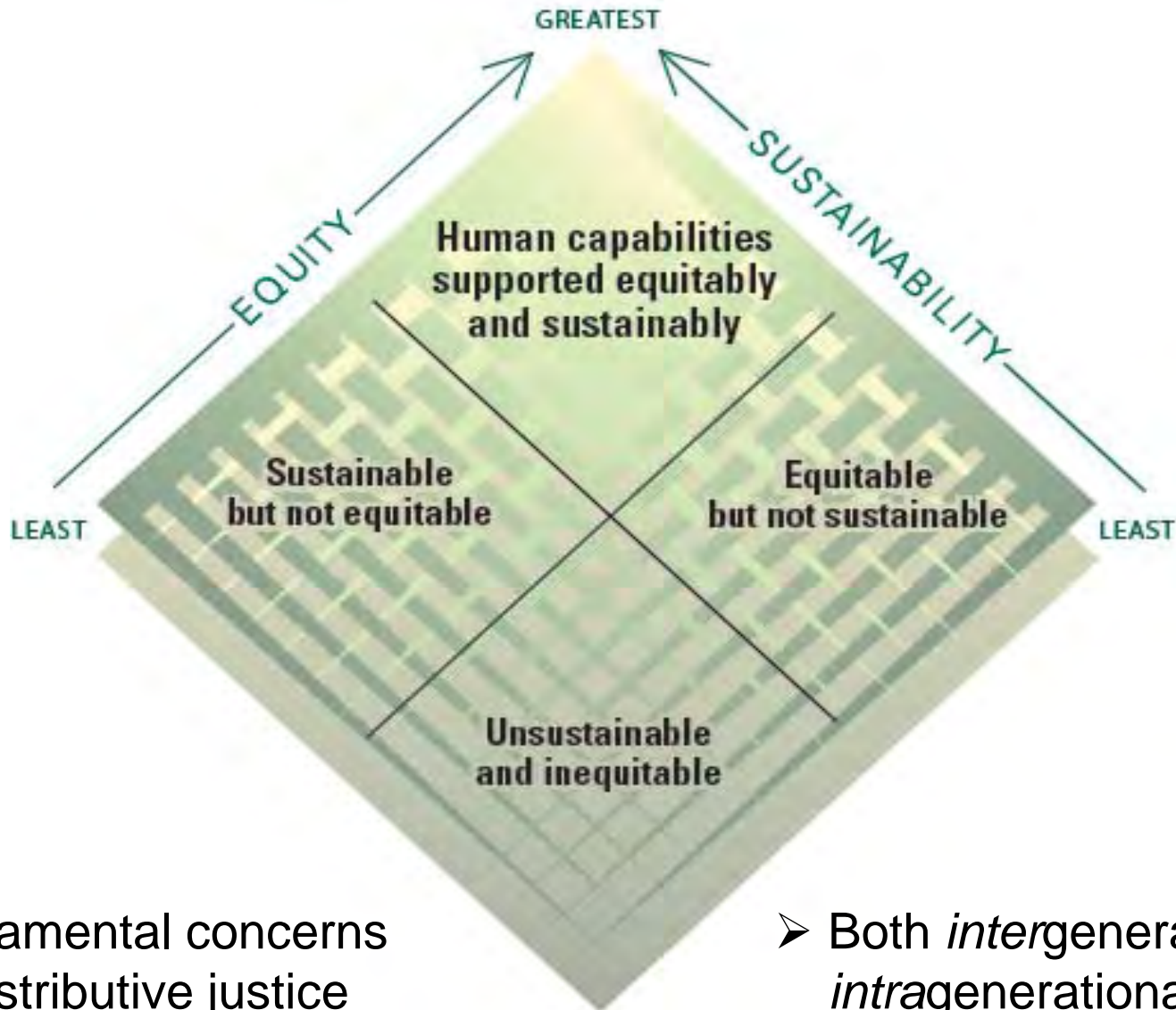




Sustainability and Equity:
A better future for all
Human Development Report 2011

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Eigtved Parkhus, Copenhagen
2 November 2011

Why equity and sustainability?



