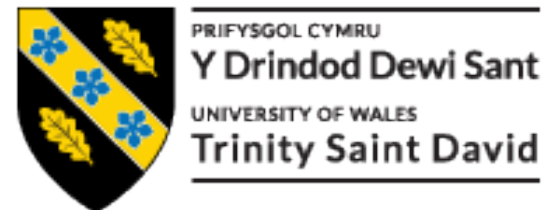


SUSTAINABLE PROCESSES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Concepts and Evolution

Juan A Ferriz-Papi





WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT IT?

DO YOU THINK WE LIVE IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY?

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?



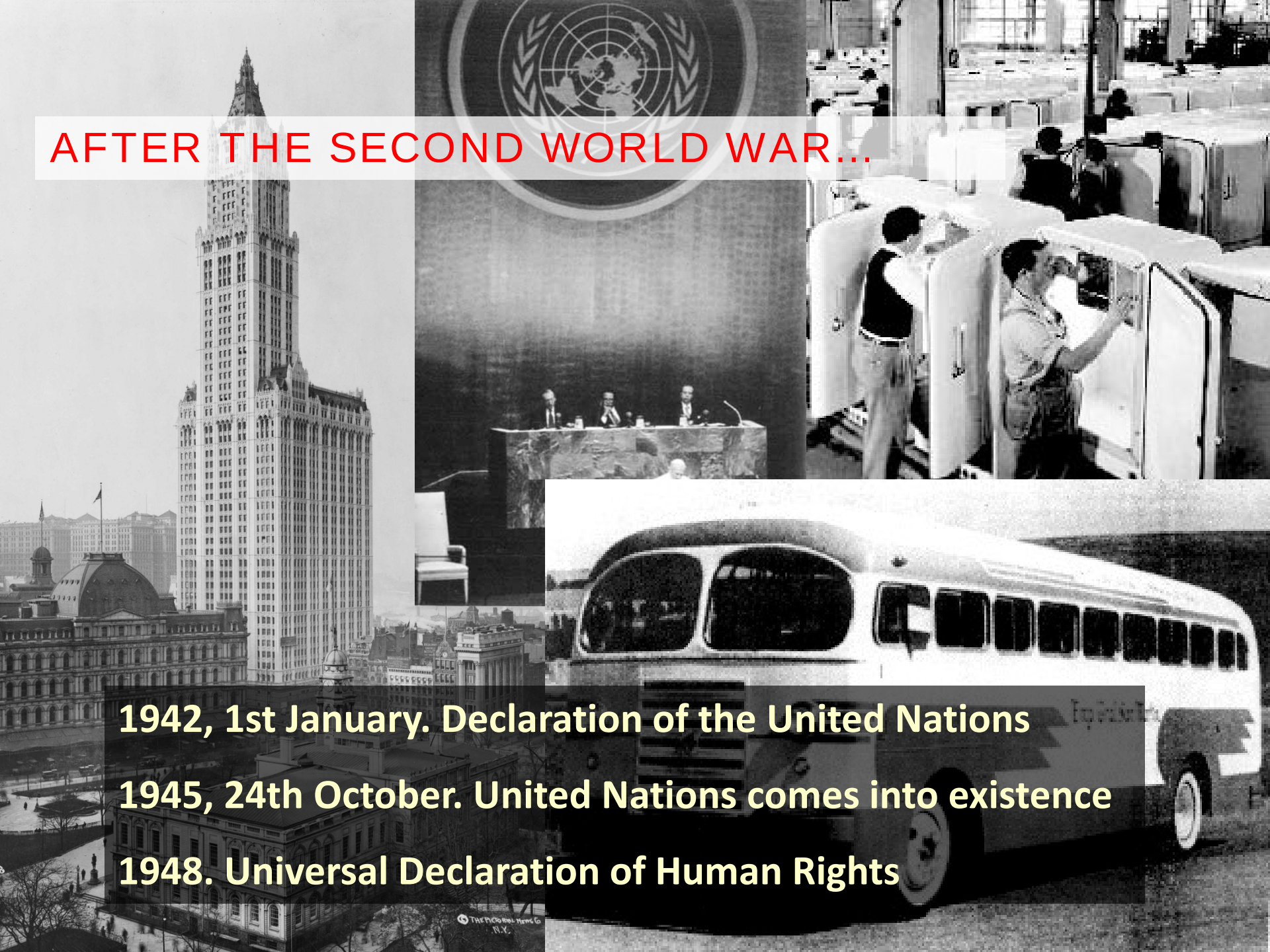
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

EVOLUTION OF CONCEPTS

PRESENT APPLICATION

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES



AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR...

