

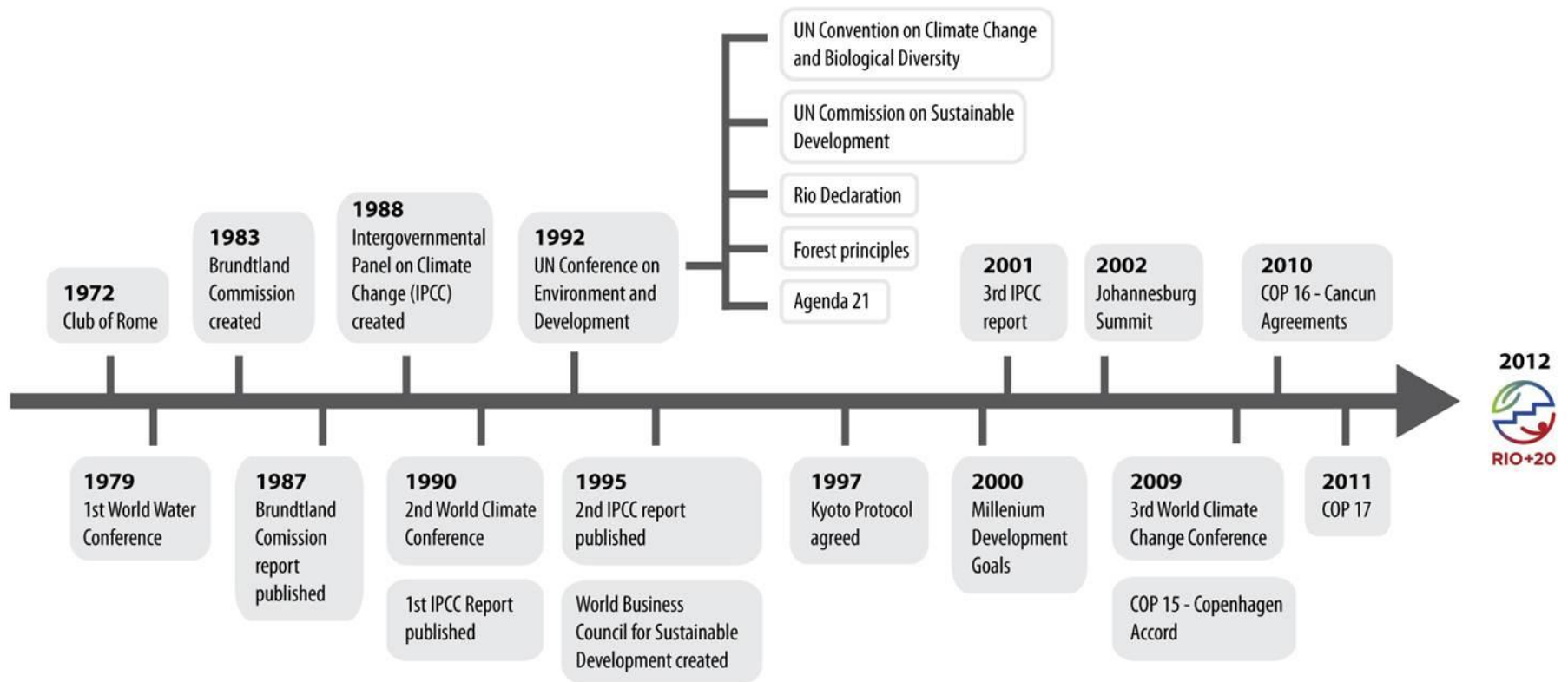
Sustainable Development timeline 1962 - 2012

