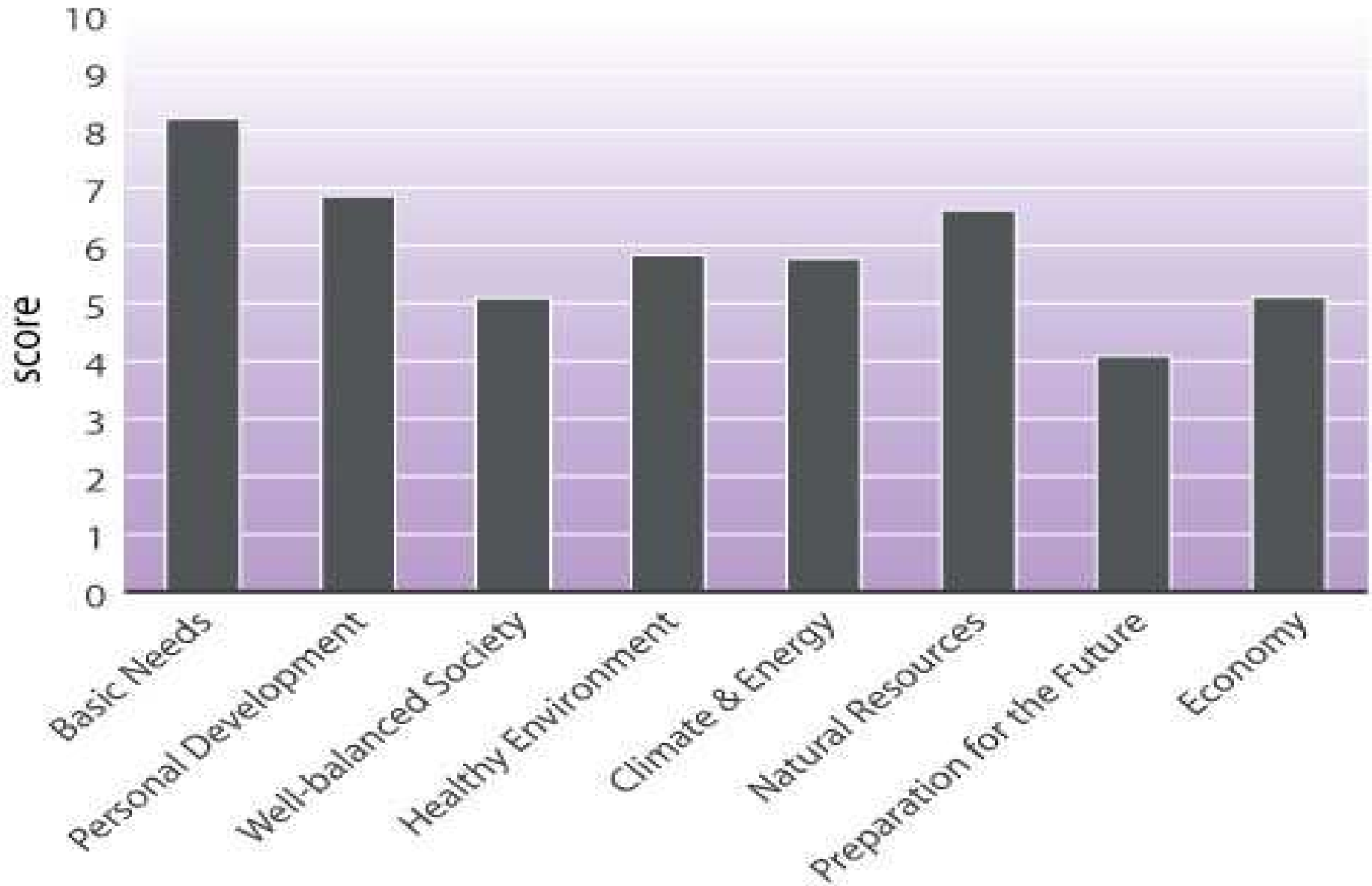# Transdisciplinary knowing

Conceptualization
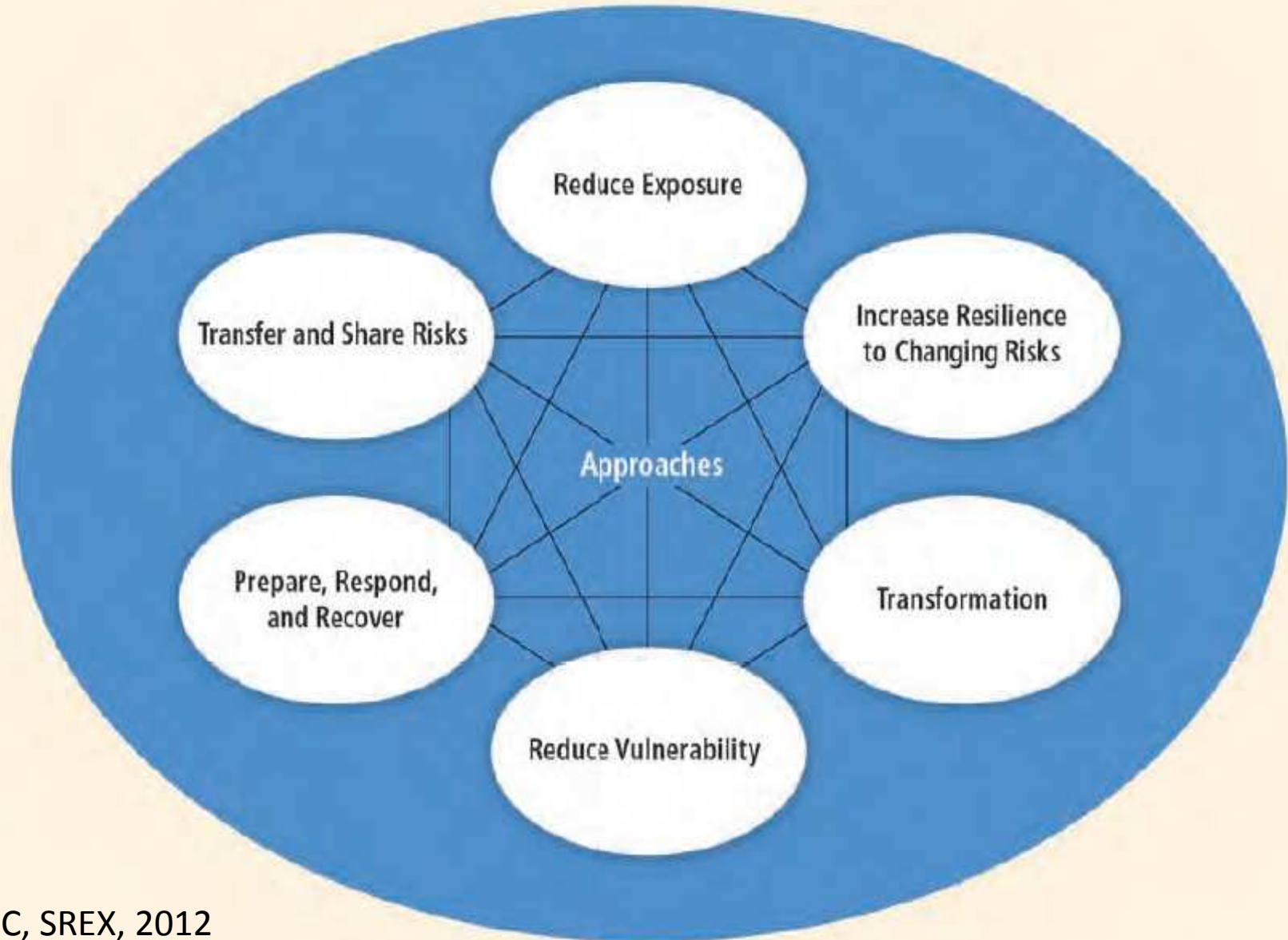
Under-standing
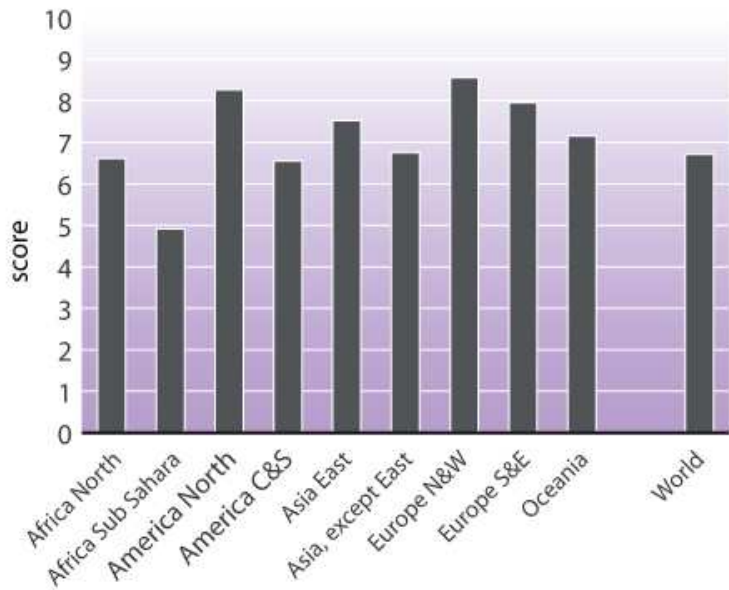