➤ Fundamental concerns for distributive justice

➤ Both *intergenerational* and *intragenerational* equity

➤ Joint lens

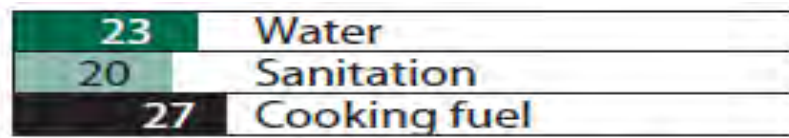
The most disadvantaged people carry a double burden

- Double burden of the poor: vulnerability & deprivation
 - Nearly 90% lack access to modern cooking fuels
 - 80% lack adequate sanitation
 - 35% lack clean water

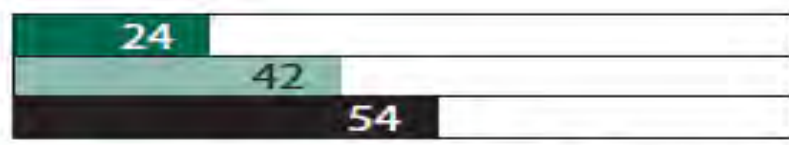
Overlapping deprivations revealed by our measures:

- 80% experience two or more deprivations
- 29% face all three.

Overlapping deprivations among the poor



Europe and Central Asia



Latin America and the Caribbean



East Asia and the Pacific



South Asia



Sub-Saharan Africa

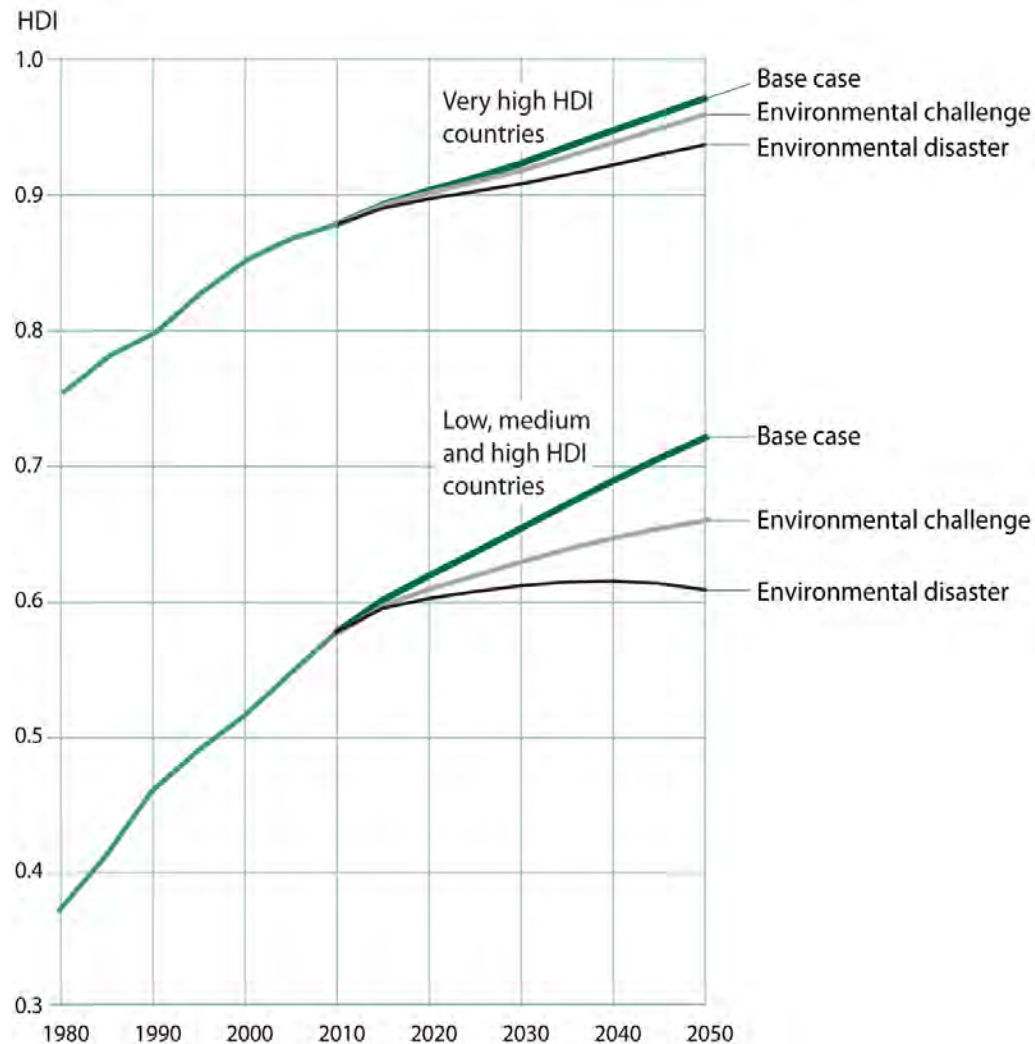
Negative impacts on multiple aspects of wellbeing

- Education: Enrolment and progress of enrolled children
- Livelihoods:
 - Land degradation reduces arable land and crop yields and increases flooding.
 - Significant risks for 350 million people who rely on forests for subsistence and incomes.
 - Similarly for 45 million (6 million are women) that fish for a living.
- Health:
 - Indoor air pollution kills 11 times more people in low HDI countries
 - Each year 3 million children under 5 die from environment-related diseases.

