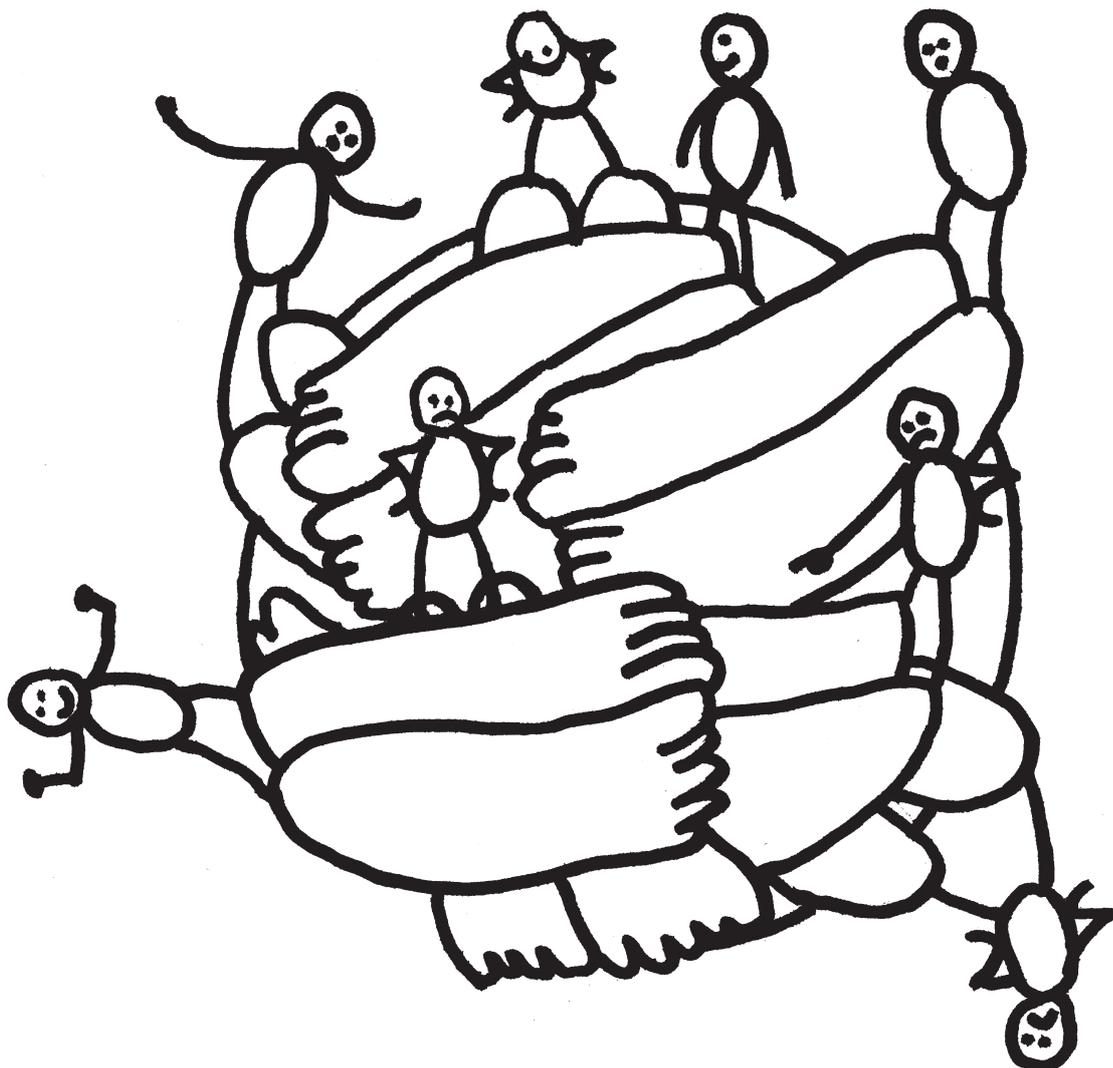


INFORMATION SHEET

DEVELOPMENT

WHO IS IN NEED OF DEVELOPMENT?