Sustainable Society Index 2010 - World
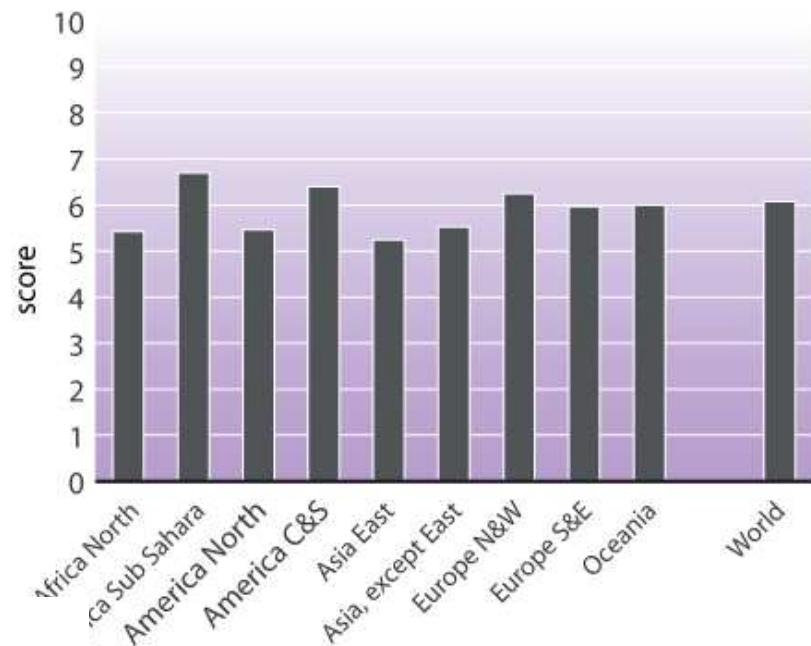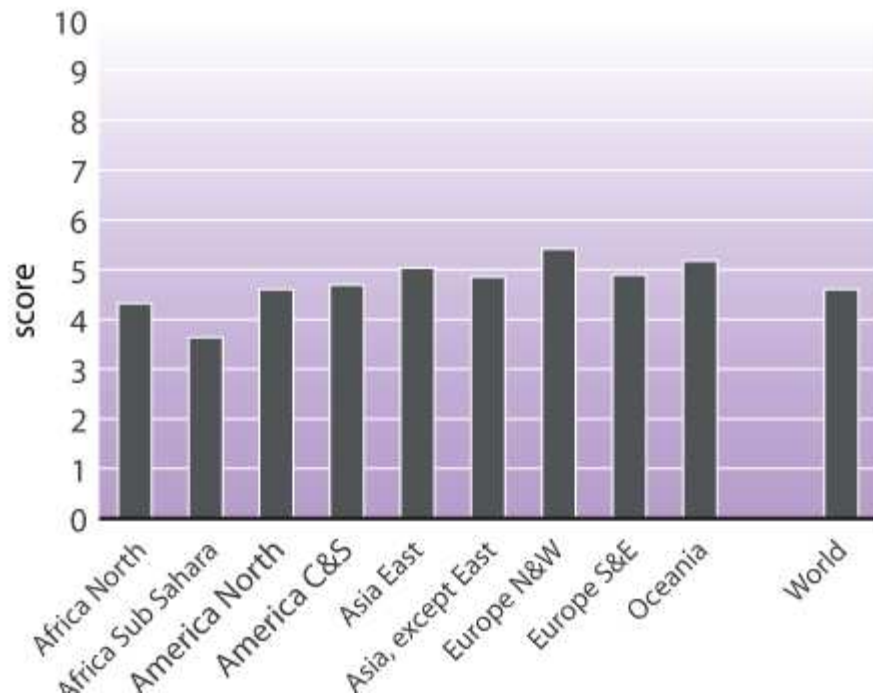
Applying

Categories - World

Human Wellbeing 2010 - Regions

Environmental Wellbeing 2010 - Regions

Economic Wellbeing 2010 - Regions

Indicators 2010 - World

score

Sufficient Food · Sufficient to Drink · Safe Sanitation · Healthy Life · Education Opportunities · Gender Equality · Good Governance · Income Distribution · Population Growth · Air Quality (Humans) · Air Quality (Nature) · Surface Water Quality · Consumption of Renewable Energy · Emission of Greenhouse Gases · Energy Consumption · Use of Renewable Water Resources · Preservation of Forest Area · Preservation of Biodiversity · Consumption · Organic Farming · Genuine Savings · GDP · Employment · Public Debt

