

Sustainability

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Climate change is real and human activities are the main cause. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere is directly linked to the average global temperature on Earth. The concentration has been rising steadily, and means global temperatures along with it, since the time of the Industrial Revolution. The most abundant greenhouse gas, accounting for about two-thirds of greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide (CO₂), is largely the product of burning fossil fuels. (2006) (IPCC)

Critically reflecting on my own views of sustainability , I feel engaged with the subject but hold a little shame in the fact that I simply don't do enough. Living in a growing world of throw away culture and greed, it deeply saddens me to know the price that the natural world is paying is catastrophic. Looking at some of the facts and knowing that human activities are the main cause, encourages me to make more conscious choices in my life. When I have discussions with my teenage children they ask me with energy and enthusiasm "*What can we do?*" going over the basics, for instants '*needs over wants*' I encourage them and myself to affect what we can with what is directly in front of us, I question whether I want or need to drink from that disposable bottle? Where will

that bottle end up? Can I reuse it? I feel if we all gave a little more thought and effort, then step by step our planet would slowly reap the benefits.

Since the outbreak of Covid-19 and the subsequent lockdown, our normality was forced to change and in doing so it revealed how non essential and unsustainable significant areas of modern living have become. In direct response to the human restrictions, Nature grabbed the opportunity to restore and recuperate, which benefitted us all. This gave insight into how far from being sustainable our practices have become, it has clearly and physically shown that through the reduction of our excessive use of resources e.g unnecessary travelling, energy usage, agricultural practices and industrial pollution, we can reduce the damage to the natural world and lessen the drain on natural resources.

Through making short term sacrifices and adaptations we can gain long term and holistic benefits for ourselves and the ecosphere.

We need to be realistic about our needs and not be excessive with resources and eco services that the natural world provides, to make adaptations to our behaviours to aid theses support services that replenish the earth's biological systems. An example like changing from using fossil fuels to heat our homes and moving on to more eco friendly ways including biomass systems or hydro power; creating better recycling systems; eating seasonally and respecting natural cycles. We are getting closer to better sustainable practices with technology drastically altering our dependency on fossil fuels

and other polluting operations e.g vehicles running on battery power rather than traditional combustion engines.this should give us hope but we still have a long way to go.

Looking at some of the theories around sustainability I link mostly to the green theory as it challenges mainstream political and economic premise, plus has an ethical and moral vision. This perception of green theory is ecocentric, a point of view that recognises the ecosphere that looks towards the planet's surface, atmosphere and hydrosphere also known as the biosphere. This approach puts Nature before people.

“ a green morality might suggest that human material development should be curtailed in the interest of preserving non-human nature.This would limit our freedom to consume however much we can acquire”.

Hugh Dyer,E-International Relations(Jan 7th).Introducing Green Theory in International Relations,www.e-ir.info ,Nov 8th 20.

I link to this quote as it is looking at the possible distinction between what's right and wrong concerning the topic of overconsumption, our rapid growing use of the natural world's resources to such a damaging level.

In order to protect the balance of Nature's resources we need to consider the fragile ecosystems on our planet.

“ The “butterfly effect,” is the concept that small events can have large, widespread consequences. The name stems from Lorenz’s suggestion that a massive storm might have its roots in the faraway flapping of a tiny butterfly’s wings”.

Edward Lorenz (6/2/2020)The “butterfly effect,”

I feel that an interpretation of this quote could indicate that if we all make small changes in our daily lives, it can have significant and unforeseen effects. Modernity has made drastic changes in our lives and the way we live, this has led to a very negative impact on the planet but likewise more conscious /mindful choices could equal monumental positive outcomes and could be catalytic to exponential growth towards a more sustainable future for all.

Ecocentrism looks outside of just our needs and wants as humans, it looks at a wider ecological perspective, this holistic vision highlights the boundaries between human connections to ecological change.

I believe It is imperative that we consider different perspectives and visions on sustainability, knowing how we understand and deal with global environmental issues and setting aside self-interest, we must look out of our own box and consider how we can improve to the best decisions for our planet and future generations. Having a wider ecological perspective that encourages a healthy ecosystem that in inturn is essential to human health and wellbeing.

