

A large, multi-story glass and metal structure, likely a greenhouse or a modern building, with a complex geometric design. The structure is surrounded by lush greenery, including ferns and purple flowers in the foreground, and tall evergreen trees in the background. The sky is bright blue with some light clouds.

Mgr. Lenka Suchá, Ph.D.

Environment and Development

04/04/2024



What is development?



How does development relates to environment?

Outline

- What is development and development theories
- Sustainable development and Sustainable development Goals
- Unequal distribution of the global environmental change
- Environmental and climate justice

Recap from last lecture

- Three underlying causes of global environmental change:
 - Domination of people over nature
 - Prioritisation of immediate, individual material gains
 - Accumulation of power and wealth
- Enacted and reinforced through political systems, laws and behaviours
- Create emissions, pollution and demand for energy
- Provide barriers of change

A large, multi-story glass and metal structure, likely a greenhouse or a modern building, set against a blue sky with light clouds. The structure is surrounded by lush green vegetation, including ferns and purple flowers in the foreground.

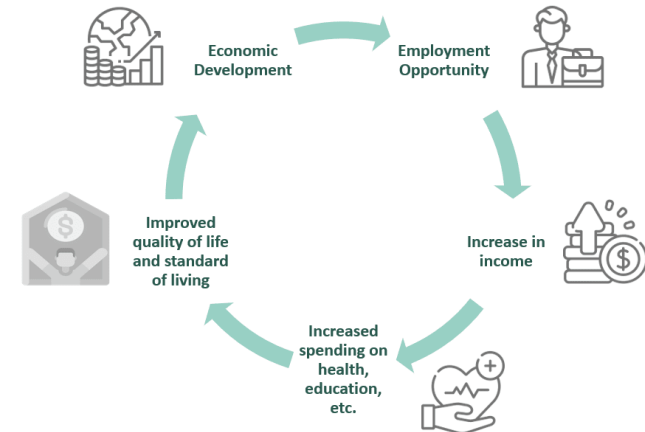
Development and development
theories

What is development

- **Cambridge dictionary:** the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced

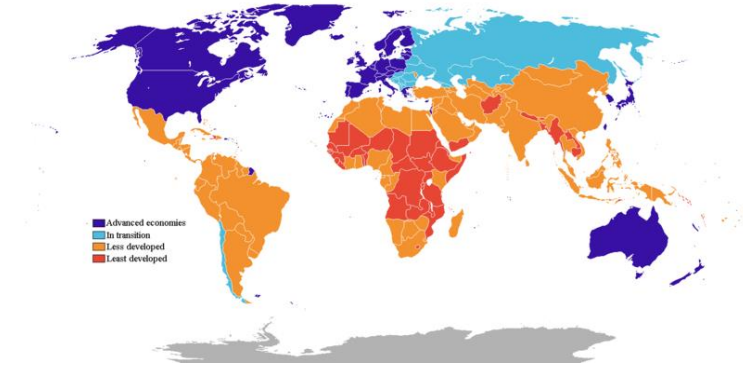


How Economic Development Works?



Where the idea of development originates from?

- Classification of the world
 - First, second and third world
 - Developed vs developing countries
- Development as a global mission




Economic growth VS development

- Economic growth: performance of the economy, often measured by GDP
- (economic) development: more complex → enhancing the lives of the inhabitants
 - Economic, social and political progress
 - *Economic growth cannot be sensibly treated as an end in itself. **Development has to be more concerned with enhancing the lives we lead and the freedoms we enjoy.***“Amartya Sen (Development as freedom, 1999)

Development theories

- **Modernisation theory** = progress from traditional to modern stage of economy, industrialisation, linearity
- **Neoliberal theory** = free market principles, overcoming the failures of the state by structural reforms (deregulation, privatization, liberalization), individualisation



Imperative of progress



Catching up the West



Capitalism


Development theories

- **Participatory development** = social participation on development, justice, sustainability
- **Human development** = human development as an endpoint, gender, education → quality of life
 - Human development index; Millenium development goals




Development theories


- **Dependency theory** = center and the periphery, social exclusion, state as the important actor, extractivism
 - **World-systems theory** = core, semi-periphery and the periphery
- **Post-development** = criticism of development and its impoverishment, authoritarianism of development



Political
economy



Localisation
VS
globalisation



Criticism of
the Western
hegemony

Development theories

- **Sustainable development** = fulfilling the needs of the present without compromising the future generations, balancing economic growth with ecological protection and equitable social protections



Environment
and
sustainability

Beyond development theories

- **Degrowth** = criticism of development and growth at all costs, emphasis of the unsustainable patterns and ecological limits, promotes redistribution and equity
- **Doughnut economics** = planetary boundaries and safe and just operating space for humanity

Environment and sustainability

Political ecology

Criticism of capitalism

Development as a global paradigm

- Pursuing economic, social and political progress across the world
- Meeting basic human needs, improving well-being
- Paying the debt of colonialism and extractivism
- BUT:
 - Development for who and under what circumstances
 - Side effects of development
 - Neocolonisation

Development theories: seminal works

- **Modernisation theory:** Walt Rostow (1960) *The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto*
- **Neoliberal theory:** Milton Friedman (1962) *Capitalism and Freedom*
- **Participatory development:** Robert Chambers (1983) *Rural Development: Putting the Last First*; Paulo Freire (1970) *Pedagogy of oppressed*
- **Human development:** Amartya Sen (1999) *Development as Freedom*
- **Dependency theory and World-systems theory:** Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Enzo Faletto (1969) *Dependency and Development in Latin America*; Immanuel Wallerstein (1974) *The Modern World-System*
- **Post-development theory:** Arturo Escobar (1995) *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*
- **Sustainable development:** Meadows et al. (1972) *Limits to growth*; Gro Harlem Brundtland (1987) *Our common future*
- **Degrowth:** Tim Jackson (2009) *Prosperity without Growth: Economics for a Finite Planet*
- **Doughnut economics:** Kate Raworth (2017) *Doughnut economics*