Wellbeing - World

SSI 2010 - Regions

SSI 2010 – World

Analyzing: Impacts of Industrial & Communication/IT Revolutions

1. Economic growth is degrading natural resources
2. Population growth and consumerism
3. Land use change, urbanization, slum development
4. Industrial agriculture, chemical fertilizers and pesticides
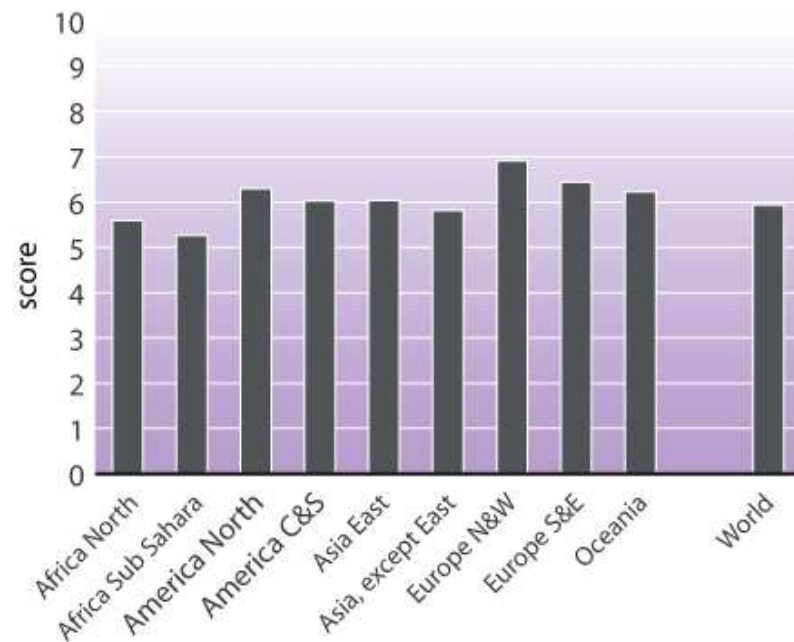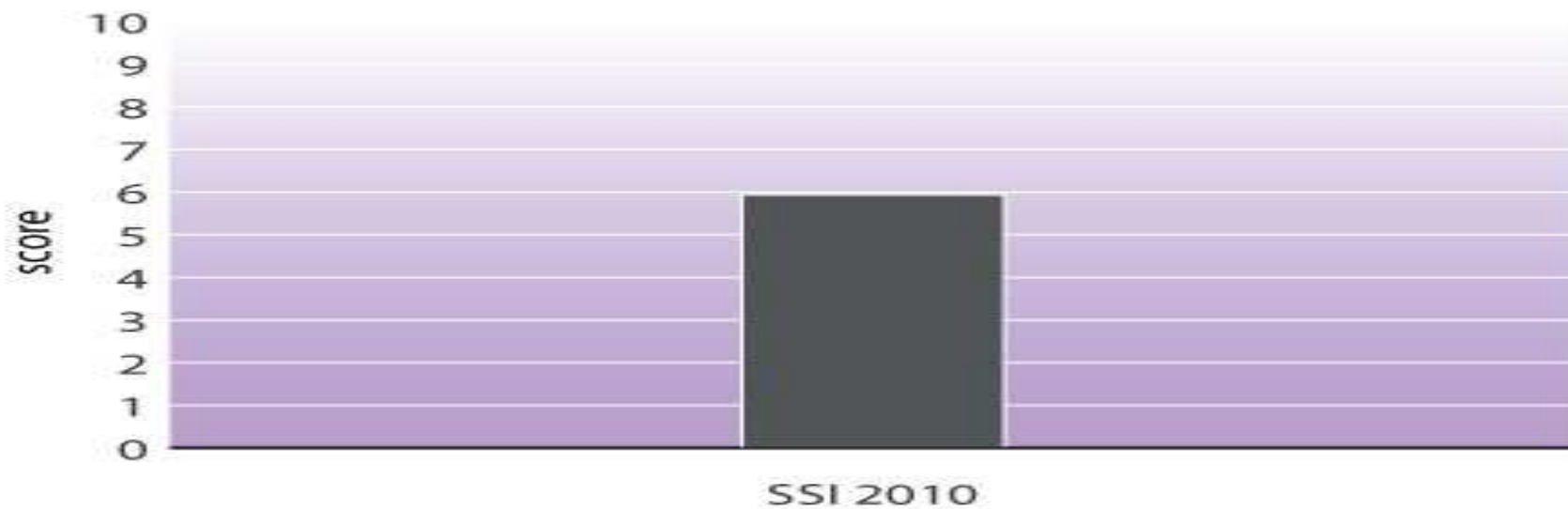5. Fossil energy, greenhouse gases and global warming
6. Overexploitation of fishery
7. Hunting and species extinction
8. Marine, water, air and soil pollution
9. Freshwater overuse
10. Resource efficiency is not enough
11. Outcome: Ecological footprint and biodebt with habitat loss, invasive species, overexploitation of resources, climate change, disasters, and tipping points

World Population: Three Alternative Scenarios

This chart shows three possible paths of future population growth.

High Scenario

Medium Scenario

Low Scenario

Population (billions)

30 — 25 — 20 — 15 — 10 — 5 — 0

Year

1950 1970 1990 2010 2030 2050 2070 2090 2110 2130 2150

Source: United Nations.

6 billion
5 billion
4 billion
3 billion
2 billion
1 billion
0

10 000 BC   5000 BC   Year 1   1000   2000
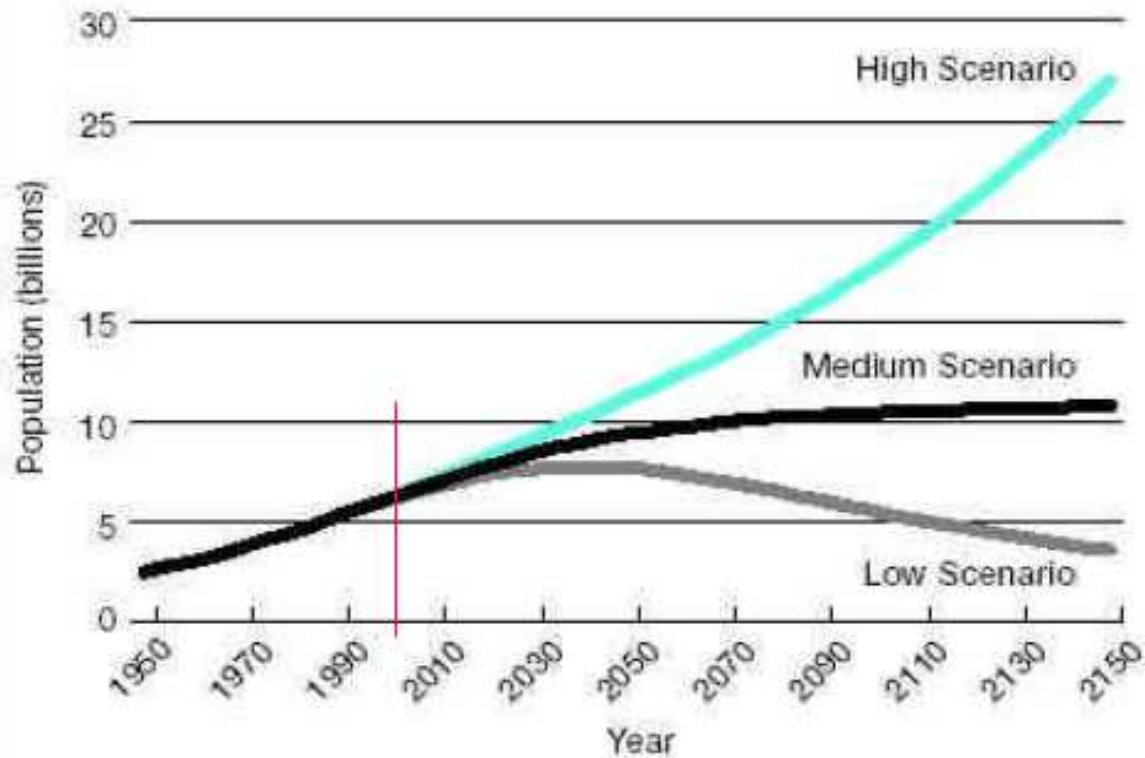
Projections of anthropogenic impacts on the planet
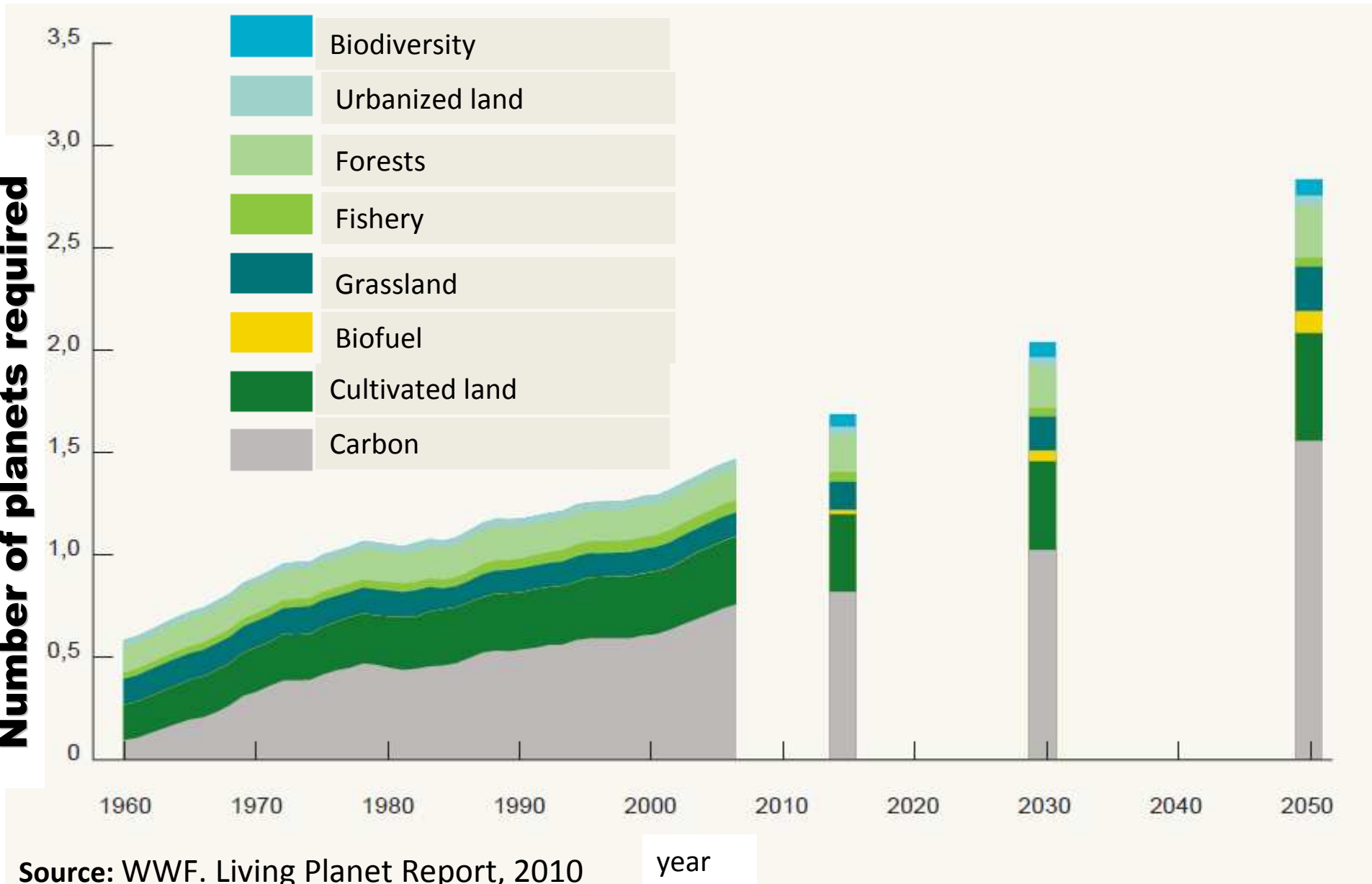
Source: WWF. Living Planet Report, 2010