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Caveat

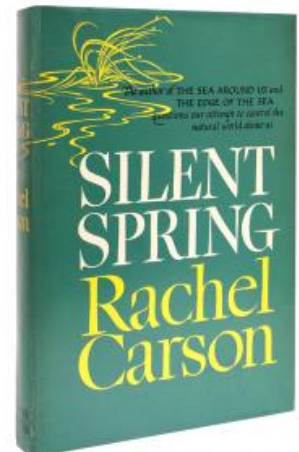
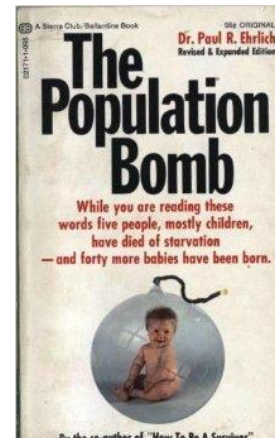
- Discussed until 2012
 - You WILL need to fill in the gaps to date
- Further reading WILL be required
 - Especially on (not restricted to) key developments

Timeline



Early beginnings...

- 1962 – publication of '*Silent Spring*' by Rachel Carson
- 1967 – Environmental Defence Fund (EDF)
- 1968 – Intergovernmental Conference for Rational Use and Conservation of the Biosphere (UNESCO)
- 1968 – publication of '*The Population Bomb*' by Paul Ehrlich



Moving forward...

- 1969 – formation of Friends of the Earth
- 1969 – Cuyahoga River, Ohio, catches fire
- 1969 – US National Environmental Policy Act



1970s and greater consciousness

- 1970 – formation of Natural Resources Defence Council
- 1970 – First Earth Day
- 1971 – Greenpeace starts in Canada
- 1971 – International Institute for Environment & Development



1970s and greater consciousness

- 1971 – Polluter Pays Principle (OECD)
- 1971 – *Founex* Report
- 1971 – publication of 'Only One Earth' by Barbara Ward & René Dubos
- 1971 – establishment of Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde (ENDA)

1972 – UN Conference on the Human Environment

- The Stockholm Conference
- Developed the Stockholm Declaration
 - 26 principles concerning the environment & development
 - Seminal issue – link for poverty alleviation for protecting the environment
 - Impacted on policy development in Europe
 - Foundation of modern environmentalism



1972 – Club of Rome

- Publication of '*Limits to Growth*'
- Discussion circle of scientists, economists, etc.
- Questioned continued growth in human ecological footprint
- Suggests economic development should be abandoned

More of the 1970s...

- 1973 – OPEC oil crisis (embargo against US)
- 1973 – US enacts Endangered Species Act
- 1973 – Chipko movement in India
- 1974 – publication of work on CFCs in Nature (Rowland & Molina)
- 1974 – publication of '*A Latin American World Model*'
- 1975 – establishment of the Worldwatch Institute

More of the 1970s...

- 1975 – CITES comes into force
- 1976 – UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat)
- 1977 – UN Conference on Desertification
- 1977 – Green Belt movement
- 1978 – Amoco Cadiz oil spill

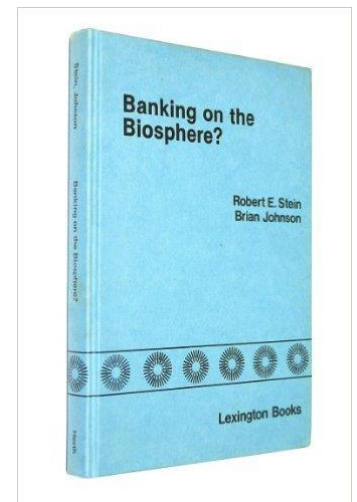


Amoco Cadiz oil spill



More of the 1970s...

- 1978 – OECD Directorate of the Environment
- 1979 – Three Mile Island nuclear accident
- 1979 – Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
- 1979 – publication of IIED report '*Banking on the Biosphere*'



Moving into the 1980s

- 1980 – publication of '*Global 2000*' report
- 1981 – adoption of the *Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000*
- 1982 – eruption of the international debt crisis
- 1982 – formation of the World Resources Institute
- 1982 – adoption of UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
- 1982 – UN World Charter for Nature

More 1980s...