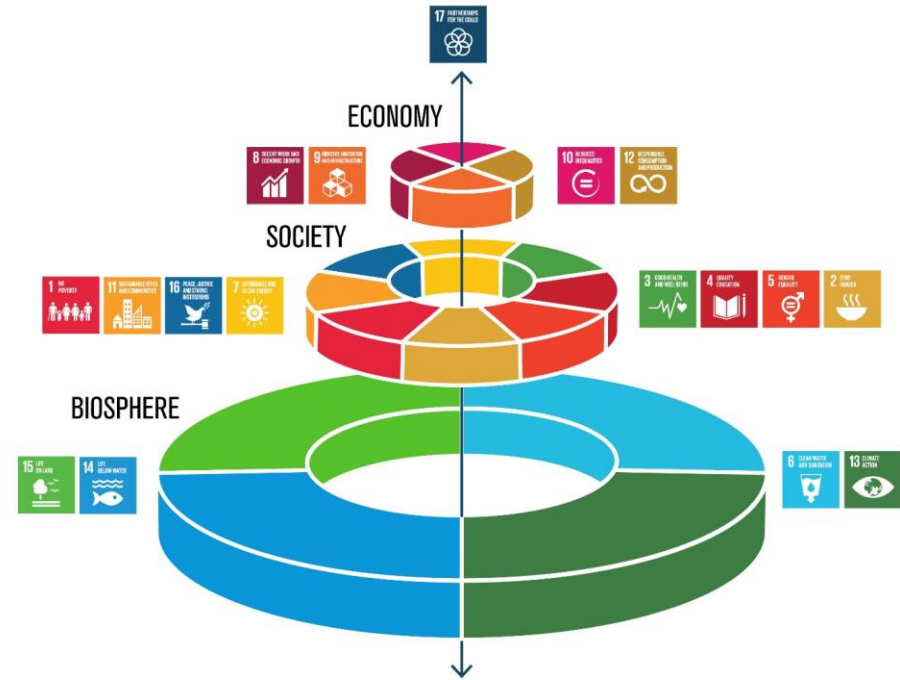
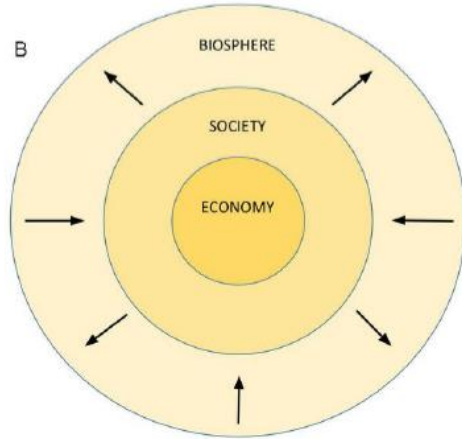
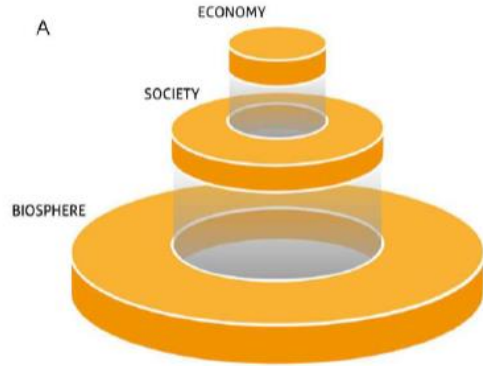


Questions?

A large, modern glass and metal structure, likely a greenhouse or a research facility, with a complex geometric design. It is surrounded by lush greenery, including ferns and purple flowers in the foreground, and tall evergreen trees in the background under a clear blue sky.

Environment and development:
Sustainable development goals
(SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals



Graphics by Jeter Libarovic/Korea

Folke et al. 2016 Ecology and Society

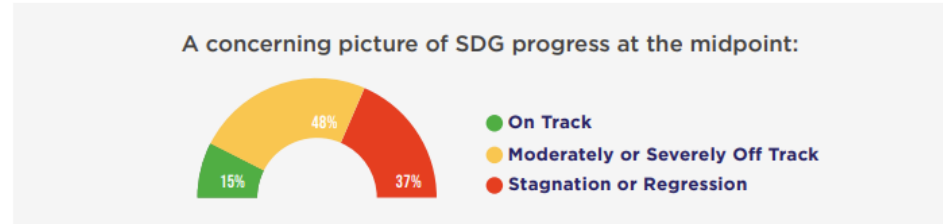
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



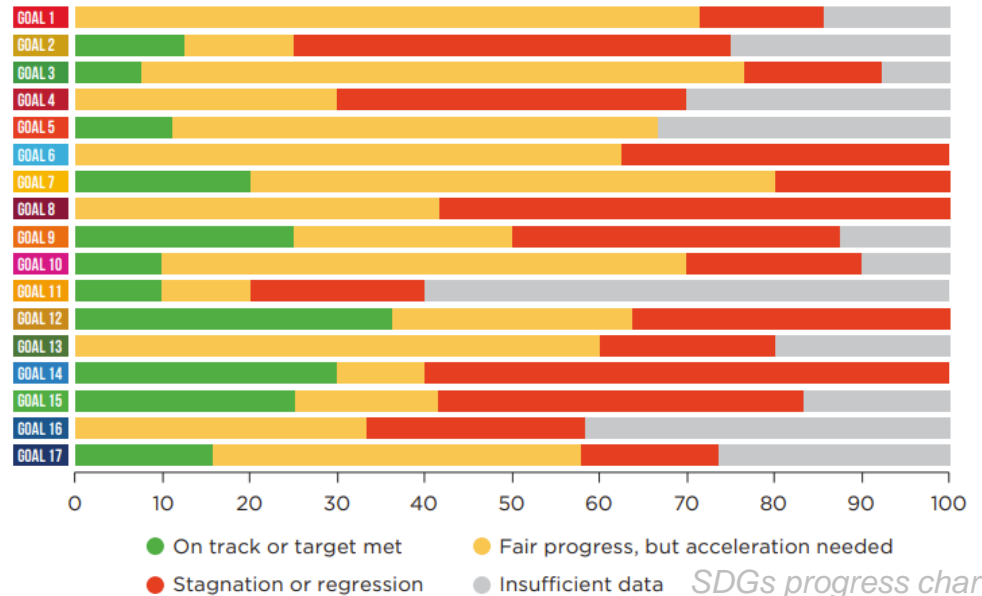
Achievements of SDGs

- Global awareness on sustainable development
- Common framework for development cooperation
- Proliferation to national policies and adaptation of SDGs frameworks at country level