Legend:
- Biodiversity
- Urbanized land
- Forests
- Fishery
- Grassland
- Biofuel
- Cultivated land
- Carbon

Y-axis: **Number of planets required** (0, 0,5, 1,0, 1,5, 2,0, 2,5, 3,0, 3,5)

X-axis: year (1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050)

Evaluating: Means of implementation

- **Finances:** ODA commitment: 0.7% with 0.15-0.20 for LDC; dynamic, inclusive & well functioning private sector for support; South- South cooperation; additional: SIDS, LDC & Africa; combating corruption

- **Technology:** innovation, transfer, strengthening national & international scientific and technological capacities; in situ monitoring

- **Capacity building**: UNEP Bali Strategic Plan for Technological Support and Capacity Building; sharing sustainable practices; enhancing knowledge & capacity; DRR & resilience into development plans; North-South, South-South cooperation for transition; public private partnerships

- **Trade:** internat. trade as engine for development & sustained growth based on rules, open, non-discriminatory & equitable without trade distortion

- **Registry of commitments:** voluntary throughout 2012 by all stakeholders & networks to implement concrete policies, plan, programs, projects & actions
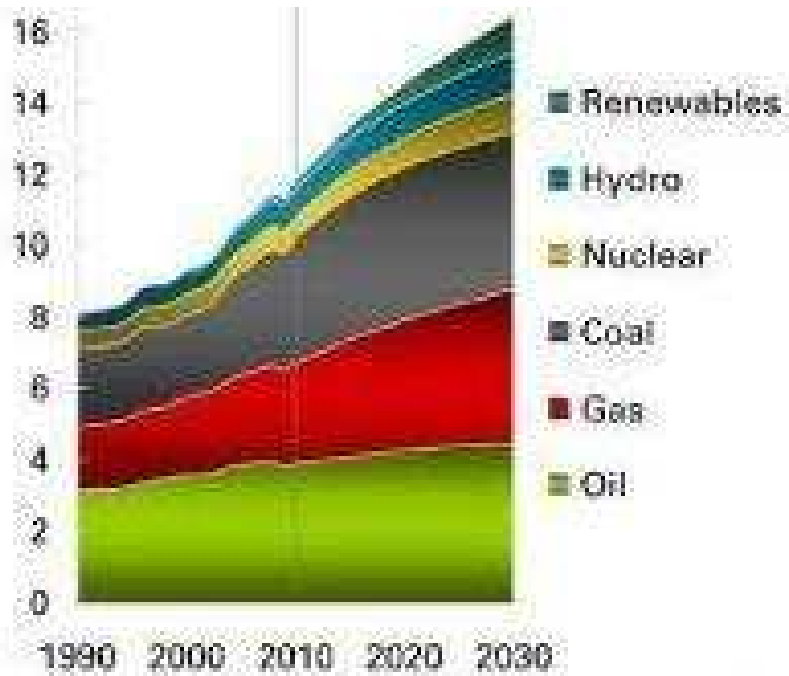
BP Outlook 1990-2030: 16
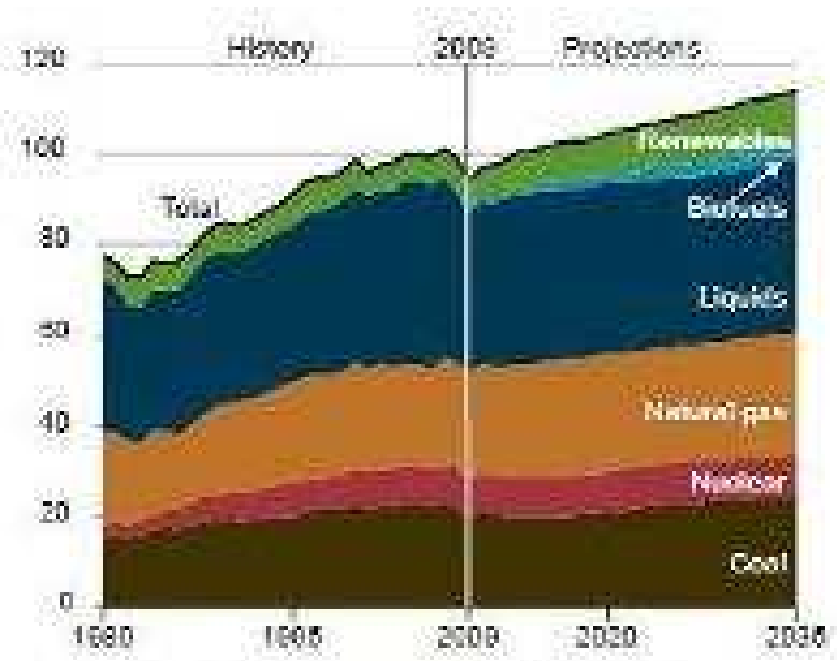
Energy Information Agency Outlook 1980-2035: 63
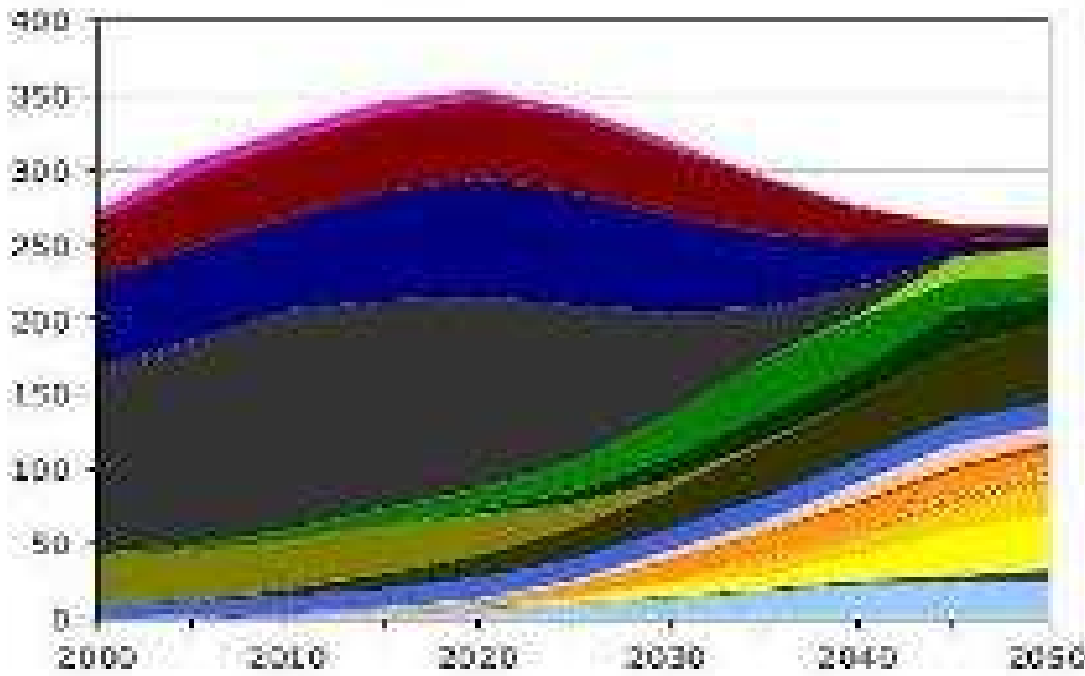
Three mind-sets interest-driven

