

Sustainable Development, Climate Change Effect on Poverty, Health and Gender

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Development Goals in the Asia Pacific”.

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Major Environmental Problems in the Region

- Deforestation
- Desertification
- Urban Pollution
- Pesticide and Fertilizer
- Water Resource Pollution
- Industrial Pollution
- Marine and Coastal Resource Degradation
- Waste Disposal Problem
- Acid Rain
- Rising Sea level

Environmental Effects

- Land Degradation
- Unsustainable Human Settlement
- Pollution of air, water, soil
- Regional impact of global warming

Solution

- Poverty alleviation and satisfaction of basic needs
- Integration of environment consideration in development

Linkage Between Sustainable Development, Poverty and Environment

Poverty Alleviation

- Meeting Basic Needs (food, health, education, shelter,)
- Productive Employment
- Access and Control over common property resource
- Population Control

Integration of Environment into Development

- EIA of Development Projects
- Technology for Development
- Rural-Urban Migration
- Renewable Energy Issues
- Regional and International Cooperation

Poverty-Environment Nexus

- **Poor depending on fragile land:** improved mgt. of common property resource, traditional wisdom & modern science, technology for increased biomass, productivity and diversity.
- **Poor enclaved in good agriculture potential:** land redistribution, control on water, sustainable pesticide/fertilizer mgt.
- **Urban poor:** environmental. sanitation and alternative livelihood.
- **Coastal poor:** improved mgt. of mangrove, fishery for sustainable livelihood.

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

SDG Goals Contd...

- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: **Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
- Goal 15: **Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss**
- Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17: **Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Rio Summit Declaration 1992

- declared that **Sustainable Development** should be the road all nations travel as we navigate out of these crises. So we need to meet the current generations' needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- **governments alone are not capable** of engaging in the negotiations of diplomacy and creating the institutions of governance that are required to move towards these objectives.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Leave no one behind.
2. Introduce people living in poverty as new partners in building knowledge about more sustainable forms of development.
3. Promote an economy that respects people and the environment.
4. Achieve education and training for all based on cooperation, not competition, among students, teachers, parents and communities.
5. Promote peace through participatory good governance.

Climate Change Affect Women More than Men

- Most subsistent poor farmers are women (Change in weather, temperature).
- Women are primarily responsible for collection and use of water, forest products (fuelwood, fodder, food)
- Food shortage affects women more (malnutrition and health effects)
- Global warming results in flood etc. women are more vulnerable due to reduced awareness, mobility, access to rescue and relief operation.

Climate change

- volcano eruptions and forest fires have a big influence on the CO₂ levels in the atmosphere.
- world-temperature rises due to the increase in greenhouse gasses.
- other effects of climate change: changes in precipitation patterns, more extreme weather and rising sea level.

Nature & Landscape

- Humans have an intrinsic connection with nature.
- Nature is an essential part of recreation. Recreation entrepreneurs can influence the quality of the living environment and make their products more attractive.
- Use of responsible practices that take the landscape into account, and
- Cooperate with parties that are active in the fields of landscape, nature, cultural history, agriculture and care.

Food production

- Providing healthy food without harming the environment.
- Food demands will change.
- Water and phosphate will have to be managed sustainably.

Bio-based Economy

- The Bio-based Economy is an economy driven by efficiency in using crops and biomass for food, feed, chemicals, energy and fuels.
- Work on all chains of the Bio-based Economy, through basic and applied research, and education.

Human Health Consequences of Climate Change

1. Asthma, Respiratory Allergies, and Airway Diseases.
2. Cancer.
3. Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke.
4. Foodborne Diseases and Nutrition.
5. Heat-Related Morbidity and Mortality.
6. Human Developmental Effects.
7. Mental Health and Stress-Related Disorders.
8. Neurological Diseases and Disorders .
9. Vector borne and Zoonotic Diseases.
10. Waterborne Diseases.
11. Weather-Related Morbidity and Mortality.

Why Sustainable Development Diplomacy

- **First**, New diplomacy emerge on sustainability issues referred to as the new/inclusive/informal **diplomacy** is neither well understood nor its claims rigorously tested. Academic research and teaching is urgently needed.
- **Second**, current global issues – climate change, deforestation, desertification, food shortages, etc. – are challenging the world’s organizational and institutional capacity to address them. We are confronted not with a single crisis, but with multiple ones.
- **Third**, Governments alone are not capable of moving towards these objectives. New ways of diplomacy, involving other actors than governments are urgently needed.
- **Fourth**, international negotiation institutions, like the EU, UN etc. become involved in conflicts. Their knowledge and theories of negotiations and diplomacy and trained skills needed.

Sustainable Development Diplomacy (SDD)

- Recognize that most environmental, social and economic problems are symptoms of 'deeper' unsustainable practices (underlying causes).
- Assemble the best available scientific, economic and political knowledge and information to identify these underlying causes (evidence-based).
- Consult those who are directly affected and engage all stakeholders in the solution process (multi-stakeholders).
- Identify the levels of political organization where intervention is acceptable and governance most effective.

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- Recognize issues and identify an approach for mobilizing support from other treaty regimes, governments and non-state actors to achieve the stated goals (policy coordination).
- Create an agreement that produces added value for all stakeholders (mutual gains).
- Develop a structure for a regime that is compatible with the complexity and scope of the issue (compatibility).
- Develop a flexible instrument that is responsive to new information and ecological trends (adaptive governance).

Track Two Diplomacy for SDD

- Not a substitute for Track One Diplomacy
- Provides a bridge
- Complements official Track One Diplomacy

Strengths of Track Two Diplomacy

- **First:** Track Two parties are not inhibited by political or constitutional power, can express their own viewpoints on issues that directly affect their communities and families.
- **Second:** Track Two officials do not have the fear of losing constituencies because they are the constituency.
- **Third:** Track two empowers the socially, economically, and politically disenfranchised groups by giving them a platform from which they can air their views on how peace can be achieved in their own communities or nations.
- **Fourth:** Track Two is effective both at the pre-conflict and post-conflict stages. Very effective tool for conflict prevention and post-conflict peace building.
- **Fifth:** Track Two involves grassroots and middle leadership who are in direct contact with the conflict.
- **Sixth:** Track Two is not affected by electoral cycles.

Weaknesses of Track Two Diplomacy

- **First:** Track Two participants have limited ability to influence foreign policy and political power structures because of their lack of political power.
- **Second:** Track Two interventions can take too long to yield results.
- **Third:** Track Two has limited ability to influence change at the war stage of a conflict.
- **Fourth:** Track Two participants rarely have resources necessary for sustained leverage during negotiations and for the implementation of agreements.
- **Fifth:** Track Two is not effective in authoritarian regimes where leaders do not take advice from lower level leaders.
- **Sixth:** Track Two actors due to their lack of political power, are in most cases not accountable to the public for poor decisions.
- **Seventh:** Because of their multiplicity Track Two actors/organizations are known for their lack of coordination.

Thank You !