

THE PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE TO THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT pdf

1: Rosalie Callway | University of Reading - www.enganchecubano.com

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in brought together thousands of delegates who mapped out the future of the global sustainable development agenda.

Sustainable Development Sustainable Development The concept of sustainable development was popularized by the World Commission on Environment and Development in its report "Our Common Future" that was published in 1987. The Commission defined sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This definition is the one most often cited, but the World Commission also made the following observations: Sustainable development requires that overriding priority be given to meeting basic human needs, especially those of the poor, and recognition of the limitations associated with technology and social organizations that impact the capacity of the environment to meet both present and future needs. Sustainable development requires the integration of economic and ecological considerations in decision-making. Governments must make key national, economic, and sector-specific agencies directly responsible for ensuring that their policies and activities support development that is economically and ecologically sustainable. No single blueprint exists for sustainable development, because conditions vary among countries. Each country will have to create its own approach to reflect its needs. No quick-fix solutions exist. The journey towards sustainable development is often as important as the end product. The outcome will not always leave everyone better off. There will be winners and losers, always making achievement of sustainable development difficult.

Key Principles of Sustainable Development Regarding water management, sustainable development has generated attention on four principles. First, fresh water should be regarded as a finite and vulnerable resource. Effective management links both land and water across the whole of a catchment or groundwater aquifer, and therefore effective management requires a holistic approach in which social and economic development is linked to protection of natural ecosystems. Second, water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners, and policymakers at all levels. This also means that decisions should be taken at the lowest most basic appropriate level via open public consultation with, and involvement of, users. The concept of sustainable development applies not only to water itself, but also to the living resources it supports. Shown here are Japanese supporters of commercial whaling standing in front of an anti-whaling banner at an annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Third, because women play a central role globally in the provision, management, and safeguarding of water, they should have more opportunity to participate in planning and managing of water resources. Fourth, water has significant economic value, and thus should be recognized as an economic good. However, it also is essential to recognize the basic right of all humans to have access to safe, drinkable water and sanitation. Pricing water as an economic good will discourage wasteful and environmentally damaging uses of water by encouraging conservation and protection of water. Yet current policies and practices often do not reflect these four principles of sustainable water management. The basic human needs for drinking water and sanitation are not met for many people in various countries. During the 1990s, one billion people lacked an assured supply of good quality water, and 1.1 billion people lacked access to basic sanitation. Water-related diseases caused about 8 percent of all illnesses in developing countries, affecting two billion people each year. Moreover, most countries do not treat water as an economic good. And in many countries, water management is fragmented among many sectors and institutions, making it difficult to manage water holistically. Fragmentation also makes it difficult to integrate environmental, economic, and social considerations, or to link water quality to health, the environment, and economic development. Management often over-relies on centralized administration, with few opportunities for local people to participate in planning, management, and implementation. The World Water Council, with headquarters in Marseille, France, was established in 1966 to provide global leadership for sustainable water management. The council promotes a holistic and participatory approach, combining development of new sources of water

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supply with economic incentives, especially pricing, to encourage water conservation and to discourage wasteful water use practices. By 1987, the council had led preparation of global The concept of sustainable development receives mixed reviews from developing countries or from countries in distress, where residents may struggle to meet basic survival needs. For example, the daily challenge of finding drinkable water shown here in the Aral Sea region of Uzbekistan now outweighs visionary concerns such as the need for long-term environmental protection. Ironically, nonsustainable development of the Aral Sea since the 1950s was responsible for the negative economic, environmental, and public health impacts in subsequent decades, and to the present day.

Different Perspectives on Sustainable Development

Given the above observations from the World Commission, it is not surprising that many different interpretations have emerged for sustainable development. In developed countries, the main interest has focused upon integrating environmental and economic considerations into decisions about development. Particular emphasis has been given to intergenerational equity, or how to ensure that decisions taken today do not have unreasonably negative effects on future generations. For developed countries, there has been concern that in striving to avoid environmental degradation, decisions do not jeopardize economic competitiveness at a global scale. The perspective of developing countries has been different, with priority usually being on how to meet basic needs of present citizens. Thus, the focus has been on intragenerational equity. i. Furthermore, to ensure meeting basic needs, developing countries often give priority to achieving economic development. These countries are resentful when developed countries argue they should forego the economic benefits, for example, from cutting down rainforests or damming rivers for hydroelectricity. At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, these different interpretations led to major disagreements between representatives of developed and developing countries.