Transition towns

The impact of climate change is a serious issue globally, therefore there needs to be consideration applied in every aspect of planning and organising within rural locations/communities, towns and cities. With the rise of urbanization, it is imperative that economic growth puts sustainability and environmental issues such as the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, at the forefront of all plans. The importance of protecting and enhancing our eco-systems and biological diversity, while conserving our non renewable resources, land, energy and water demands our attention. It is documented that communities thrive from a socially centred economy, so we need to utilize this notion and stop the continuation of sourcing items globally and nourish and enhance local community, therefore strengthening economic growth.

Looking at the idea of the one planet development this project aims to tackle the problem of climate change, reducing the ecological footprint in wales .the development scheme aims to provide and use its fair share of earth's eco services also aiming to reduce our impact on our planet's resources.this project aims to reduce our footprint along side sustainable development.On a social and economic level it can rebalance the housing market ,making this more available to people.

Looking on closer inspection there are compromises to do with building materials and designs ,eg concrete ,traveling to get wood from afar.you could argue that accessing materials that aren't local is still not environmentally friendly.

Also looking at transition towns these are towns, cities or villages that are leaping forward into a more sustainable and ecological method of living, looking to reduce energy usage and fossil fuel consumption, manage waste reduction. There are over one thousand transition towns registered across the world focusing on different ways to be more sustainable. Common areas include local food networks, transport networks, micro power generation and community allotments.

As stated by The Institute of Sustainable Communities (2016) it is suggested that

A sustainable community is one that is economically, environmentally and socially healthy and resilient. It meets challenges through integrated solutions rather than fragmented approaches that meet one of those goals at the expense of others. It takes a long term perspective, one that is focussed on the present and the future, well beyond the next budget or election cycle.

In essence, a *community* can be led by its members managing financial resources and eco services, however this strength is dependent on the community participation for the benefit of the greater good and the local ecosystem. This notion will rely on an informed, educated and organised approach, actively inspiring and leading the local population into a responsible way of thinking and doing.

In order for the concept of a sustainable community to work in practice, the local citizens will need to take on board all issues in order for the cycle to continue and perpetuate exponential growth.

Kevin McNiff discussed the importance of the plans Norway have put in place and states

Norway has invested in their future, they have created energy laws, they have helped third world resource rich nations create their own energy laws that protect their environment and their futures. (2013)

This notion is fully inclusive and promotes the value of a circular economy. Similarly Braungart and McDonough, created the idea of the cradle to cradle framework which also protect the environment and the future.

Cradle to cradle can be defined as the design and production of products of all types in such a way that at the end of their life, they can be truly recycled (upcycled), imitating nature's cycle with everything either recycled or returned to the earth, directly or indirectly through food, as a completely safe, nontoxic, and biodegradable nutrient. Sherratt A. (2013)

If each community takes on this notion of sustainability with every decision made taking the closed loop concept on board, using products composed of biodegradable substances and using biological cycles, then this will continue to preserve natural resources and the environment, as nothing becomes waste that cannot be repurposed.

Looking at governmental and council policies on sustainability locally there doesn't seem to be much information regarding transition towns or one planet development.

Look at other countries government policies on sustainability
Is it working?
Are there policies dealing with the true nature of sustainable communities
Who's succeeding?

This report will cover connections with poverty and the environment/climate change.

Isabell Kempf, co-Director UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative UN
Environment, states

70% of the world's poor depend on natural resources for all or part of their livelihoods. Ecosystem services and other non-market goods make up between 50 and 90% of the total source of livelihoods among poor rural and forest-dwelling households worldwide—the so-called “GDP of the poor”.

According to the *Poverty-Environment Initiative*, climate change affects seventy percent of the world's population that are poor, depending on the world's natural assets that contribute to healthy lifestyles. This poverty transpires when connecting ecosystems to human living are damaged.

It is approximated that the so-called *GDP of the poor* contributes to fifty to ninety per cent of *ecosystem services and other non- marketed goods* among the poorer, rural communities. (TEEB 2010) This however, displays stark differences with gross domestic products statistics as agricultural services record around six to seventeen percent of overall GDP.