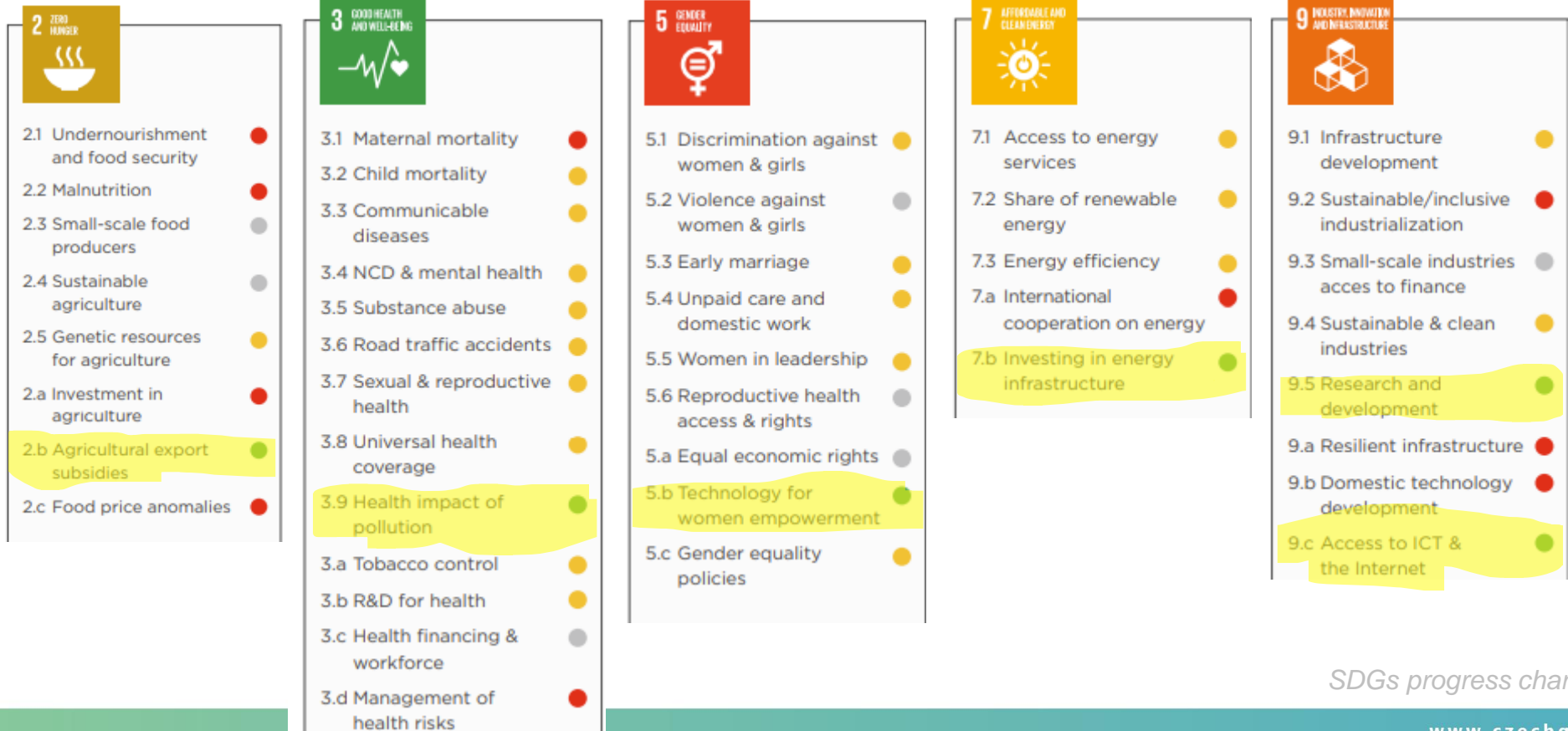
Progress of SDGs?



Progress assessment for the 17 Goals based on assessed targets, 2023 or latest data (percentage)



Progress of SDGs?



Progress of SDGs?



- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%) ●
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political) ●
- 10.3 Eliminate discrimination ●
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies ●
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets ●
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance ●
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility ●
- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO) ●
- 10.b Resource flows for development ●
- 10.c Remittance costs ●



- 11.1 Housing & basic services ●
- 11.2 Public transport systems ●
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization ●
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage ●
- 11.5 Human & economic losses to disasters ●
- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management ●
- 11.7 Urban green & public spaces ●
- 11.a Urban planning ●
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies ●
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings ●



- 14.1 Marine pollution ●
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems ●
- 14.3 Ocean acidification ●
- 14.4 Sustainable fishing ●
- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas ●
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies ●
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs ●
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology ●
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing ●
- 14.c Implementing UNCLOS ●



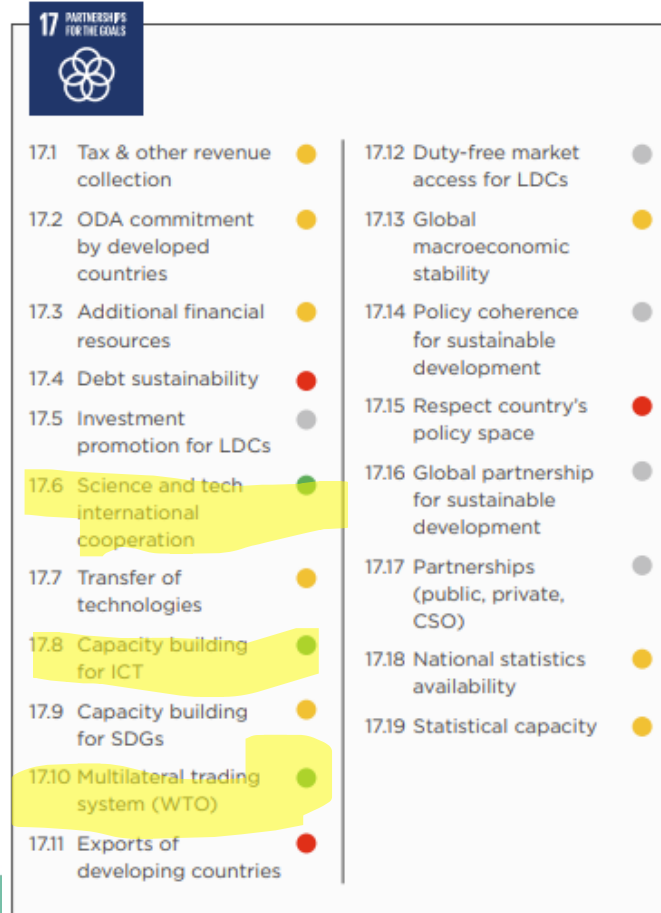
- 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems ●
- 15.2 Sustainable forests management ●
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation ●
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems ●
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity ●
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource ●
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking ●
- 15.8 Invasive alien species ●
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning ●
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems ●
- 15.b Resources for forest management ●
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global) ●



- 12.1 Programmes on sustainable consumption and production ●
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources ●
- 12.3 Food waste & losses ●
- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes ●
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation ●
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices ●
- 12.7 Public procurement practices ●
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness ●
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for sustainable development ●
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring ●
- 12.c Fossil fuel subsidies ●

SDGs progress chart 2023

Progress of SDGs?