1942, 1st January. Declaration of the United Nations

1945, 24th October. United Nations comes into existence

1948. Universal Declaration of Human Rights



THE 50s, 60s AND 70s

DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES CAME TOGETHER
AND MADE A NEW SOCIAL CONSCIENCE ARISE

NUCLEAR ENERGY

- 
- A large, glowing orange and yellow mushroom cloud from a nuclear explosion dominates the center of the image. The cloud has a thick, vertical column of smoke and fire rising from the ground, topped by a wide, flat, disc-like cloud that spreads out horizontally. The base of the cloud is bright and fiery, with smaller plumes of smoke and fire visible around it. The background is a dark, overcast sky, and the foreground shows a dark, flat landscape, possibly a body of water or a coastal area, with some distant structures visible on the horizon.
- Its use in arms race
 - Nuclear weapon tests in the Pacific
 - Accidents y consciousness of human exposition to radiation



COLD WAR



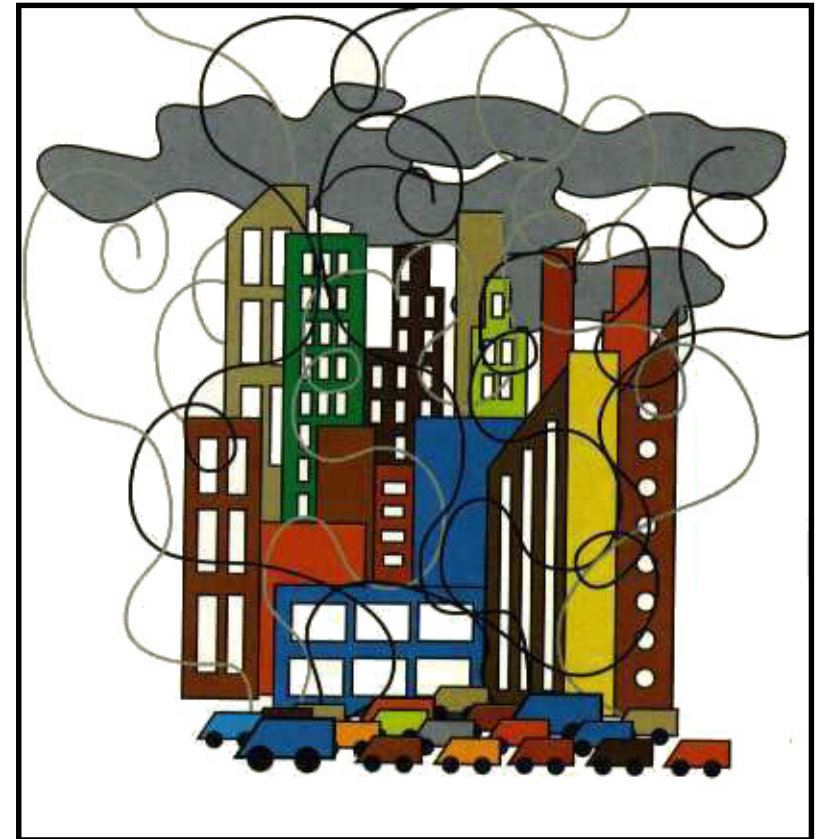


VIETNAM WAR





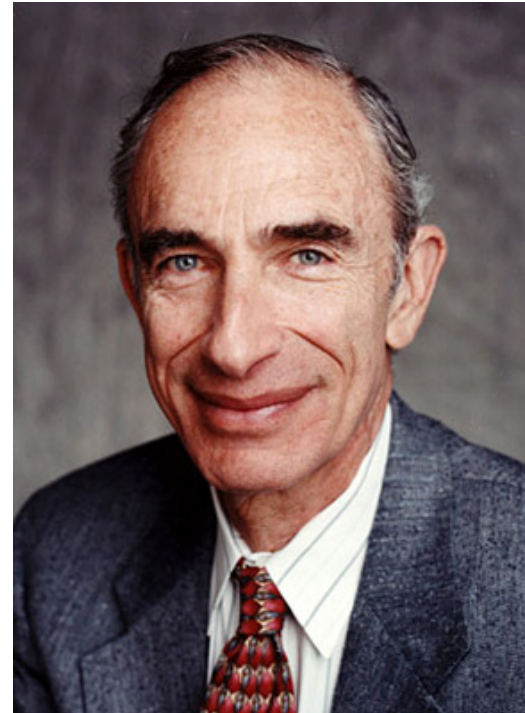
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ARISING, POLLUTION AND TOXICITY