The United Nations state “*People who are socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally or otherwise marginalised are especially vulnerable to climate change,*” (UN, 2014) Environmental justice is vital in order to maintain a healthy and happy environment, all people deserve to live in safe and clean surroundings.

It is estimated that in 2020 there are over two billion people who are vulnerable due to constant job insecurity that may destroy their livelihoods. It is predicted that within the next decade “*more than 100 million people could fall back into extreme poverty due to*

climate change, while over 200 million people could be displaced due to more frequent and severe climatic disasters.” (2018) K, Khoday & W, Ali.

Isabell Kempf discusses the notion that it was considered that environmental sustainability was in direct competition with economic development, however, this has now been realised to be interrelated. She goes on to discuss

“Poverty-environment mainstreaming is a powerful practice to help eradicate poverty, reducing inequality and combating environmental degradation. Economic development and poverty reduction strongly depend on improving management of the environment and natural resources, the ‘natural capital’ of the poor.” (2018)

This shows that the high proportion of people are reliant on natural resources in order to live well and meet their basic human rights. The next section of this report will highlight why and how specific groups are more affected and vulnerable to climate change.

The Socially vulnerable

- Lonely
- Maybe living in a rural location
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of communication with the outside world
- Elderly
- disabled

The Economically vulnerable

- Poor
- May live in rented accommodation with poor living conditions
- Homeless
- May not have a job
- Poor paid
- On benefit treadmill
- High crime rates
- Lack of access to green spaces
- Access to clean water and safe living conditions

Culturally vulnerable

- Cultural demands and beliefs
- Human rights
- Animal rights
- Women's rights

Politically vulnerable

- Religious beliefs
- Lack of access to data and information
- Under the age to vote
- If a young person and your parents have strong beliefs
- Peer pressure
- Young people's voices are not always heard or taken seriously - current uprising

Institutionally vulnerable

- In a prison
- Hospital
- Psychiatric unit
- Care home

With article *Climate Change and the Rise of Poverty* (2018) K, Khoday & W, Ali communicate the notion that social protection systems are highly influential

...in combating poverty and can also help build climate resilience of the poor. Adaptive social protection (ASP) approaches help communities anticipate, absorb and adapt to climate risk, through solutions like:

- cash transfers before and after climatic disasters,
- subsidies to enhance food and water security for affected communities,
- employment-generating programmes around climate resilient infrastructure,
- use of weather indexed insurance for farmers, and
- systems to facilitate mobility and effective resettlement for climate affected communities. (2018) K, Khoday & W, Ali.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) was created in the Danish city Aarhus, thereby named the The Aarhus convention. This established the

peoples rights connected with environmental information and the open access to the documentation applicable, with regards to health and safety, policies and any measures taken. This entitles access to the public and authorities are under obligation to divulge and communicate environmental information in their custody.

With just over a decade left to achieve the 2030 targets under the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change, the UN is accelerating its support for integrated policy solutions that generate real results at the local level, for the poor and vulnerable in society, and create a better future for both people and the planet.

Currently, we question whether these issues on climate change are being addressed however, in recent news it has been discussed in American politics, that

Biden's climate change plan [calls](#) for the U.S. to move to 100% renewable energy — mainly solar and wind power — in electricity generation by 2035. That is only five years later than the “Green New Deal” of Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-CA), who is a top climate adviser for the Biden campaign. (2020)

In September 2015, global leaders set up an agreement with the vision of creating a transition regarding a framework of targets in order to reach a more resilient and sustainable planet. Considering the urgency of the climate situation and the negative impacts, this is now more prevalent than ever. In 2015 The Paris Agreement took on a global responsibility, with the view to tackling climate change and creating a united culpability. Thus creating a better foundation for future generations and hope.

At around age eight years old Greta Thunberg became aware of our global issues on climate change and began to actively make changes in her own life from refusing to travel on airplanes to changing her diet and becoming vegan after considering that largely airplanes and agriculture contribute to the the high emission of methane gases adding to global warming.

Thunberg attended the Swedish election in September 2018, taking a day off school and with her protest sign saying '*Skolstrejk för Klimatet*' which translates to '*Strike for Climate*', she sat outside on her own. She continued to do this every friday and soon gathered local, national and then international attention. In doing so, her activism motivated not only our younger generations but captured global heads of state and inspired Fridays for Future protest all around the world.