SDGs progress chart 2023

Criticism of SDGs

- Overambitious and broad (17 goals, 169 targets)
- Measuring and monitoring, lack of data, selection of indicators
- Legally non-binding, countries are not accountable for achieving the goals

Criticism of SDGs

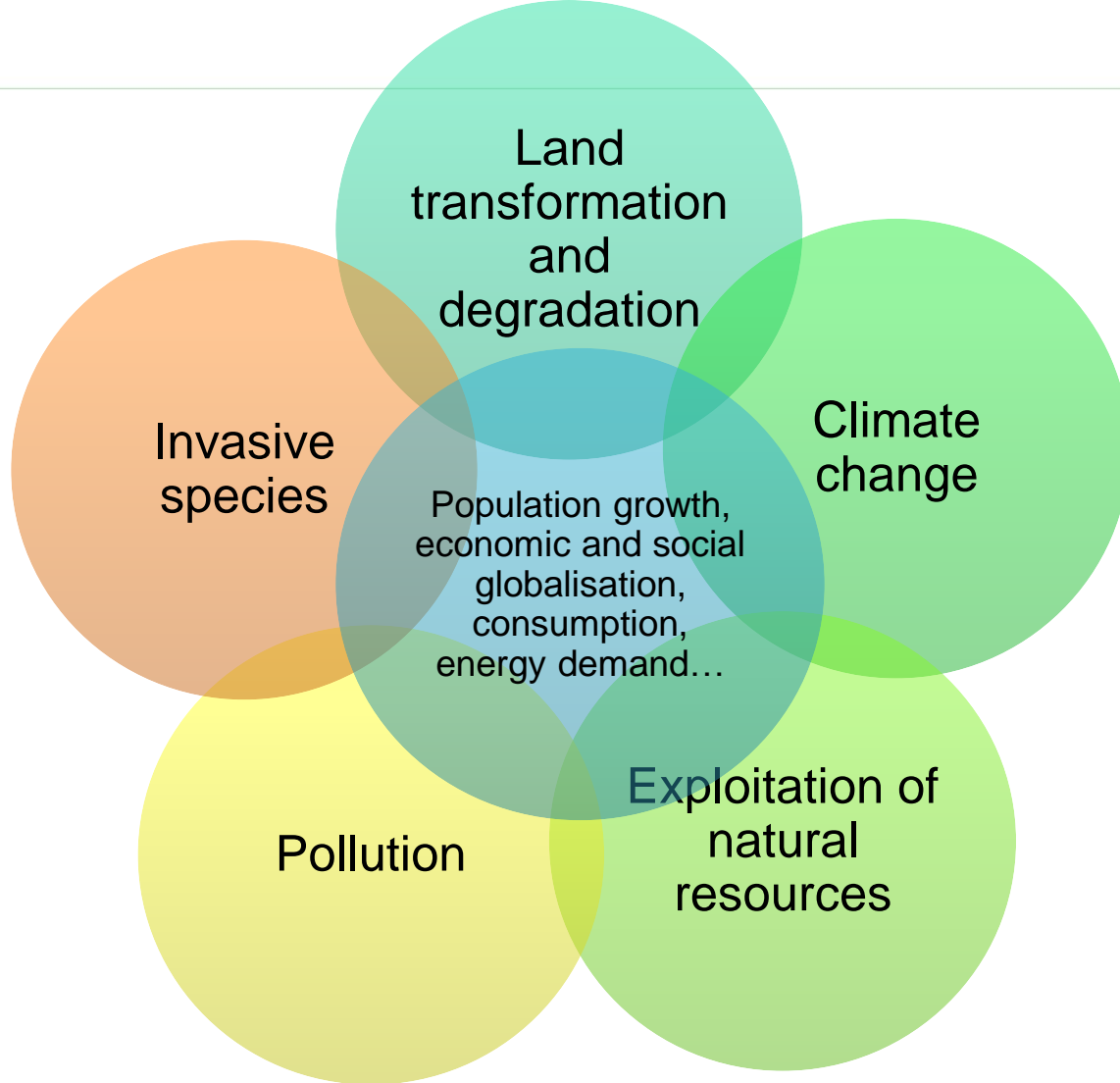
- Not addressing root causes of poverty and inequality
- One size fits all approach and potential cultural insensitivity
- Promotion of neoliberal agenda and potential of prioritization of market-based solutions
- Sustainable development as insufficient for tackling climate crisis and biodiversity loss



Questions?

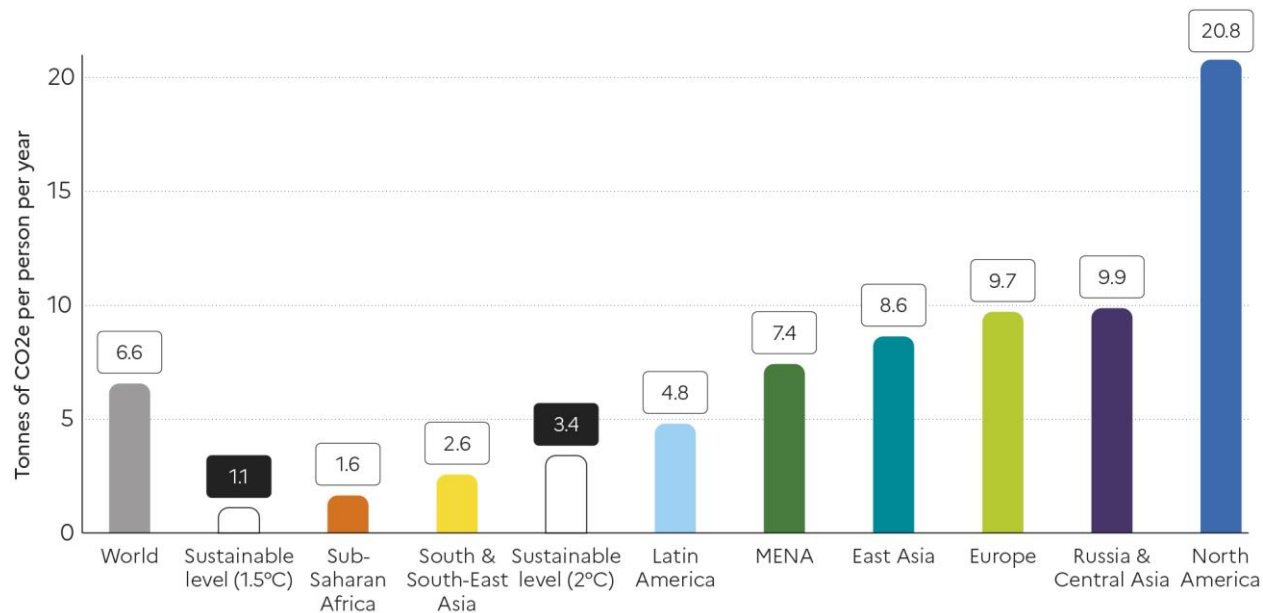
A large, multi-story glass and metal structure, possibly a greenhouse or a modern building, set against a blue sky with light clouds. The structure is surrounded by lush green vegetation, including ferns and purple flowers in the foreground.