DEVELOPMENT

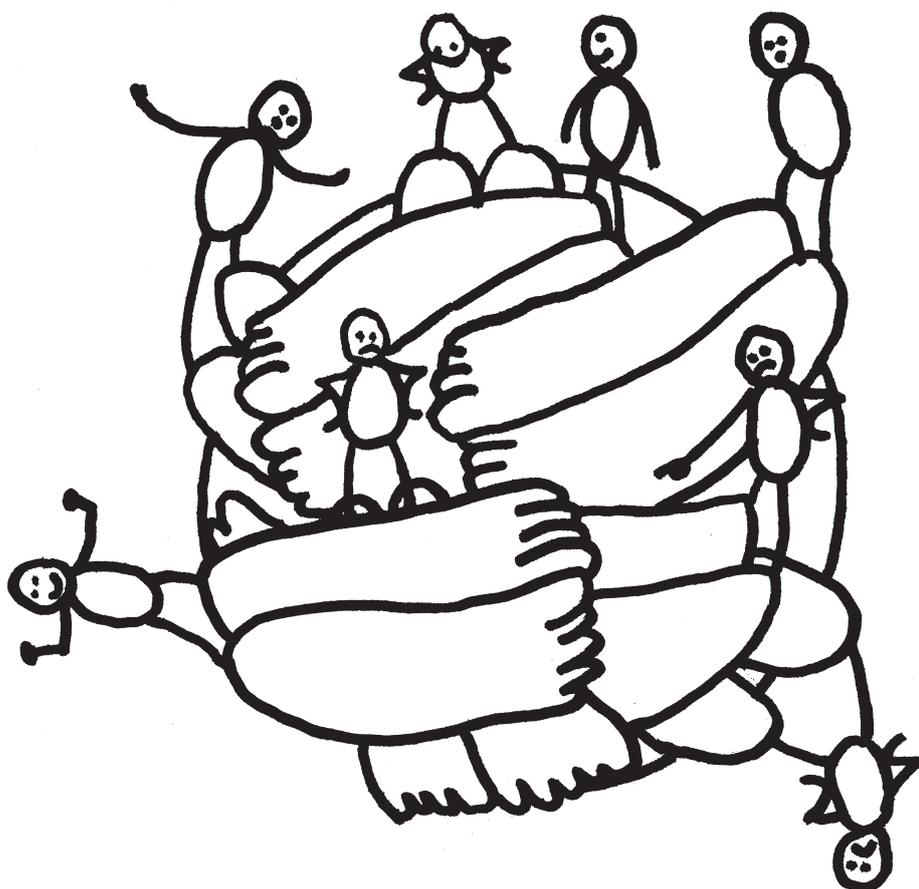
WHO IS IN NEED OF DEVELOPMENT?

Who is in need of “development”? Societies in which poverty prevails? Societies that endanger the planet with their wasteful way of life? Or both?

The term “development” is controversial as it is based on the one-sided assumption that poor countries ought to develop, while wealthier countries are already developed.

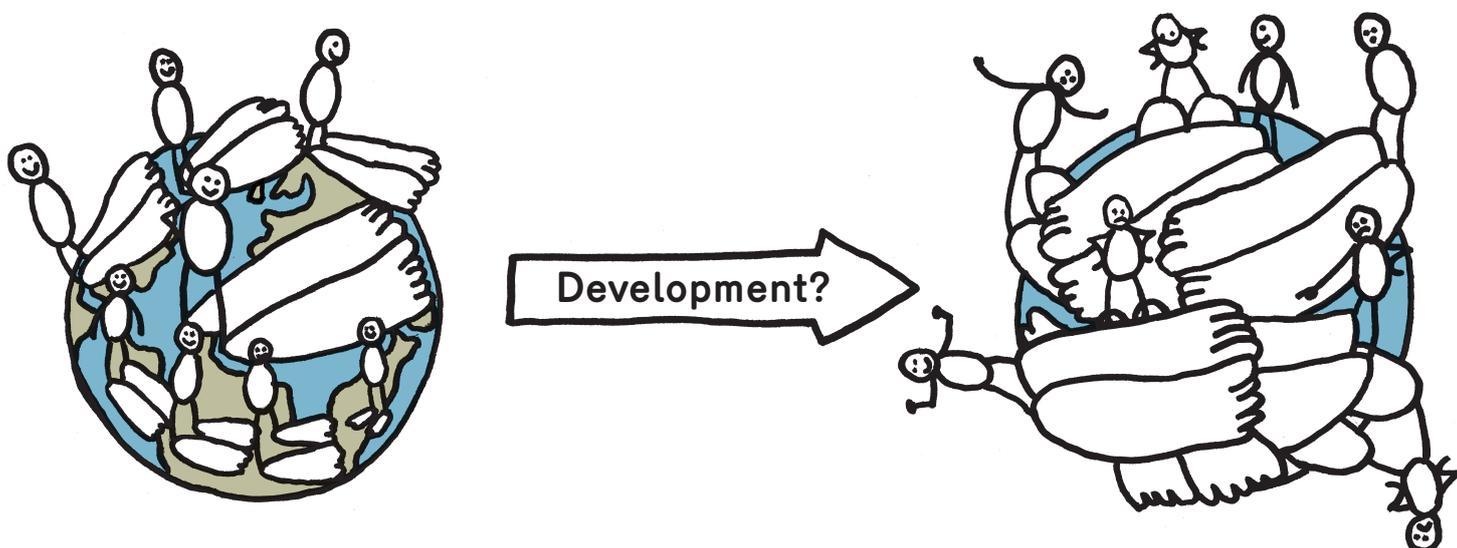
Although there is less poverty in high-income countries they do not live up to their supposed role model function: Through their wasteful way of life they endanger the planet and they benefit more from “developing countries” than they help them.

On the following pages, with the ecological footprint and the “Sustainable Development Goals” different viewpoints on “development” are addressed.



ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

Who is in need of development?