At the UN climate event she commented

"You have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words...We are in the beginning of a mass extinction, and all you can talk about is money, and fairy tales of eternal economic growth How dare you!" G,Thunberg (2019)

Policies and practice

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

It will make the public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. This will help us to create a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future.

The Act would appear to place increasing responsibility for communities to influence adaptation options in their own areas in the face of climate, social, economic and cultural issues; to what extent is this a positive or negative thing?

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is placing responsibility on communities for climate, social, economic and cultural matters. There are many potential issues in doing this. The current commissioner Sophie Howe's role is to advise local residents and the government on these topics looking at the seven wellbeing goals to ensure happier and healthier future generations.

The seven well being goals are -

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A globally responsible Wales
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A more equal Wales
- A healthier Wales

(2015)

This act and legislation will aim to guarantee sustainable development, whilst securing future justice in a holistic manner. This can only be achieved if everyone takes accountability. The act would appear to place increasing responsibility for communities to influence adaptation options in their own area in the face of climate, social, economic and cultural issues; to what extent is this a positive or negative thing?

Looking at the seven well being goals there are many positives and negatives. First looking at the positives, the wellbeing act can be put together to suit each community as different communities will have different needs and want the Act to potentially focus on issues that are relevant to and important to that community. As the communities take on new responsibilities this will bring the local bodies together and potentially unite intergenerational groups.

Looking at the negatives some communities may be poorer than others having little or no access to fewer facilities such as the internet, local transportation, library and community groups. If there is a divide between ages this will also factor in the need for the whole community to be involved in this push for a better climate and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh habitants. Also we need to consider how people may work at

different speeds to complete targets, the younger generations could potentially help support the older generations.

Welsh Government has outlined in the act that community participation and transparency is important? Do you think this is achievable? What might be the challenges?

Is community participation and transparency achievable? Getting people together in a rural community could have logistical difficulties. In light of the global pandemic this could stop communities getting together. There would need to be a way of creating a balanced effort, intergenerational groups sharing advice from gardening to I.T support. A circular knowledge transfer is imperative for each generation to learn from one another.

What are the challenges to community participation and transparency?

Financially, who will fund these necessary resources? Will the government release funds, will it be the responsibility of the local community to raise funding? There will be a need for transparency in order to be successful in meeting their targets. If there's a lack of funding, then transparency may be compromised and corners may be cut.

Looking at community participation for example the elderly population may not be so forward thinking on climate change and cultural concerns, therefore the involvement of the younger community will be crucial in order for this to be achieved.

Will the act help to increase the adaptive capacity (e.g. climate change, social and economic issues) of all our communities in Wales through its policy and strategies.

It must be questioned that the act will help to make communities more able and willing to change and adapt as a result of its policy strategies, if they all engage, this can definitely work. It needs to be accessible to all types of communities e.g rich and poor, old and young as everyone needs to buy in and the policies and strategies need to be relevant to all types of communities. Urban and rural communities however, have different needs and issues and this is a very challenging ask, considering the seven well being goals.

Does the Act address fully sustainability issues

According to Dr Andrew Kythreotis, this act is welcomed, however many previous legislations have been viewed as positive but have been sidelined due to unsustainable economic growth. All with good intentions, yet have been unable to reach important milestones due to lack of transparency, participation and short term thinking. He states

...there is a lesson that needs to be learnt by all of us, not just our Assembly Members and Government. Communities need to remain firmly grounded because the hard work is yet to come. Increasing responsibility for communities to influence adaptation options in their own areas is a valiant admission from the government that they cannot do it alone. Wales asked for increased community participation and transparency, and now it seems we have got it. (2015)

The communities in Wales need to take concerted action with these policies and strategies and work hand in hand with officials and government influences, in order to preserve their communities from such issues as climate change, prosperity, resilience, promoting a healthier and equal environment that is globally responsible. This will aim to ensure the '*... the adaptive capacity of all our communities.*' (2015)

To conclude, there are multiple positives and negatives within The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, although this will not be an easy journey and is dependent on the contribution and effort of all to secure this potentiality.