Unequal distribution of global
environmental change impacts and
environmental justice



Climate change: Who is responsible?

Figure 6.3a Average per capita emissions by world region, 2019

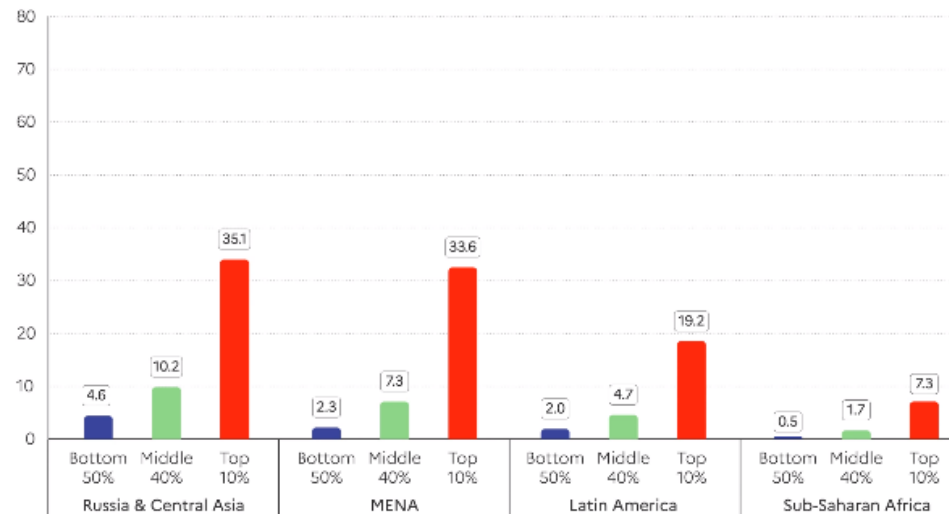
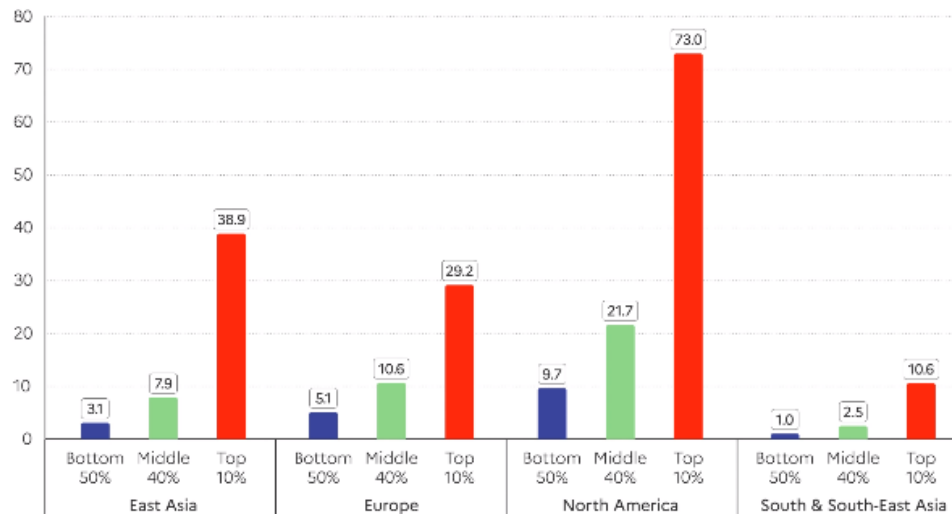


Interpretation: Values include emissions from domestic consumption, public and private investments as well as imports and exports of carbon embedded in goods and services traded with the rest of the world. Sustainable level correspond to an egalitarian distribution of the remaining carbon budget until 2050. **Sources and series:** [wir2022.wid.world/methodology](https://www.wir2022.wid.world/methodology) and Chancel (2021).

World Inequality Report, 2022

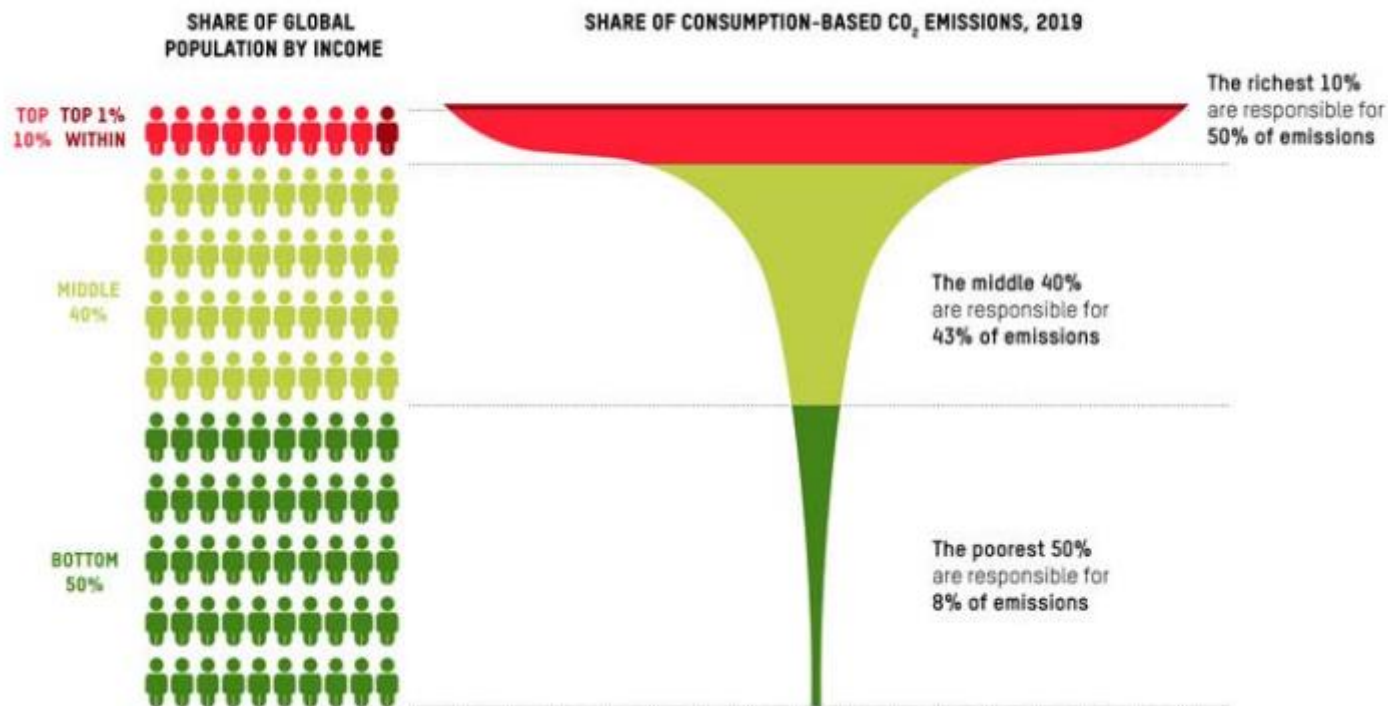
Climate change: Who is responsible?