At this point in time humanity already lives beyond its means and has an excessively large footprint.

We would need 1.6 Earths 🌍🌍 in order to permit today's way of life in the long term. "Developed" countries or high-income countries would even need 3.6 Earths 🌍🌍🌍🌍 .

DEFINITION ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

The ecological footprint is defined as the area of the Earth which is needed to allow for the life style and life standard of a person on a sustainable basis.

Examples: Areas for the production of clothes and food, for providing electricity or the disposal of waste

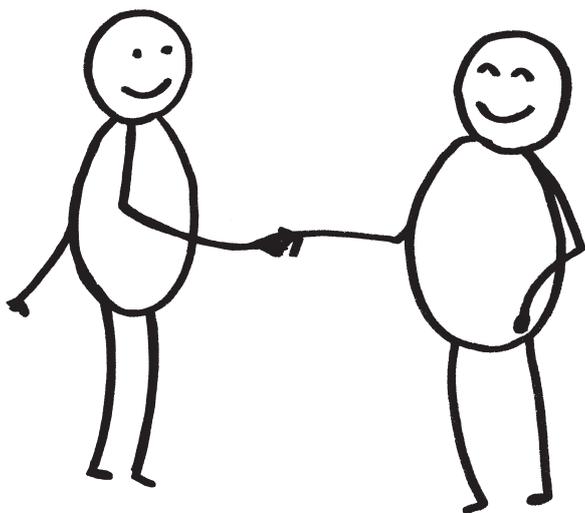
Measuring: Global hectares per person per year

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The “Sustainable Development Goals” or “SDGs” were adopted at the UN General Assembly in 2015, with the aim of being implemented between 2016 and 2030.

They include the ambitious proposition to end worldwide poverty and hunger and to combat climate change and its effects – for example through sustainable agriculture. The protection of ecosystems and the promotion of sustainable economic activity and growth are also a priority.

Beside social development dimensions, more economic and particularly ecological aspects were taken into consideration for the SDGs. They put a stronger focus on the idea of shared responsibility and demand a contribution not only from developing countries but also from high-income countries.



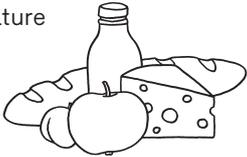
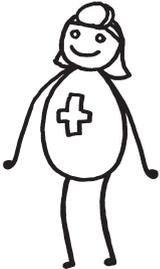
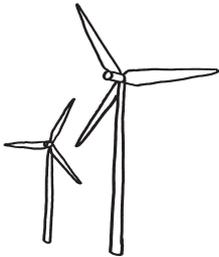
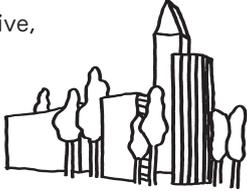
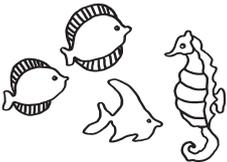
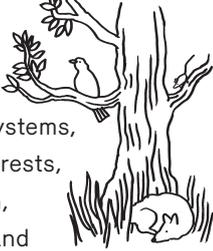
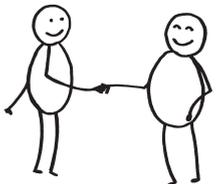
SOURCES:

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Report%202016.pdf>

UN Resolution

www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

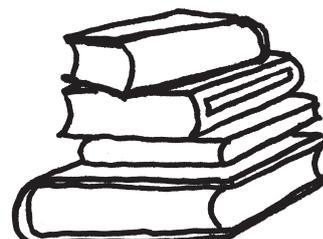
<h1>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</h1>	<p>NO POVERTY End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> 	<p>ZERO HUNGER End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> 
<p>GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> 	<p>QUALITY EDUCATION Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> 	<p>GENDER EQUALITY Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> 
<p>CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> 	<p>AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> 	<p>DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> 
<p>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> 	<p>REDUCED INEQUALITIES Reduce income inequality within and among countries</p> 	<p>SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> 
<p>RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> 	<p>CLIMATE ACTION Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy</p> 	<p>LIFE BELOW WATER Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> 
<p>LIFE ON LAND Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> 	<p>PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> 	<p>PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> 

LINKS & INFO

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT



Global Ecological Footprint
Ecological Footprint accounting tools
www.footprintnetwork.org



Climate Change Negotiations
The History of Climate Change Negotiations in 83 seconds (CICERO)
<https://youtu.be/B11kASPfYxY>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Sustainable Development Goals
UN Report 2016
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Report%202016.pdf>



Sustainable Development Goals
UN Resolution 2015
www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E



Sustainable Development Goals
A Look at the Sustainable Development Goals, 1 min (globalgoals.org)
<https://youtu.be/5G0ndS3uRdo>



Sustainable Development Goals
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) explained, 4:13 min (LIDC)
https://youtu.be/NkAv9L1_r1M



Sustainable Development Goals
Sustainable Development Goals – Action Towards 2030, 5:52 min (CAFOD)
<https://youtu.be/9-xdy1Jr2eg>