- 1983 – establishment of Development Alternatives
- 1983 – founding of Grameen Bank, Bangladesh
- 1984 – Bhopal disaster
- 1984 – drought in Ethiopia



Mid-1980s onwards

- 1985 – hole in ozone layer discovered (Antarctic)
- 1985 – Austrian meeting regarding climate change
- 1986 – Chernobyl incident
- 1987 – adoption of Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer



1987 – *Our Common Future*

- AKA the Brundtland Report
- World Commission on Environment & Development
- Result from Commission, with mandate to:
 - Re-examine critical issues of environment & development
 - Strengthen international cooperation
 - Raise levels of understanding & commitment
- Provides a ‘definition’ of SD
 - *“development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”*

Late 1980s

- 1988 – assassination of Chico Mendes
- 1988 – establishment of IPCC
- 1989 – Exxon Valdez tanker incident
- 1989 – establishment of Stockholm Environment Institute



The 1990s

- 1990 – establishment of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
- 1990 – UN Summit for Children
- 1991 – collapse of Canadian East Coast fishery
- 1991 – fires burn in Kuwait following Gulf War
- 1991 – establishment of Global Environment Facility
- 1992 – publication of *Changing Course* by the Business Council for Sustainable Development

Kuwait oil fires



1992 – Rio Earth Summit

- Held in Rio de Janeiro
- Largest environmental conference ever
- Outcomes:
 - Rio Declaration
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - Negotiations for Convention to Combat Desertification
 - Principles of Forest Management
 - Agenda 21
- Agreements still in place today

Into the mid 1990s

- 1993 – 1st meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development
- 1994 – China publishes its Agenda 21
- 1995 – Ken Saro-Wiwa executed
- 1995 – establishment of the World Trade Organisation
- 1995 – World Summit for Social Development
- 1996 – ISO 14001
- 1997 – Asian ecological & financial crisis

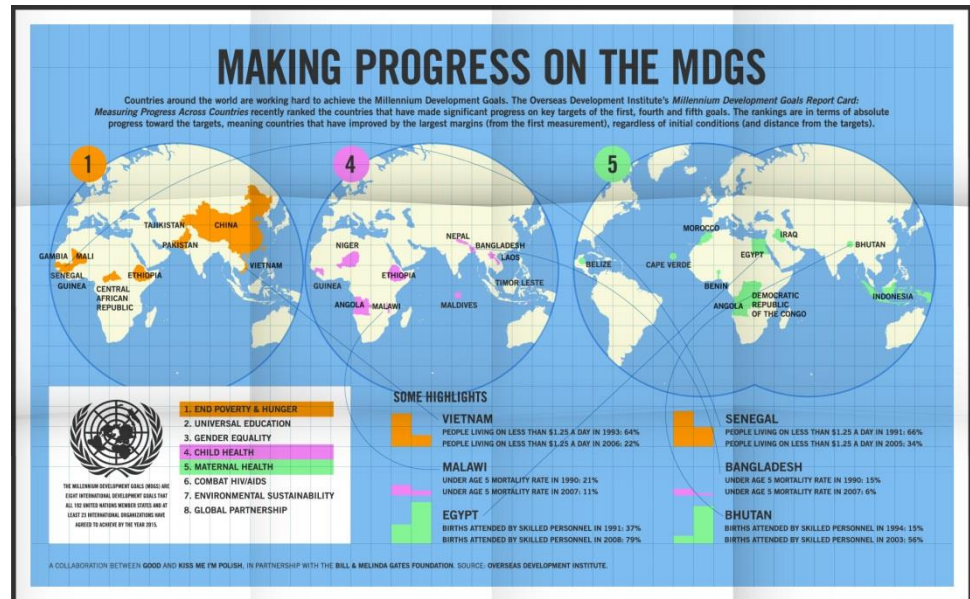
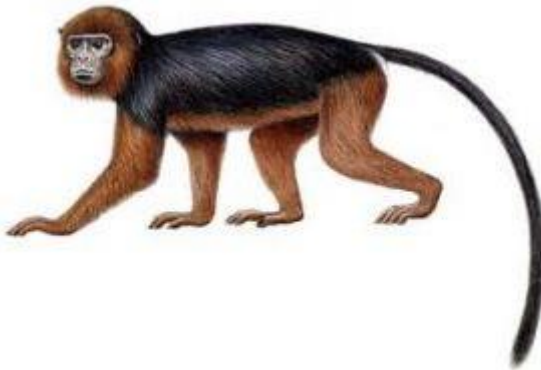
Towards the end of the 1990s