Per capita emissions across the world, 2019



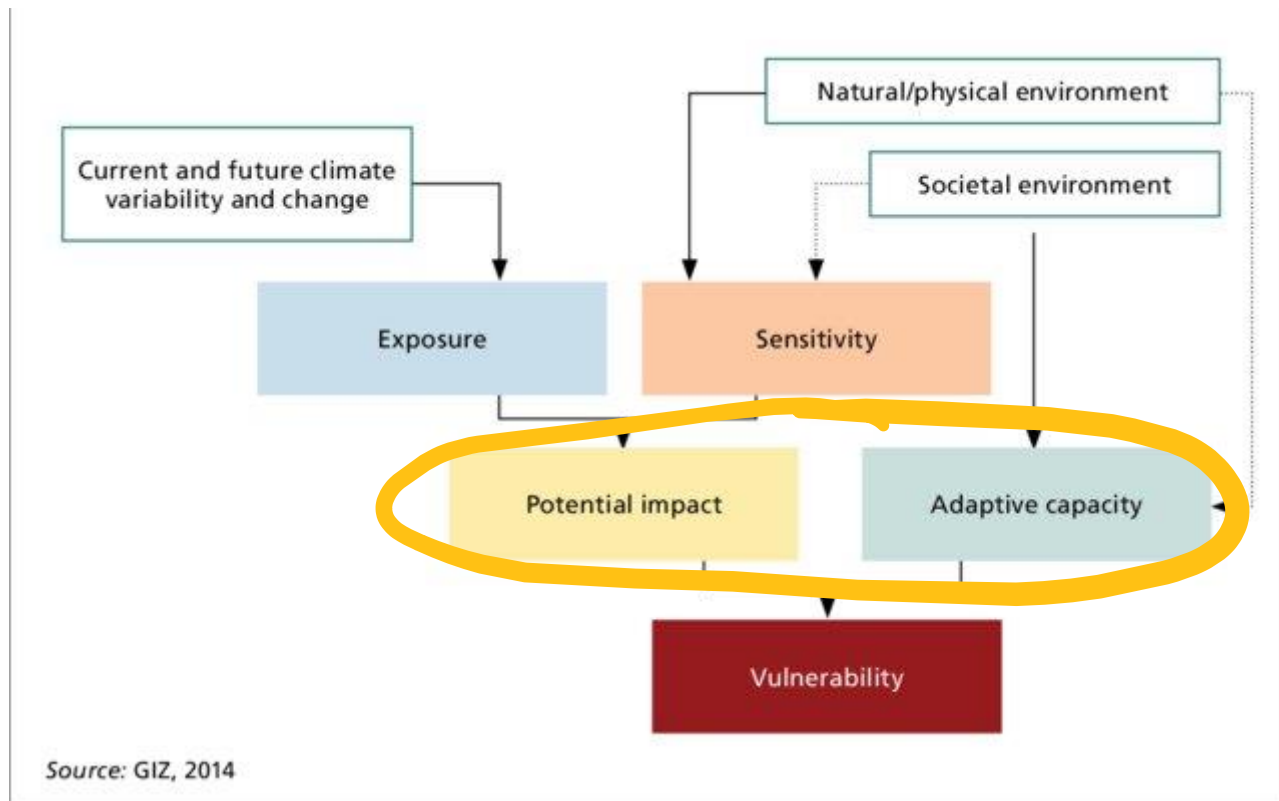
World Inequality Report, 2022

Climate change: Who is responsible?



Climate change: Who pays?

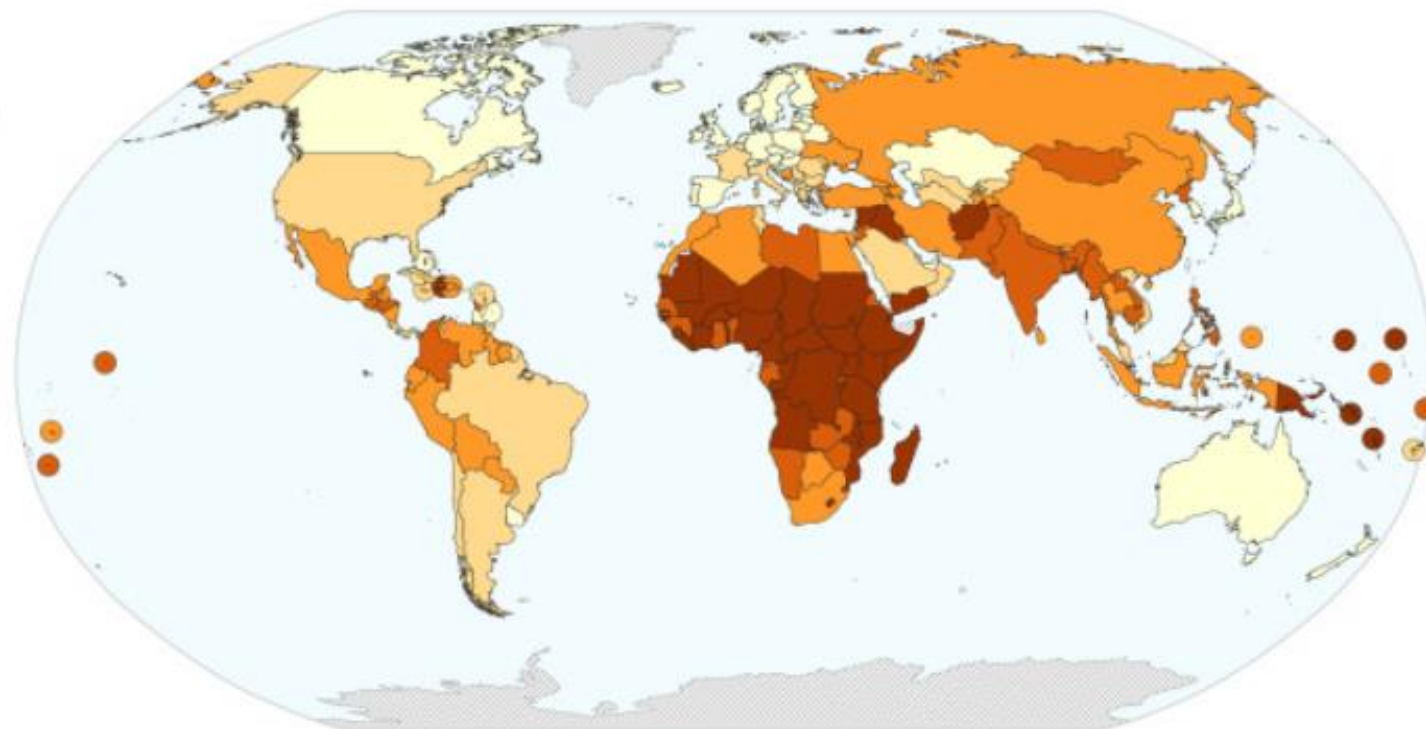
- Vulnerability as a starting point OR outcome