WWF Outlook 2000-2050: 92

Creating: Culture

- Culture includes **material** and **immaterial elements.** Is a system of **shared beliefs**, values, customs, behaviors, and the material expressions of ways of living, including working tools, art, buildings, language, painting, arts and literature, which members of a society develop and represent their **immanent world and daily work**.

- Includes **symbolic representations, learned norms and roles**, which are socially grounded through identity processes (Moscovici 1976).

- Represents an **organized and structured systematic pattern of roles, norms and social understanding** and learning how to integrate with nature without destroying.

- Involves mechanisms of **peaceful conflict resolution** and how to integrate people who infringe social norms and rules.

Avoiding: Centres of Conflicts
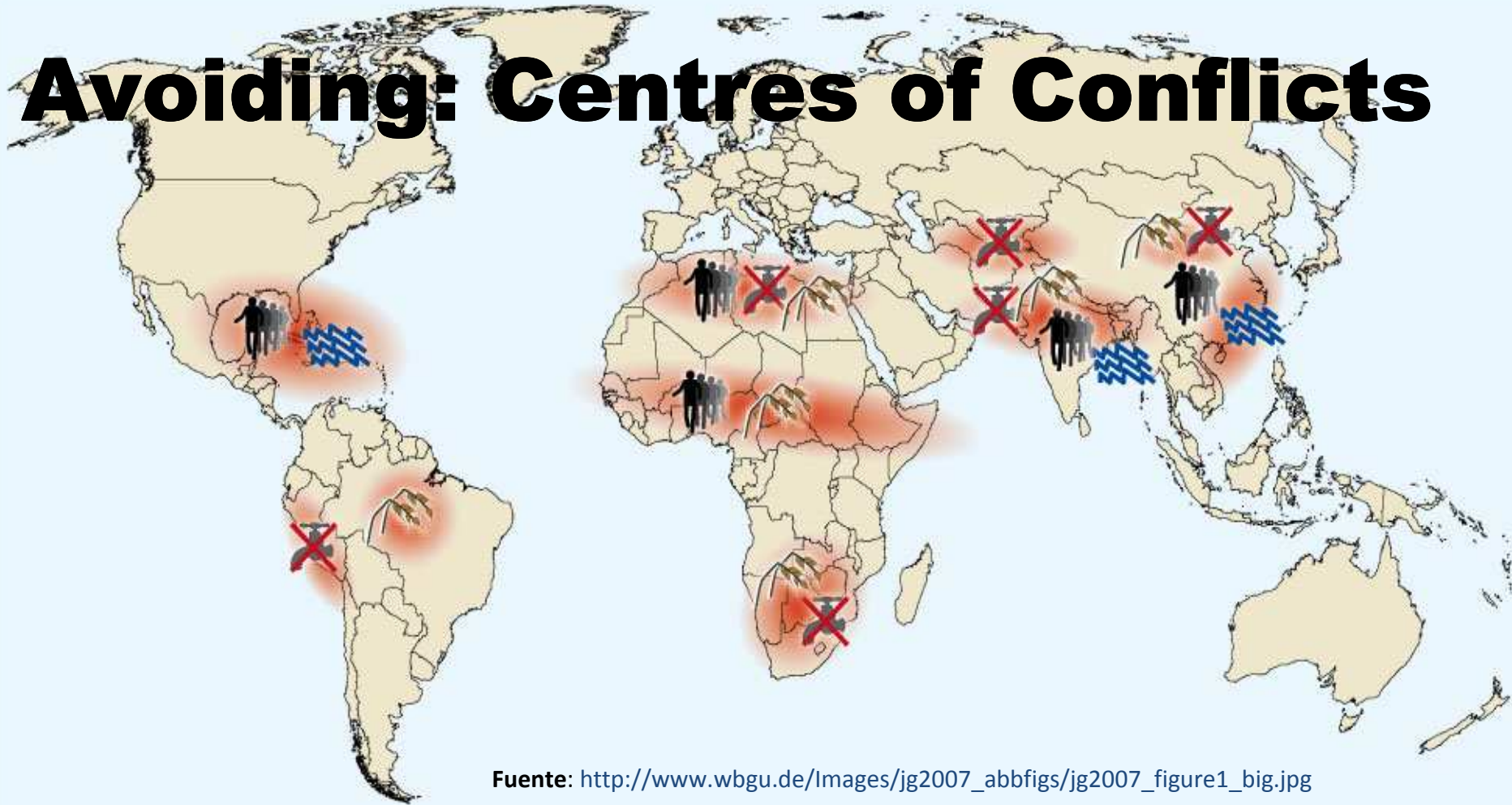
Fuente: http://www.wbgu.de/Images/jg2007_abbfigs/jg2007_figure1_big.jpg