“SILENT SPRING”

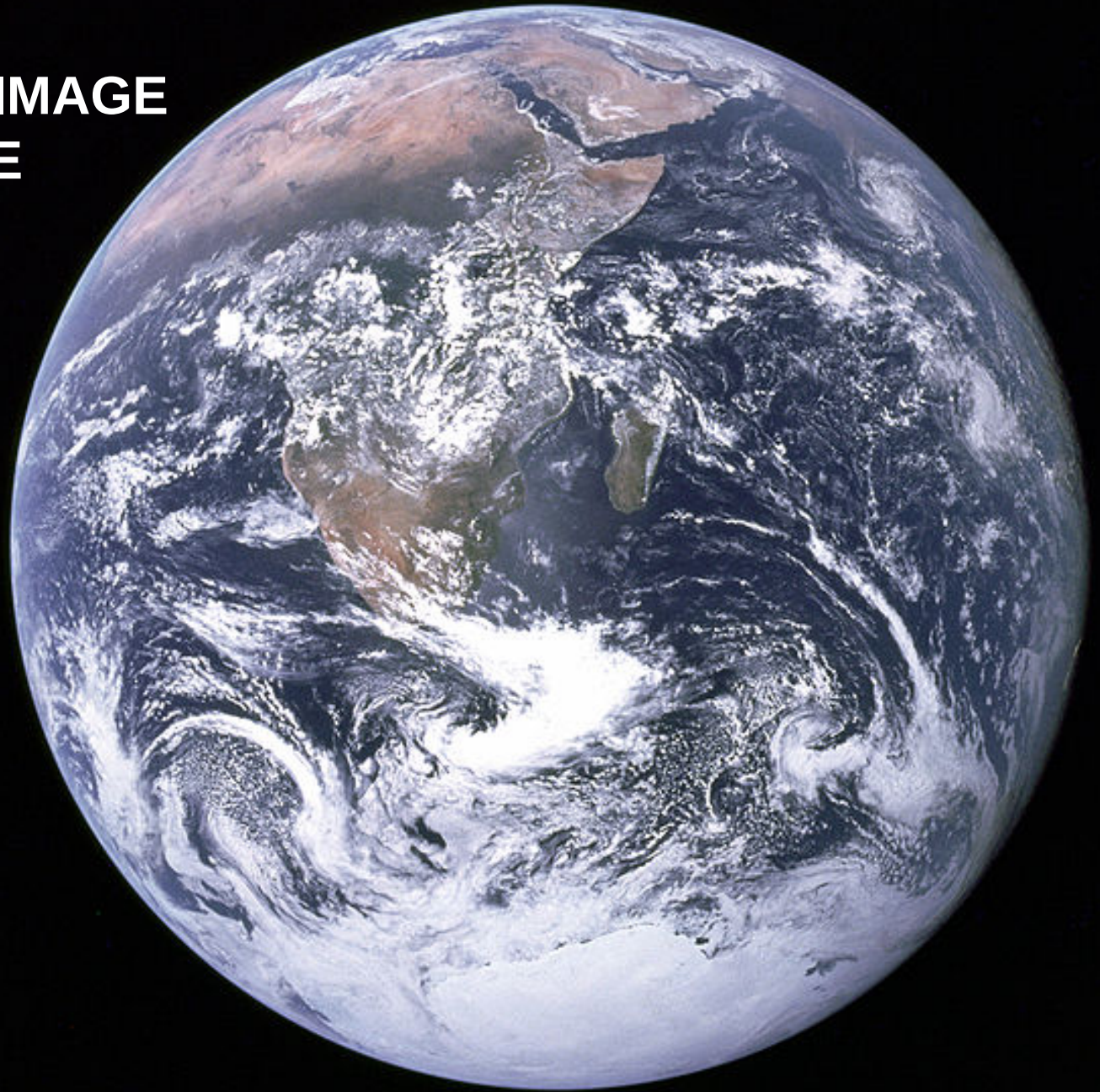
Rachel Carson, 1962



“THE POPULATION BOMB”