Climate change: Who pays?

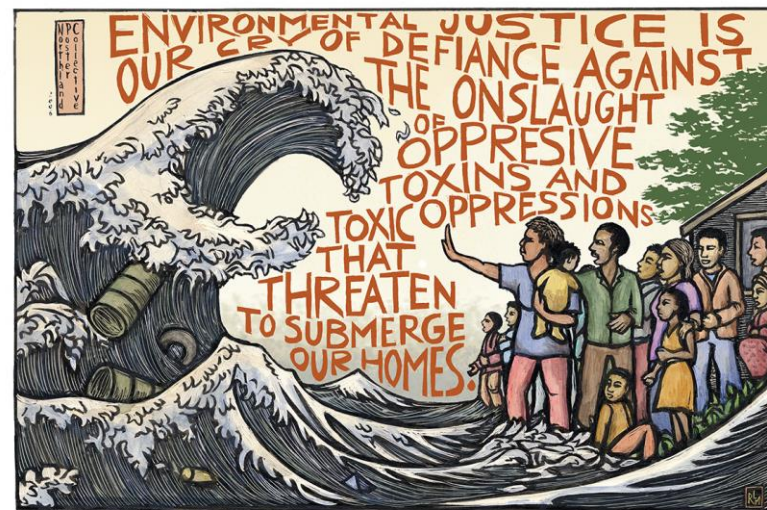
B: INFORM

Level of vulnerability



Environmental justice

- Grassroots movements across the world
- First definitions in 1980's in the US
 - Relates to segregation and environmental racism
- Unequal distribution between Global South and Global North



Environmental justice

Equality



The assumption is that everyone benefits from the same supports. This is equal treatment.

Equity



Everyone gets the supports they need (this is the concept of "affirmative action"), thus producing equity.

Justice

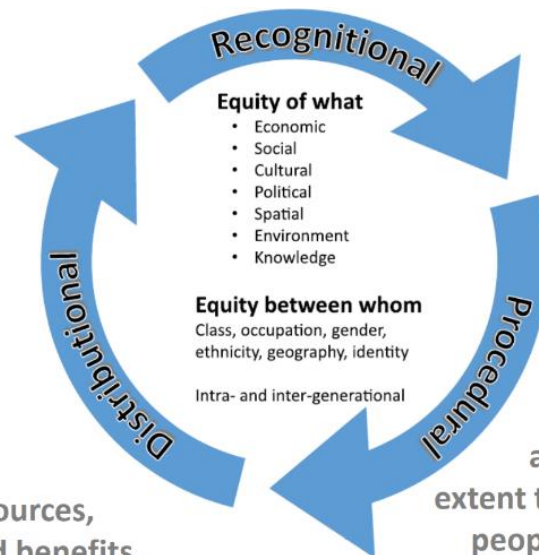


All 3 can see the game without supports or accommodations because the cause(s) of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.

- Equal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens across all segments of society

Environmental justice

Acknowledgement of
and respect for
identity, values
and associated rights

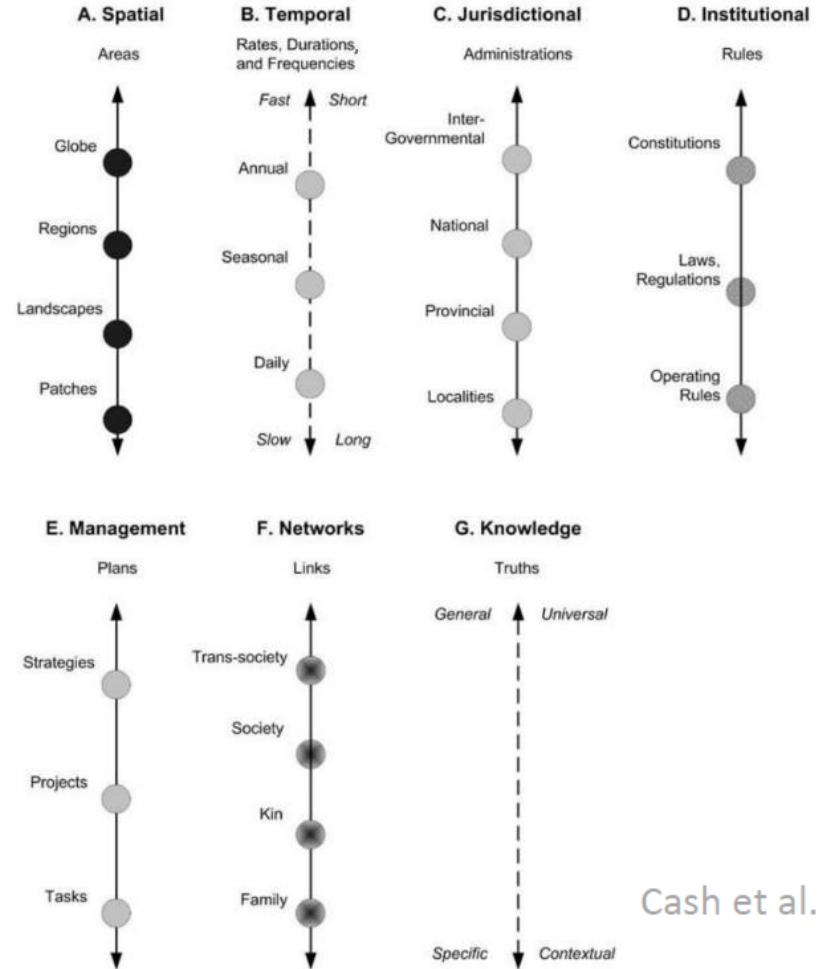
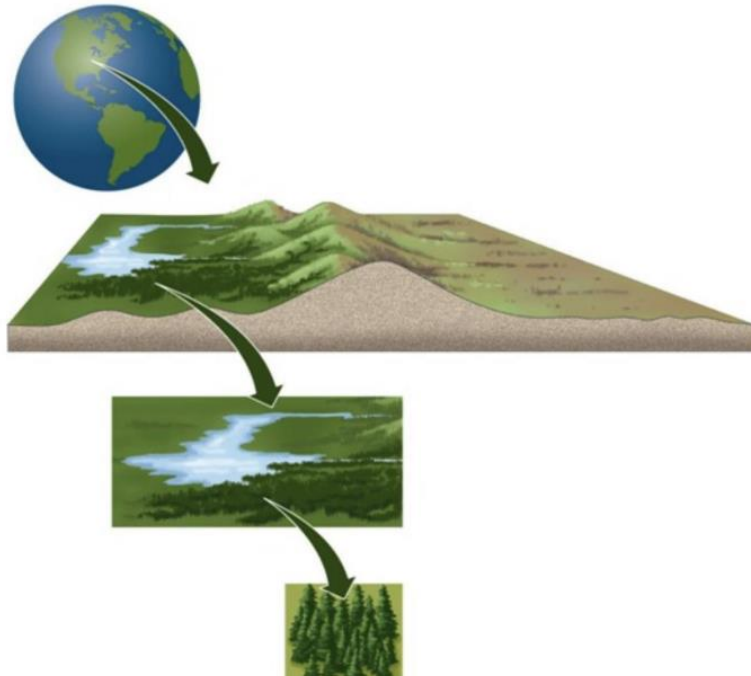