As discussed by Hayden Davies, '*this has the potential to be a world-leading provision but its success in safeguarding the interests of future generations will depend heavily on the political will and the personalities of those tasked with holding public bodies to account.*' (2016)

Discussion five

The importance of youth work, in 2020 more than ever, has crucial repercussions in the way young people consider themselves, those who surround them, along with issues concerning sustainability and the environment. It is imperative that young people have guidance and knowledge about these issues, encouraging empowerment to act and contribute to environmental sustainability and wellbeing.

Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship in youth work aims to provide and educate young people with the skills to have a better understanding of the world around them, locally and globally. This gives them the capability to acknowledge

their role and place in helping to create better principles and views encouraging a more appropriate approach.

ESDGC focuses on seventeen goals for sustainable development, set up in 2015 by the United Nations. The points are: -

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and wellbeing
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. Reduce inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace and justice strong institutions
17. Partners for the goals

In order for these key principles to be successful, the points need to be actively promoted to gain efficiency and the whole community needs to partake. The global goals for sustainable development need to be ingrained into our daily lives and routines, therefore becoming integral components to our decision making process and life choices. If these goals are learned and cultivated during the formative years, then the benefits of this teaching could lead to a better more sustainable future. David Hicks from *Citizenship for the Future*, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) claims

If all education is for the future, then the future needs to be a more explicit concern in education. In the first decade of 21st century, the current state of the planet guarantees a future very different from today.

ESDGC principles help to support every community, specifically focusing on the seven key themes of ESDGC. The t2group (year unknown)

- Consumption and Waste. Understanding that resources are finite and that this has implications for the people's lifestyles, industry and future generations.
- Choices and Decision
- Health
- Climate Change
- Natural Environment
- Identity and Culture
- Wealth and Poverty

Within my own practice, I aim to include and promote the goals and key themes in each session. One of the activities I encourage is the option of a '*Wellness Walk*', the purpose being, to plan and provide an appropriate experience for the participants in order to enhance wellbeing, whilst appreciating the natural surroundings and taking inspiration from nature. The '*Wellness Walk*' will encompass local woodlands and coastal paths. As it continues each week, the participants will create a variety of artworks, beginning with a mandala constructed within the environment, charcoal sketches of nature's inhabitants, plus ceramic or clay based creations in order to value and experience the beauty of nature.

The purpose being, to take advantage of each season and foster wellbeing experiences by appreciating the natural slow order away from everyday technology. I (the youth worker) will employ a wide range of interpersonal skills such as art and design techniques, along with group work, and advocacy, as and when needed.

I invite the young people to join me on these planned walks, each of these will have different aims and outcomes, focussing on seasonal plant identification, foraging, being responsible and respectful within the natural environment. Ranging from using leaves to create a mandala, bark rubbings, looking at the environment's inhabitants and using charcoal produced at the woodlands, to sketch with. Along with using clay to build a unique response to the participants' experience.

Each of these sessions have a low carbon footprint, leaving little trace of us being there and being conscious and respectful of the environment, to leave it undisturbed and as we found it. These activities will take in consideration the importance of being inclusive to all, in terms of wealth and poverty. These activities and choices will aim to teach participants to be more thoughtful and respectful, leading to better decision making and life choices, therefore, impacting on future generations identity and culture

To promote a more sustainable community, within youth work we need to adapt and develop critical thinking and awareness. This should include inclusivity, freedom of expression, creativity, innovation, the ability to express thoughts and emotions by encouraging empowerment and freedom of speech.

The young people of today have an important role to play in making a better future a reality, they have a responsibility to take action and it is crucial that we build confidence in their ability, enabling them to have a voice. In doing so, thus promoting a more sustainable community. Jane Hutt (Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning) (2008) states

Climate change, poverty, conflict and consumer pressure are all part of our world today. ESDGC seeks to find ways to raise awareness and action to address the consequences of our lifestyle choices and prepares us for sustainable living in the 21st century as global citizens.

In conclusion Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship in youth work must deliver good education giving our young people the skills and knowledge to gain a better understanding of the world around them in there local domain and world wide.also enabling them to make better choices in life and understanding the importance of expression.Our role as youth workers is to empower and include ,these key points are vital if we are going to make a difference

As Nelson Mandela (2008) voiced *“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world”*

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