Paul Ehrlich, 1968

THE EARTH IMAGE FROM SPACE





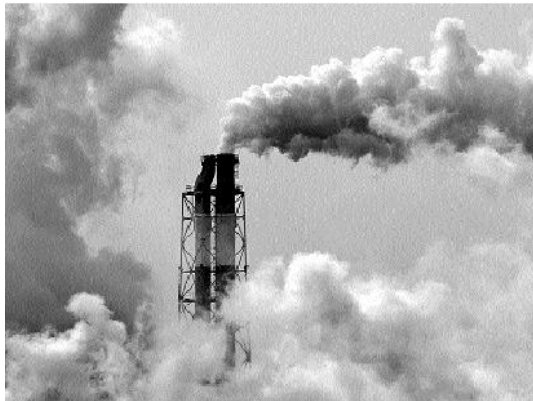
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
Arose in a
disorganised way...



ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS

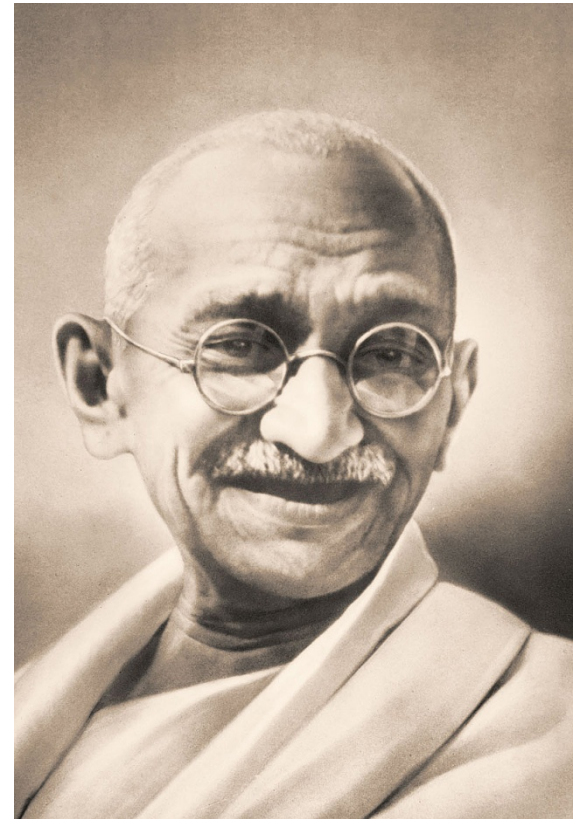
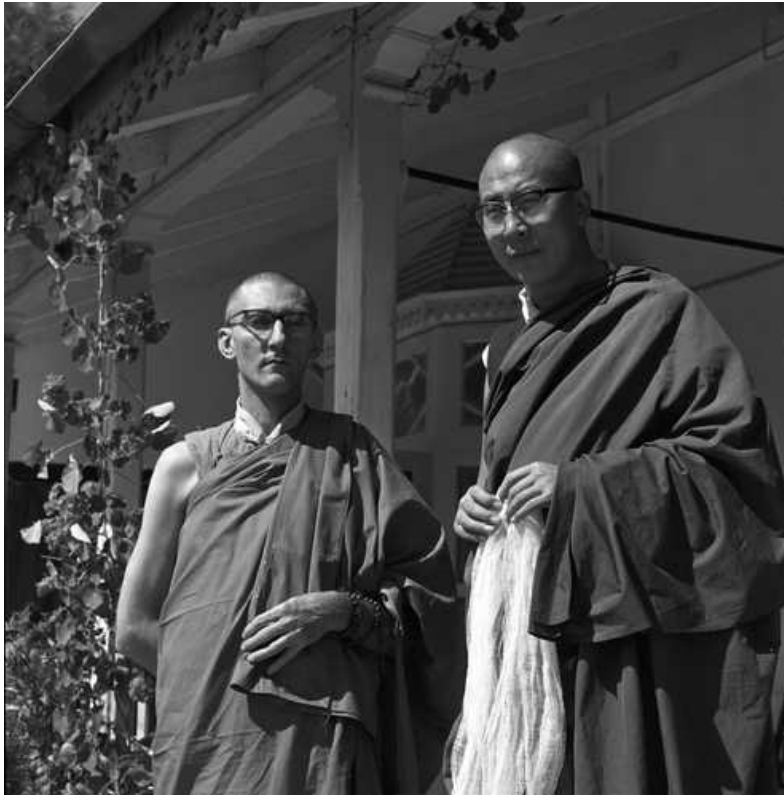
Based on:

- Reduce pollution in air and water
- Preserve territories and wild habitats
- Protect endangered species





PEACE MOVEMENTS



Defence of world peace



Hippie movement

- Community lifestyle
- Defence of love and peace
- Rejection of nationalism, consumism and capitalism
- Rejection of affluent life
- Self-sufficiency





SOCIAL RIGHTS





MAI 68
DEBUT
D'UNE LUTTE
PROLONGEE



**RETOUR
A LA NORMALE...**





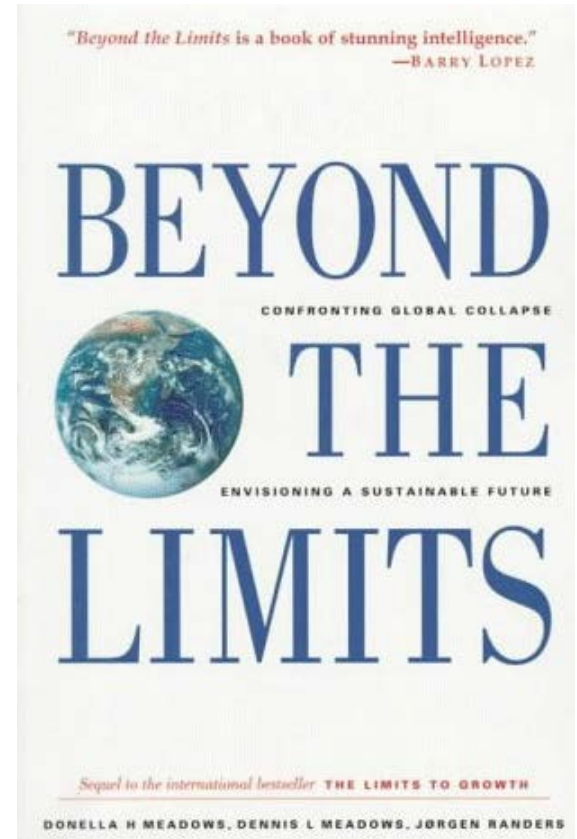
THE ROME CLUB

1968. First meeting

1970. Formation

1972. Report “Limits to Growth”

Start of green-political movements





UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

1972. Estockholm

First Earth Summit

World environmental worriness

Condemnation of oppressive policies of human freedom

Need to preserve the resources for future generations

Human responsibility in its management



DURING THE 80s

Period of study and analysis that settles the basis for the future development

1980. “The World Conservation Strategy”. International Union for Conservation of Nature (UICN)

1982. World Charter for Nature (UNO)

1982. The World Resources Institute was created.

1983. Creation of World Commission on Environment and Development (UNO)

1987. Brundtland Report “Our Common Future”



Brundtland Report “Our Common Future”

Developed by the World Commission on Environment and Development (UNO)

Definition of Sustainable Development:

“Development which meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”