How resources,
costs and benefits
are allocated or shared
amongst people and
groups

How decisions
are made, and the
extent to which different
people and groups are
able to influence these or
have their perspectives
represented or
incorporated

Leach et al. 2018

Environmental justice as cross-scale issue

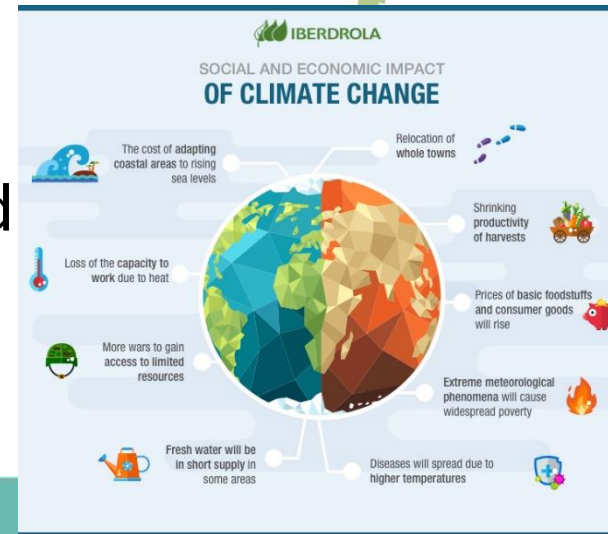
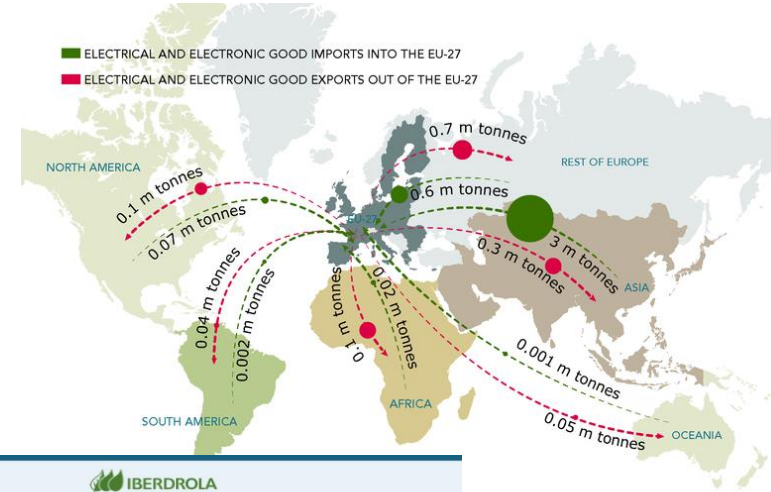


Ecology, 2006, Figure 17.5, Sinauer Associates, Inc.

Cash et al. 2006 E&S

Environmental justice as cross-scale issue

- Distribution of the natural resources X distribution of processing industry
- Polluting industries: transfer of dirty industries to Global South (pollution heavens)
- Differences in consumption and life style
- Colonial history, core and the periphery



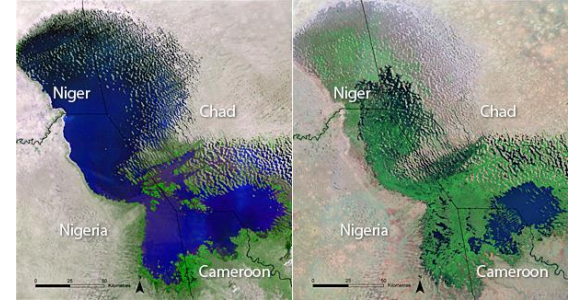
European Environmental Agency

Iberdrola

Areas of environmental justice

- Distribution of ecological burden
- Distribution of resources
- Concentration of power and resources, elitism
- Access to decision making
- Marginalisation and inequalities
- Societal status and consumption
- Power, values and knowledge

Lake Chad 1972 / 2007



Environmental injustices

- Environmental migration
- Climate conflicts
- Access to water
- Green gentrification and segregation
- Access to adaptation measures

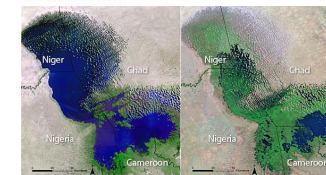
Global



Local



Lake Chad 1972 / 2007





Questions?

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Conclusions and learning points

Conclusions and learning points

- Development, environment and climate change as interconnected issues
- Development and progress is often related to unequal relations between the Global North and the Global South; core and the periphery
- Environmental justice as one of the approaches on how to research and tackle diverse inequalities

Thank you for your attention!

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<https://sustainablecz.org>