Pros and Cons of Sustainable Development

In the debate over water management approaches, some view sustainable development as a vague and ambiguous concept, leading people to define it to suit their own interests—either economic development or environmental protection. Some suggest that its emphasis on achieving balance between economic development and environmental protection overlooks the importance of ensuring sensitivity to the social and cultural attributes of societies. Others argue that sustainable development imposes the values of Western capitalist systems, and therefore reject it on ideological grounds. Yet supporters of sustainable development argue that ambiguity provides desirable flexibility to customize strategies to reflect the needs and conditions of different countries and societies. Furthermore, its attention to the importance of protecting the environment is viewed as an essential counterbalance to a pattern of decision-making that often gives overriding precedence to economic benefits, regardless of environmental and social costs. As the World Commission on Environment and Development observed, sustainable development is not a magic formula to guarantee economic prosperity, ecological integrity, and cultural sensitivity. However, it has become a powerful concept, triggering much debate and discussion about the implications of development decisions, related to water and other resources, and has led to much more attention about what is an appropriate balance among economic and environmental considerations. The Centre for Our Common Future, *Toward Sustainable Management of Water Resources*. The World Bank, *World Commission on Environment and Development*. Oxford University Press, Dooge, and John C. *Global Water Resources Issues*. Cambridge University Press, The purpose of this international meeting was to bring together major groups, governments, and the United Nations to take action for sustainable development and to review progress since the Earth Summit. The action plan included goals for reducing by half the proportion of people without access to proper sanitation by 2015, and similarly reducing by half the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water. The prime goal set in 1987 was to ensure that all humans have access to adequate and good quality water and sanitation. The year 2015 was set as a realistic target date to meet those criteria. Various approaches will be required, including:

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2: Sustainable Development - sea, effects, important, human

"The Plain Language Guide to the World Summit on Sustainable Development aims to provide a quick way in to the JPOI to help promote genuine public understanding of the agreement and practical action on the commitments.

It commits to making this information available in plain language. Goal 1 Stop poverty around the world. End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2 Stop people going hungry, make sure everyone can get the good, healthy food they need and use ways of growing food that will work into the future. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 3 Make sure people are healthy and making healthy decisions all through their lives. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 4 Make sure everybody has equal opportunities and access to inclusive education all through their lives. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 5 Empower women and girls and make things equal for them. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 6 Make sure everyone has access to clean water and clean ways of getting rid of waste. This might mean energy from new sources such as the wind or sun. This will help make the economy stronger. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Goal 9 Build good systems for the modern world, use new ideas and make sure cities are ready for the future. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 10 Make the differences between rich people and poor people smaller. This means for people living in the same country, and for people from different countries. Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 11 Make cities and other places people live safer, more inclusive and ready for the future. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Goal 13 Take action to stop climate change and its impacts from getting worse Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Goal 14 Look after the oceans and seas better. We get many important things from them and we need to make sure we have them in the future. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Goal 15 Protect and look after the land on earth, including special places like forests and deserts. We need people to respect the land and everything it gives us so that we have what we need in the future. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss Goal 16 Promote peace, justice and equality of people in different societies all around the world. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels Goal 17 Stand strong together and find better ways of working together to make sure all of these goals for sustainable development into the future can happen. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development Related posts:

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3: Felix Dodds - Wikipedia

The Plain Language Guide to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Plain Language Guide to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. By Rosalie Callway.

Kennedy , and Martin Luther King, Jr. Dodds went on to study physics at the University of Surrey , where he was very active in student politics. He contributed much of his time to the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Surrey Students Union, for which he served as Deputy President between and After university, Dodds went on to teach mathematics and physics , first at the Khartoum International Community School , and then in London at the Harlington Community School [1]. These organizations played a critical role in mobilizing support for the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in A New Deal, outlined many of the key issues for the Summit two years before it occurred. Dodds has played a pivotal role in their development since that time, and is a keen advocate for the involvement of stakeholders in the decision making process and implementation of global agreements. He has argued that we are in a process of transition from representative democracy - Madison democracy [3] to a participatory democracy - Jeffersonian Democracy. Dodds contends that at present we are in a period of stakeholder democracy, and trying, at various levels within society, to develop the structures, vocabulary and institutions to embed this phase. He firmly believes that such developments will strengthen world democracy. Since , Dodds has been actively working on the emerging agenda of human and environmental security. His book, Human and Environmental Security: Dodds argues that, due to the failure of donor governments to fund the agendas stemming from summits at Rio and Johannesburg , many environmental issues are now becoming security dilemmas. He has held a number of positions including: Since , he has been an instrumental leader of Race for Tomorrow, a public campaign to reach the UN Millennium Development Goals by Dodds has, in the past, advised the European Union ,the government of Denmark and the UK Government at intergovernmental events. Dodds also served as an advisor on civil society to the Russian Government for the G8 Summit. Dodds is currently a member of the advisory board for A Instituto Internacional de Derecho y Medio Ambiente, and is currently a board member of the Montreal International Forum. The creation of a strong democracy is one that needs an ever vigilant and vibrant civil society. The world will always have different visions of the societies we want to create, as the human imagination has immense capability. The involvement of all stakeholders is one way of harnessing this capability. The contrast for Thompson was huge on Nixon he said: He speaks for the werewolf in us. By , 20 years from Rio, we need another Earth Summit this time on human and environmental security. Green Print Dodds, F. The Politics of Realignment. Frank Cass Grimshaw, C. The Way Forward - Beyond Agenda The Adventures of Change. United Nations Dodds, F. In Implementing Agenda Introduction In Strauss, M. Green Books Dodds, F. Earth Summit - A New Deal. Reforming the International Institutions. Challenges for the Future: In We Have One Earth. The Danish 92 Group Dodds, F. London Earthscan Sherman, R. London Stakeholder Forum Dodds, F. Exploring the Interface between Governance and Diplomacy. A new bid for control?