UN CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

1992. Rio de Janeiro

Second Earth Summit

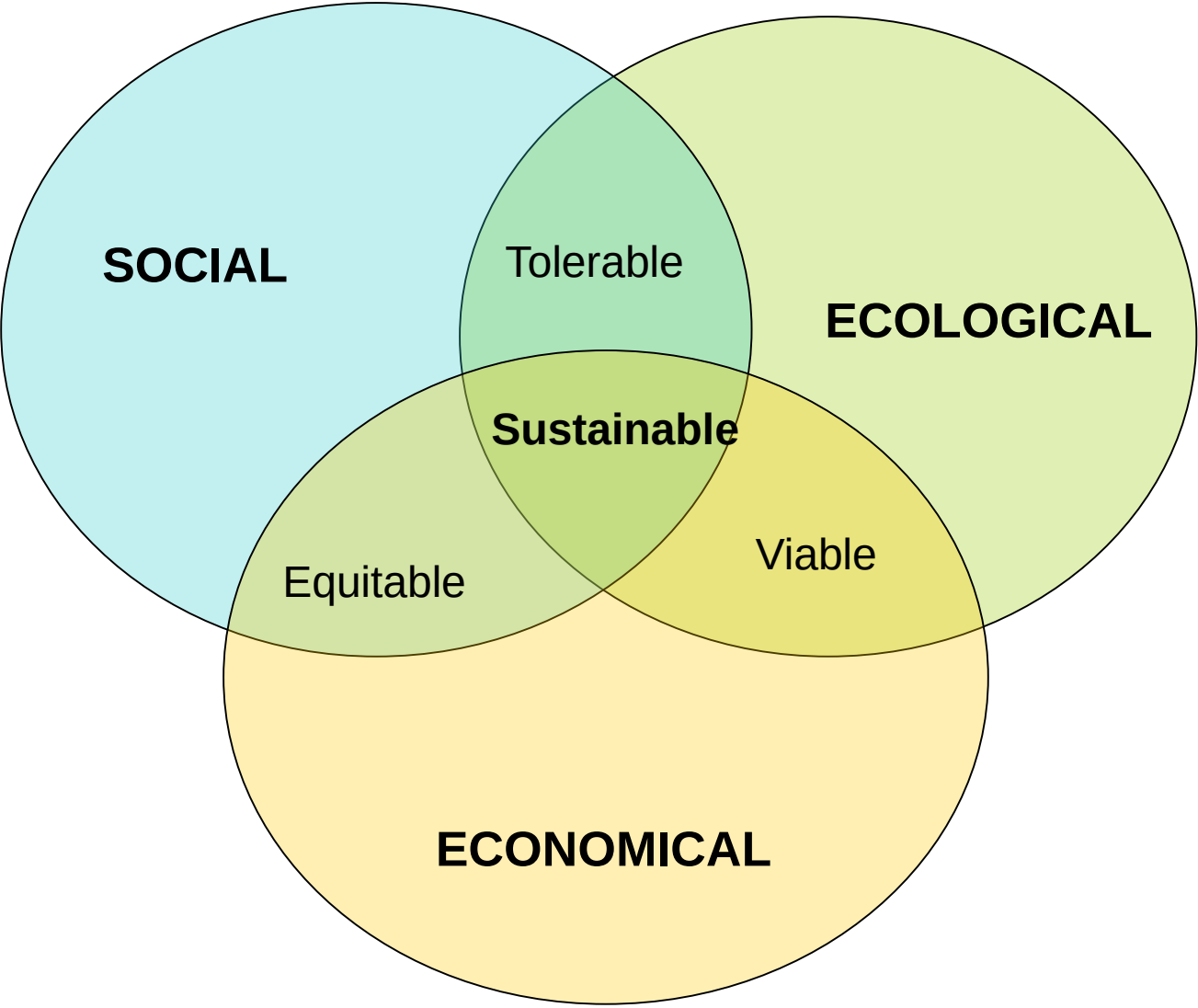
- Approval of world conventions about climate change
- Approval of world conventions about biodiversity
- Approval of Declaration of Forest Principles
- Modification of definition of Sustainable Development established in the Brundtland report (3rd Principle of Rio Declaration)
- Agenda 21 was born



RIO DECLARATION, BRASIL, 1992

Basic Principles:

- Uncertainty in the scientific field cannot delay the adoption of measures to protect the environment
- The States have the sovereign right to use their own resources but they cannot damage the environment of other States
- The elimination of poverty and the reduction of disparities in living standards all over the world are essential for sustainable development
- and the full participation of women is y la plena participación de la mujer es indispensable to achieve sustainable development





Ecological

- Biodiversity
- Natural Resources
- Carrying capacity
- Ecosystems integrity
- Clean air and water

Social

- Equity
- Participation
- Self-determination
- Social mobility
- Preservation of culture

Economical

- Services
- Household needs
- Industrial growth
- Agricultural production growth
- Efficient use of workforce



Sustainable development or Sustained development?





Ecodevelopment

It refers to development at regional and local levels, consistent with the potentials of the area involved, with attention given to the adequate and rational use of natural resources, technological styles and organizational forms that respect the natural ecosystems and local, social and cultural patterns.