Conflict constellations in selected hotspots

Degradation of water related to global environmental change

Reduction of food due to drought and soil fertility loss

Hotspots

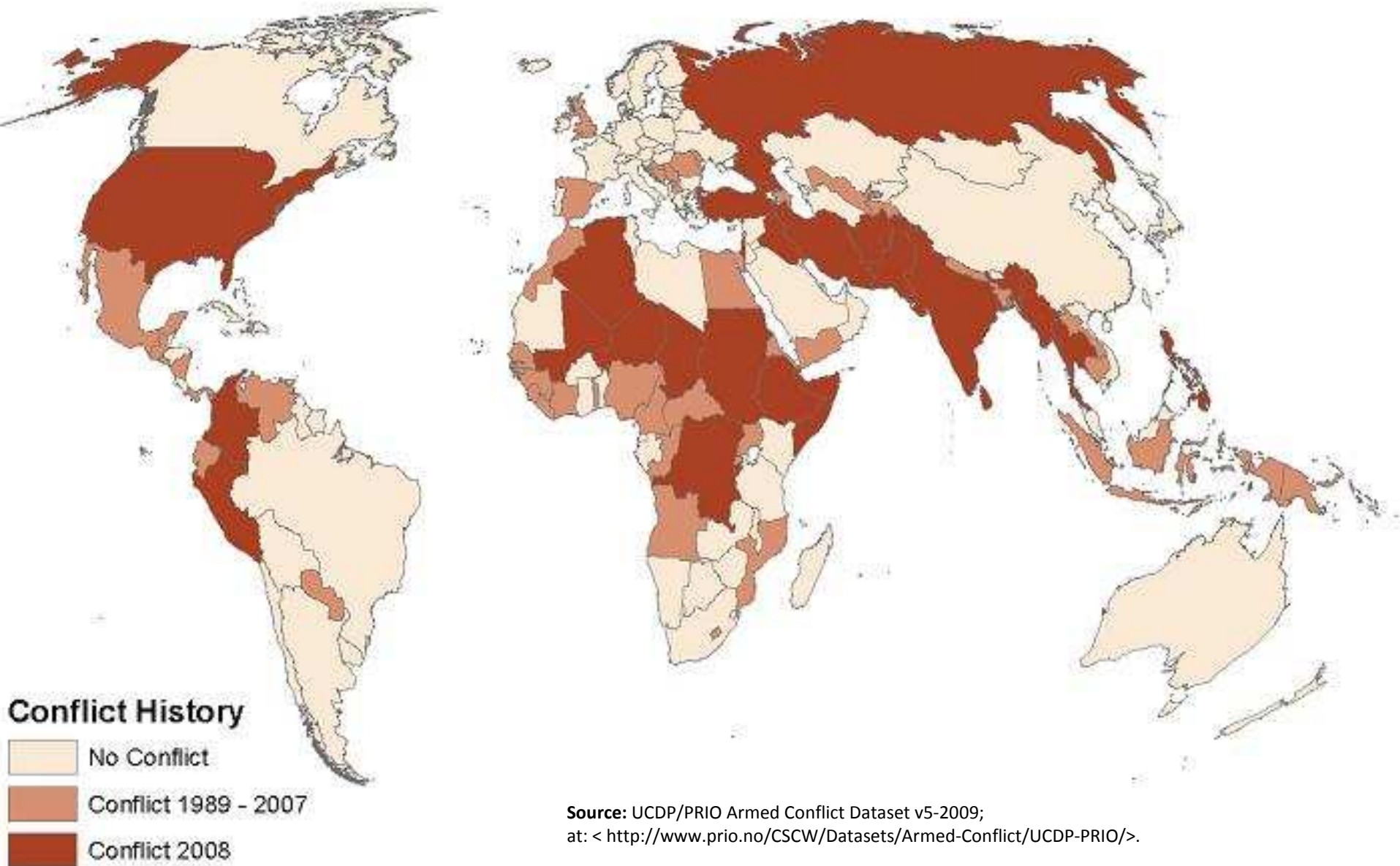Hurricanes and floods due to global warming

Migration due to environmental change

Climate change and small armed conflicts (1989-2008)

Conflict History

No Conflict

Conflict 1989 – 2007

Conflict 2008

Source: UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset v5-2009;
at: < http://www.prio.no/CSCW/Datasets/Armed-Conflict/UCDP-PRIO/>.

Inte-gra-ting nature with hu-mans

Tim Jackson, 2011: 195
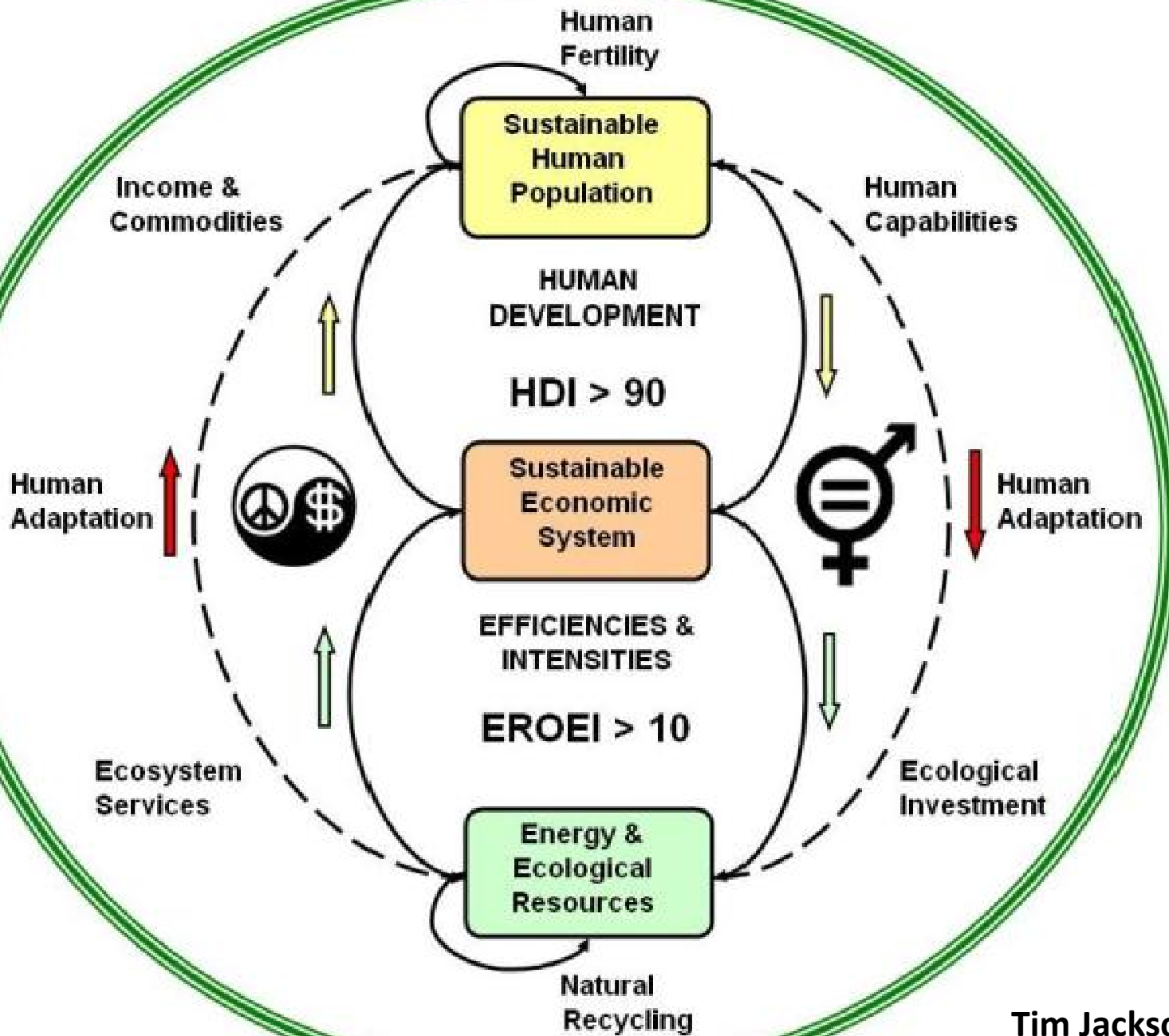
b) Sustainable Peace

- The concept of peace has evolved from a negative understanding of peace as '**absence of war**' to a positive: '**freedom from fear**' and '**freedom from threat**'.

- Galtung (1971, 2007): freedom from physical, structural, and cultural violence.

- Missing: freedom from '**gender violence**', as it is a very common form of violence worldwide, often taken for granted, and a predecessor of war (Reardon 1985).

- A positive peace implies **nonviolent conflict resolution** (Gandhi 1993, 1996; Ameglio 2007). Conflicts are motors of human life, however when they are resolved violently they create hostilities, war, death and destruction (López 2004).

- Peace-building implies negotiation and mediation processes to end hostilities and find a win-win situation for those in dispute (De la Rúa 2007; Rozenbaum 1998); reflects an inner peaceful mindset and an external behavior open to resolve emerging controversies.