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4: The Sustainable Development Goals in Plain Language - Inclusion International

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Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Dodds went on to study physics at the University of Surrey, where he was very active in student politics. He contributed much of his time to the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Surrey Students Union, for which he served as Deputy President between and After university, Dodds went on to teach mathematics and physics, first at the Khartoum International Community School, and then in London at the Harlington Community School [2]. Dodds simultaneously began to engage with environmental issues such as acid rain, nuclear power and ozone depletion. Dodds was a key instigator in the rebellion against the SDP-Liberal Alliance leadership of David Steel and David Owen over the issue of an independent nuclear deterrence. The rebel alliance produced the publication *Across the Divide*: This resulted in a major defeat to the leadership in, by twenty-three votes at the Liberal Party Conference defence debate in Eastbourne. An Agenda for Political Realignment. His work called for closer co-operation between Green members on the left in British politics. Contributors to the book included: In, Dodds co-founded Green Voice, which worked for two years to create a dialogue between Green members on the left of UK politics. In he published his autobiography about those years: *Power to the People: Confessions of a Young Liberal Activist*. A New Deal, outlined many of the key issues for the Summit two years before it occurred. Dodds has played a pivotal role in their development since that time, and is a keen advocate for the involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process and implementation of global agreements. He has argued that we are in a process of transition from representative democracy "Madison democracy [5] to a participatory democracy "Jeffersonian Democracy. Dodds contends that at present we are in a period of stakeholder democracy, and trying, at various levels within society, to develop the structures, vocabulary, and institutions to embed this phase. He firmly believes that such developments will strengthen world democracy. Since, Dodds has been actively working on the emerging agenda of human and environmental security. His book, *Human and Environmental Security*: Dodds argues that, due to the failure of donor governments to fund the agendas stemming from summits at Rio and Johannesburg, many environmental issues are now becoming security dilemmas. He has held a number of positions including: Dodds has, in the past, advised the European Union, the governments of Denmark and the UK at intergovernmental events. Dodds also served as an advisor on civil society to the Russian Government for the G8 Summit. He was co-director of the Nexus and Water, Energy, Food and Climate Conference. He advises a number of organisations working on the post development goals. He is also a member of the expert advisory committee for the Global Initiative for Sustainability Rating, a member of the Council of Advisers for the Collaborative Institute for Oceans, Climate and Security. Works[edit] Dodds, F. Green Print Dodds, F. *The Politics of Realignment*. Frank Cass Grimshaw, C. *The Way Forward "Beyond Agenda The Adventures of Change*. United Nations Dodds, F. In *Implementing Agenda Introduction* In Strauss, M. Green Books Dodds, F. *Earth Summit "A New Deal. Reforming the International Institutions. Challenges for the Future*: In *We Have One Earth*. The Danish 92 Group Dodds, F. London Earthscan Sherman, R. *Exploring the Interface between Governance and Diplomacy*. A new bid for control? London, Earthscan Dodds, F. In *Climate Change and energy Insecurity*. A Planet in Peril. London Earthscan Djoghla, A. London Earthscan Dodds, F. *Biodiversity and Ecosystem Insecurity*: Verhagen, Cosimo Inc Dodds, F. Goodfellow Publishers Ltd Dodds, F. *Building a Bridge to a Sustainable Future*, London. *Preparing for the New Development Agenda*", Apex. New World Frontiers Dodds, F. Ed, , *Governance for Sustainable Development: Ideas for the Post Agenda*, Apex. New World Frontiers Lim, H. New World Frontiers Bartram, J. *Challenges and an Agenda for Action*, London.

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The Plain Language Guide to Rio+20 is a straightforward and succinct reference guide for policy makers, government officials, think tanks, and anyone else who wishes to learn and understand the issues we face.

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