Agenda 21, Rio Summit, 1992

Action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development

Executed at local, national and global levels

Section I: Social and Economic Dimensions

Section II: Conservation and Management of Resources for Development

Section III: Strengthening the Role of Major Groups

Section IV: Means of Implementation



28.3 Each **local authority** should enter into a **dialogue** with its **citizens, local organizations and private enterprises** and adopt "a **local Agenda 21**". Through **consultation** and **consensus-building**, local authorities would learn from citizens and from local, civic, community, business and industrial organizations and acquire the **information** needed for formulating the **best strategies**. The process of consultation would increase household awareness **of sustainable development** issues. Local authority programmes, policies, laws and regulations to achieve Agenda 21 objectives would be assessed and modified, based on local programmes adopted. Strategies could also be used in supporting proposals **for local, national, regional and international funding**.



World Summit Social Development (UN) Copenhagen, 1995

“We are deeply convinced that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, which is the framework for our efforts to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. Equitable social development that recognizes empowering the poor to utilize environmental resources sustainable is a necessary foundation for sustainable development. We also recognize that broad-based and sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development is necessary to sustain social development and social justice.” (paragraph 6)



EARTH SUMMIT+5

New York, 1997

Third Earth Summit

It was an assessment of progress achieved

Agreements:

- Reduction of greenhouse gases
- Progress to the production, distribution and use of energy in a more sustainable way
- Elimination of poverty – previous requirement for sustainable development

As a result...



KYOTO PROTOCOL (1997)

Commitment for industrialized countries

5% Reduction of their production of greenhouse gases respect to 1990

Period between 2008-2012

Effective date in 2005

Not endorsed by the US

The EU committed to reduce 8%





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Monterrey (Mexico), March 2002

Approval of Monterrey consensus:

- Mobilization of national and international resources for development
- International trade as an engine for development
- Increase of International financial and technical cooperation for development
- External debt
- Sustainable financing, reduction and renegotiation of the foreign debt
- Promotion of coherence and cohesion of monetary systems



THE MILLENIUM SUMMIT (UN) (2000)

Declaration of the Millenium

It was established the objectives for the Millenium Development to achieve in 2015:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and women self-sufficiency
- Reduce infant mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Fight HIV, malaria and other diseases
- Guarantee environment sustainability
- Promote a world association for development



THE MILLENIUM SUMMIT (UN) (2000)

2001. General Guide for the Application of the Millennium Declaration

2005. First Comprehensive Report about progress achieved

But time goes by...



WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg, 2002

Fourth Earth Summit+10

Monitoring of Agenda 21

Adoption of commitments for its implementation to achieve sustainable development



DECLARATION OF KUALA – LUMPUR (2004)

7th meeting of Biodiversity Conference

Agreements are not satisfactory

Division between rich and poor countries



BALI SUMMIT (2007)

Revision of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012

Proposal to reduce between 25% and 40% until 2020

China and the US did not ratify any agreement

Confrontation with the EU

Final agreement for renegotiation road map until 2009

EU: 30% reduction commitment

Next Climate Summit: Copenhagen Dic 2009



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT MONITORING

Doha (Qatar), nov-dec 2008

Approval of Doha Declarationbación de la Declaración de Doha

- Restate the agreements of Monterrey Consensus
- Call to analyse the world crisis and its effect in development aid
- No commitment about structural reform of the system for foreign debt



UN CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 13th-22nd June 2012

Earth Summit Rio+20

Report “The Future We Want”

- Renewed commitment to sustainable development
- Reaffirmation of previous action plans (Agenda 21)

“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (Sustainable Development Goals)

UN Environment Programme becoming the leading global environmental authority

Assess and pay for “environmental services”

- Carbon sequestration and habitat protection

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>



AGENDA 2030

1 NO POVERTY 	2 NO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 RENEWABLE ENERGY 	8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