- 1998 – Genetically Modified Organisms
- 1998 – Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI)
- 1999 – Launch of Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes



Into a new Millennium

- 2000 – Miss Waldrons' red colobus monkey declared extinct
- 2000 – UN Millennium Development Goals
- 2001 – 4th Ministerial Conference of WTO



Early 2000s

- 2001 – September the 11th
- 2001 – China joins the WTO
- 2002 – Global Reporting Initiative



2002 – World Summit on SD

- Held in Johannesburg (Rio + 10)
- USA did NOT participate
- Main output – Johannesburg Declaration
 - Also agreements e.g. restocking of depleted fisheries, fund to alleviate poverty, provision of clean drinking water...
- Noted for attacks on participants

More 2000s

- 2004 – HIV / AIDS pandemic (Sub-Saharan Africa)
- 2004 – founder of Green Belt Movement awarded Nobel Peace Prize
- 2004 – Delhi mandates use of compressed natural gas
- 2005 – Kyoto Protocol comes into force
- 2005 – Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- 2006 – Svalbard Global Seed Vault

More 2000s

- 2006 – NASA suggest ozone layer recovery
- 2006 – Stern Review
- 2007 – Chinese victory for civil environmental protest
- 2007 – increase in public attention to climate change
- 2008 – World fuel, food & financial crisis
- 2008 – increasing urbanisation
- 2008 – Green & internet economy



Late 2000s

- 2008 – causal link between climate change & ocean acidification
- 2009 – Arctic ice and Australia wildfires
- 2009 – G20 Pittsburgh Summit
- 2009 – Copenhagen climate negotiations
- 2009 – introduction of ‘planetary boundaries’
- 2009 – China becomes Worlds largest emitter of GHG

Finally, 2010s

- 2010 – More severe weather patterns emerge
- 2010 – rise of wind power
- 2010 – BP Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion
- 2011 – The Arab Spring
- 2011 – World population reaches 7 billion



2010s

- 2011 – Climate change negotiations in Durban
- 2011 – Japan tsunami, earthquake and Fukushima
- 2011 – China shifts to green economy; trade disputes on solar & wind energy
- 2012 – one of the first Millennium Development goals is achieved



2012 – UN Conference on SD

- Held in Rio de Janeiro (Rio +20 / Earth Summit 2012)
- Three main objectives:
 - Renewed political commitment for SD
 - Addressing progress & implementation gaps
 - Addressing new & emerging challenges
- Outcomes:
 - “The Future We Want” report
 - Supporting development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Post 2012...?

- For you to find out by yourselves...
- Are we meeting the challenges faced?
- Or is there still a long way to go?



Useful resources

- UNEP (www.unep.org)
- UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org)
- Club of Rome (www.clubofrome.org)
- Encyclopaedia Britannica (www.britannica.com)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (www.unccd.int)
- The Green Belt Movement (www.greenbeltmovement.org)

Useful resources

- OECD (www.oecd.org/environment/)
- World Nuclear Association (www.world-nuclear.org)
- World Resources Institute (www.wri.org)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (www.wbcsd.org)
- Global Reporting Initiative (www.globalreporting.org)