What is Sustainable Peace?

- It is a **generally accepted value,** a type of desideratum linked to **harmony, tranquility, cooperation, alliance, well-being, and agreement**.

- It started with **'preventive diplomacy'** from Dag Hammarskjold, later adopted by Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and today used in different governmental discourses and practices: tries in a **preventive way** to avoid escalation and spreading of conflicts through political solutions.

- The Orient contributed **nonviolent practices** with other humans and nature: **ahimsa** signifies not to do harm to any living organism.

- China's Taoism proposed a **harmony among sky, earth, and humans** generating cosmic energy which is the way to intelligence and fruitful life (Kongfuzi).

- In Mesoamerica indigenous societies, living in difficult environmental conditions, have developed **equilibrium, deep respect and unity with nature** and a profound knowledge on environment management

- Dark history of gender discrimination, intra-familial violence, feminicides, rape, trafficking and aggression have created **higher vulnerability of women**. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 that reinforced the ongoing gender mainstreaming in the UN bodies, highlighted the crucial role of women in development.

Critics to sustainable peace

- underlies a **hierarchical** present world order, where international institutions and **patriarchal** organizations are maintaining the status quo of the present exclusive globalization process.
- no **structural changes** are proposed
- **conflicts** are required to offer the superpower and its allies' **cheap raw materials** for consumerism and wasteful fossil energy use.
- ideologically false realities: **cheating system** of free-market and global trade: world elite get richer using legal and transnational organized crime to amplify their accumulation of capital and power
- South: sustainable peace implies **critics of the existing model** of exclusivity and violence.
- new elements to create a sustainable model of society with **less environmental destruction**, **resource efficiency** and **shared** use of science and technology (against TRIPS and GATS)
- promotes **reduction of global environmental change, poverty alleviation and self-reliance**: a new paradigm of security: Human, Gender and Environmental Security: **HUGE**

3. Sustainability, peace and policy

1. The **strategies, policies and measures** of sustainable development needed for a durable culture of peace are highly complex: **controlling human factors** avoiding scarcity of natural resources, policies for **equal access to scarce resources** with **nego-tiation processes**.

2. Sustainable strategies changes **values, change behavior and pave new avenues for conflict prevention and peace-building**, both within global and local efforts for a **global culture of peace: sharing, reducing, recycling and assuming historical responsibility** for past and present deterioration.

3. **Pollution is one of the most democratic features** in that it affects all citizens. Only the **prevention, mitigation, adaptation and resilience** building at both global and local levels will reduce the stress for the Earth.

Incremental & transformative pathways to resilience
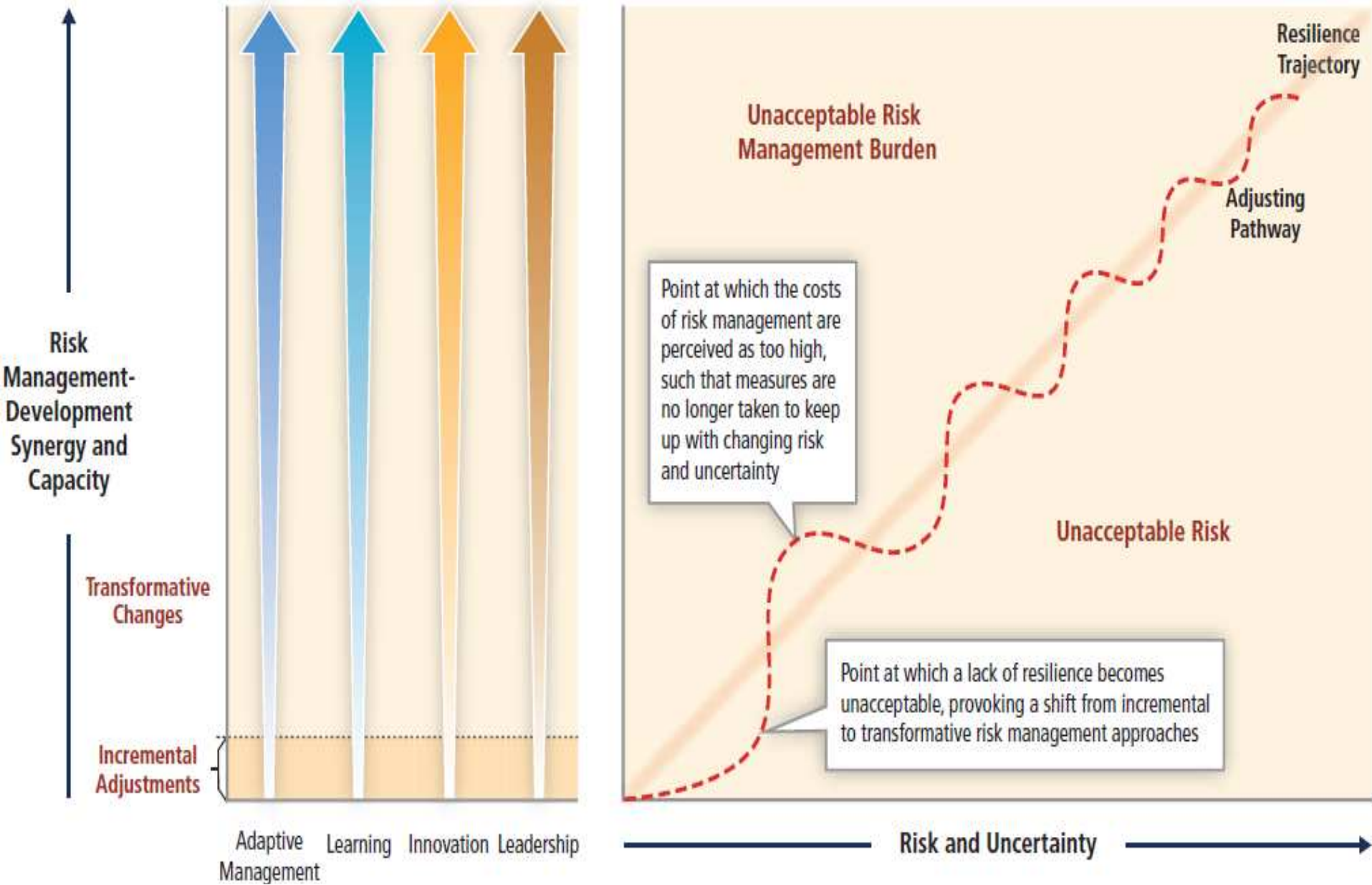
Integral policy: poverty alleviation and environmental recovery
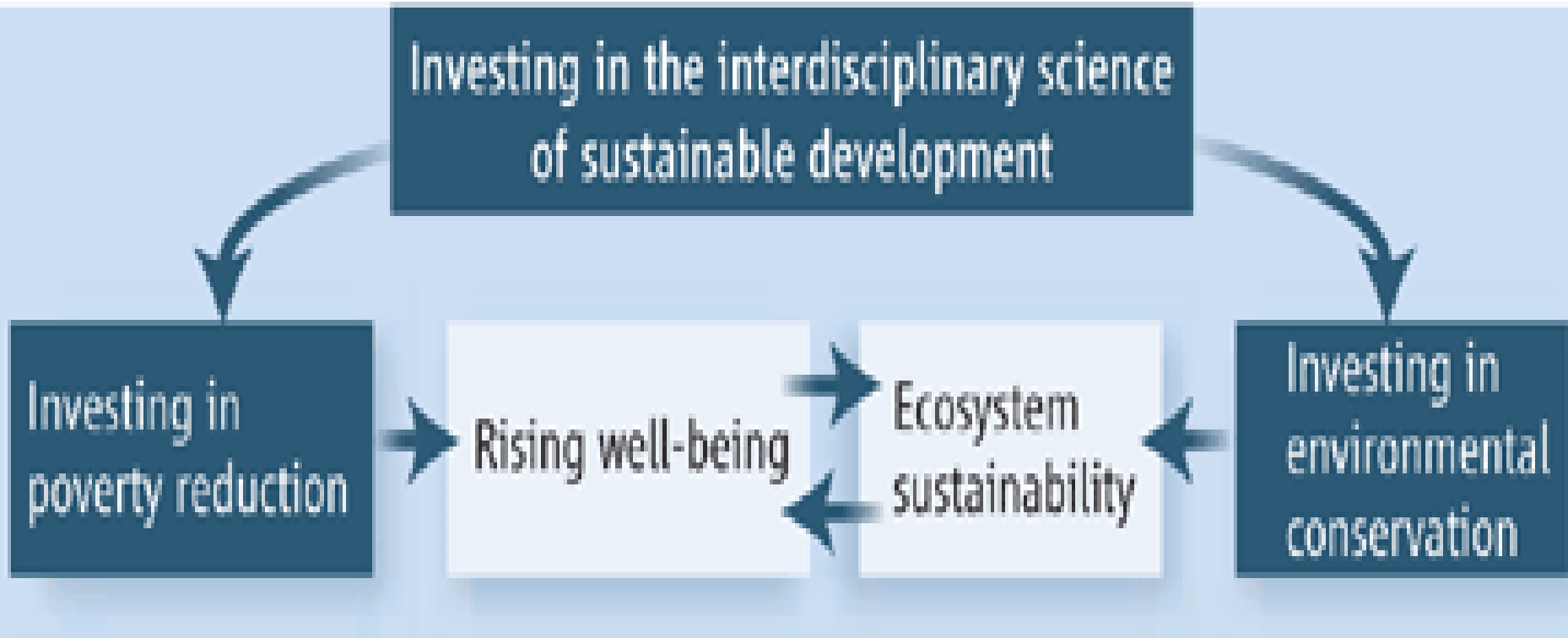
- HUGE includes a **healthy environment**, integral management of natural resources, prevention and remediation practices to reduce vulnerability and to stimulate resilience-building through bottom-up organization combined with top-down policies and institution-building.