PRESENT

Difficult to analyse

Some advances but limited and localised

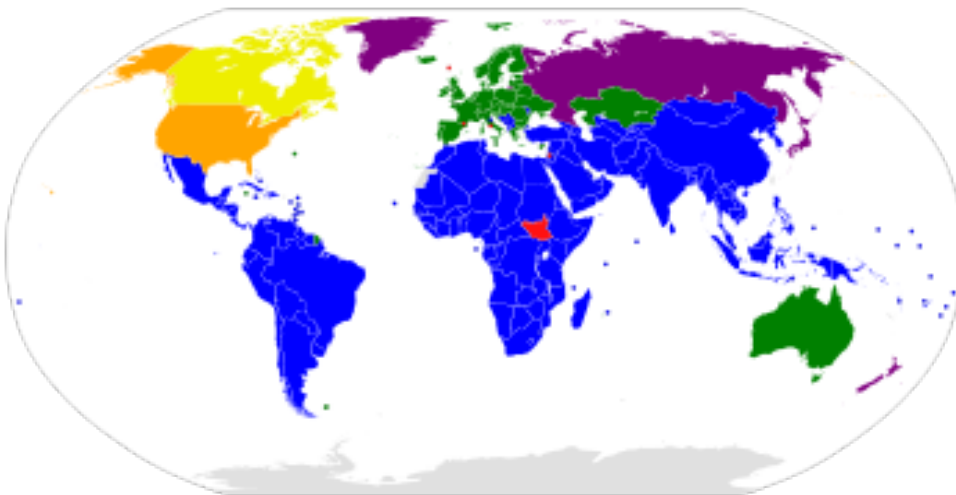
Emerging countries are growing

Industrialized countries. Changes to more protectionist policies

Immigration policies

No clear commitments with the Kyoto Protocol 2nd stage (2020)

Last movements towards “cheaper” energies but not sustainable



Kyoto Protocol

VIDEO



What do you think about all this?

Are we in the right way or do we need to work differently?

Do you think sustainable development can become a reality one day?



AGENDA 2030



Sustainable Development Goals. Progress and possibilities (UK, Nov 2017)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals>

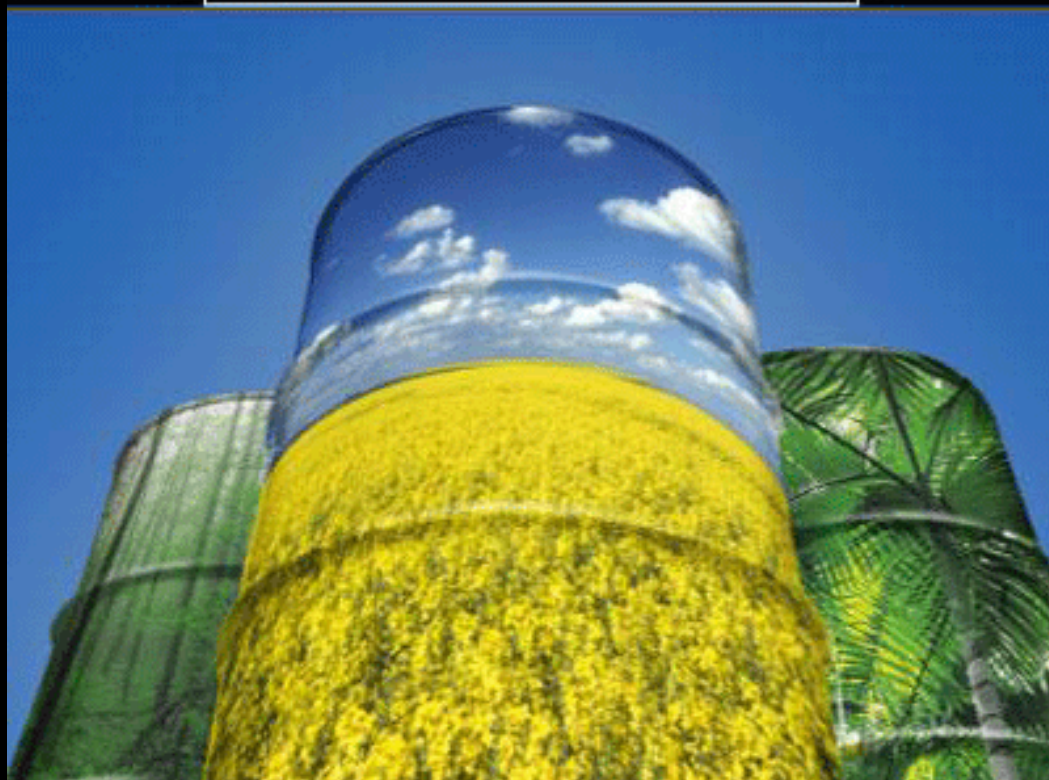


¿Do the following actions contribute to sustainable development, thinking of the balance between social, environmental and economical?



Biodiesel

Growing a New Energy Economy









You have a list with the Goals for Sustainable Development. Have a look at it and, individually, decide which ones you can contribute from your expertise and how, in this case regarding **Facilities Management.**

Start a discussion in class about how you think you can contribute to these goals and in what way this is complementary to other expertises and fields.