- **Nonviolent conflict resolution** is central for personal and social identity in a world where processes of unification and diversification are occurring quicker than ever.

- HUGE includes consolidation of **participatory democracy and governance**, promoting conflict prevention, nonviolent conflict resolution and peace-building: a **'huge' solidarity** process of sustainable, inclusive, just and equal development.

Homo donans

- **Change of mentality** of a capitalism that is based on competition to a culture of sustainable peace with cohesion and tolerance overcoming patriarchal hierarchical structures by a **cooperative model of equity**, where respect for **diversity and different ideas** will foster new models of world governance and democratic participation.

- O**pen communication** interested not in short term profit, but **transparency and accountability** for globally agreed processes can overthrow despotic controls and corruption.

- Using **traditional ways of resource management** can overcome an over reliance on a concept of **private property,** competition and accumulation.

- Socially vulnerable lack of "voice" and power. **Gender empowerment** and political participation may challenge the present ideology of *homo sapiens* and shift the focus to a *homo donans* or a **gift economy** (Vaughan, 1997) that put **human needs and environmental concerns** into the centre.

**Patriarchal Hegemony has a
Negative Influence on Solidarity**
(i.e., as patriarchy increases, solidarity decreases)
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? (-)

Patriarchy Mindset	Solidarity Ethos
Sustainable Human Development	Sustainability Ethos

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**Sustainable
Human
Development**
?
has a
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**Negative
Influence on**
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Patriarchy
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(i.e., as human
integral
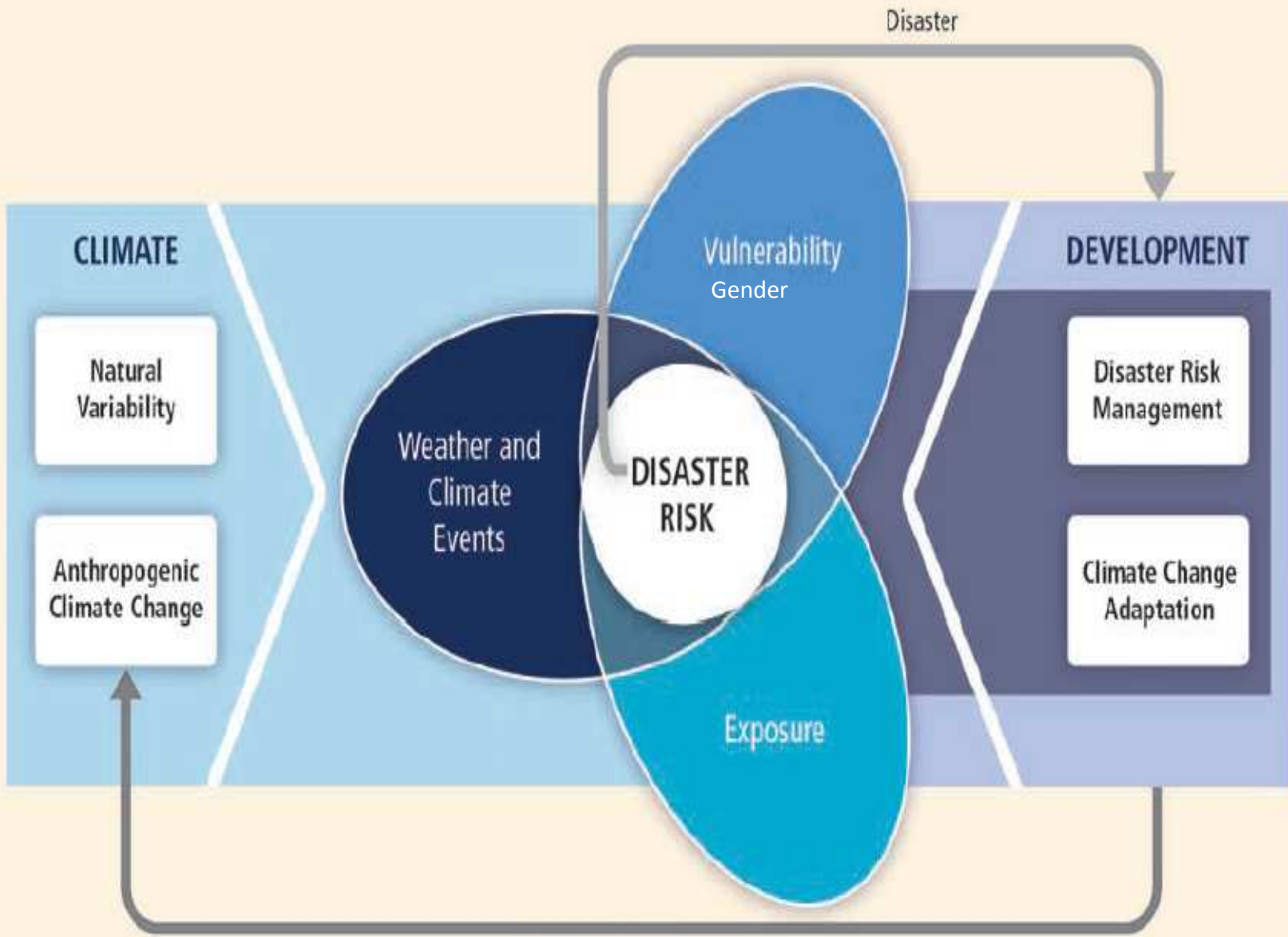development
increases,
patriarchy
decreases)
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**Solidarity
has a
Positive
Influence on
Sustainability**
(i.e., as solidarity
increases,
sustainability
increases)

(+)? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
**Sustainability has a
Positive Influence on Human Development**
(i.e., as sustainability increases, human development increases)

Source: Luis T.
Gutierrez, 2008

Potential for a sustainable transition

IPCC-SREX, 2012

Thank you for your attention

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http://www.afes-press.de/html/ download_
oswald.html