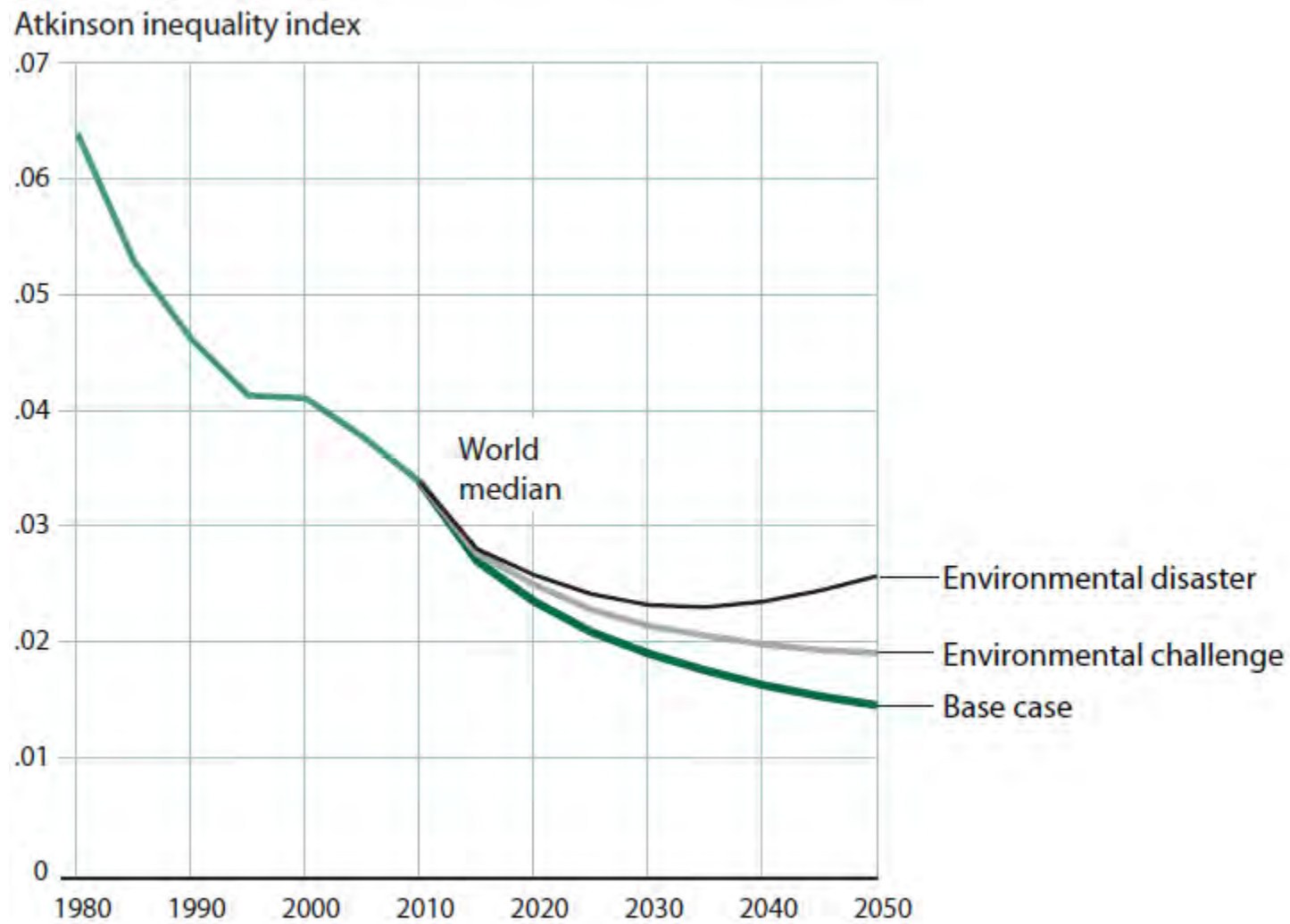


**Progress in
human development is threatened by
environmental and inequality trends**

Environment and inequality threats to human development

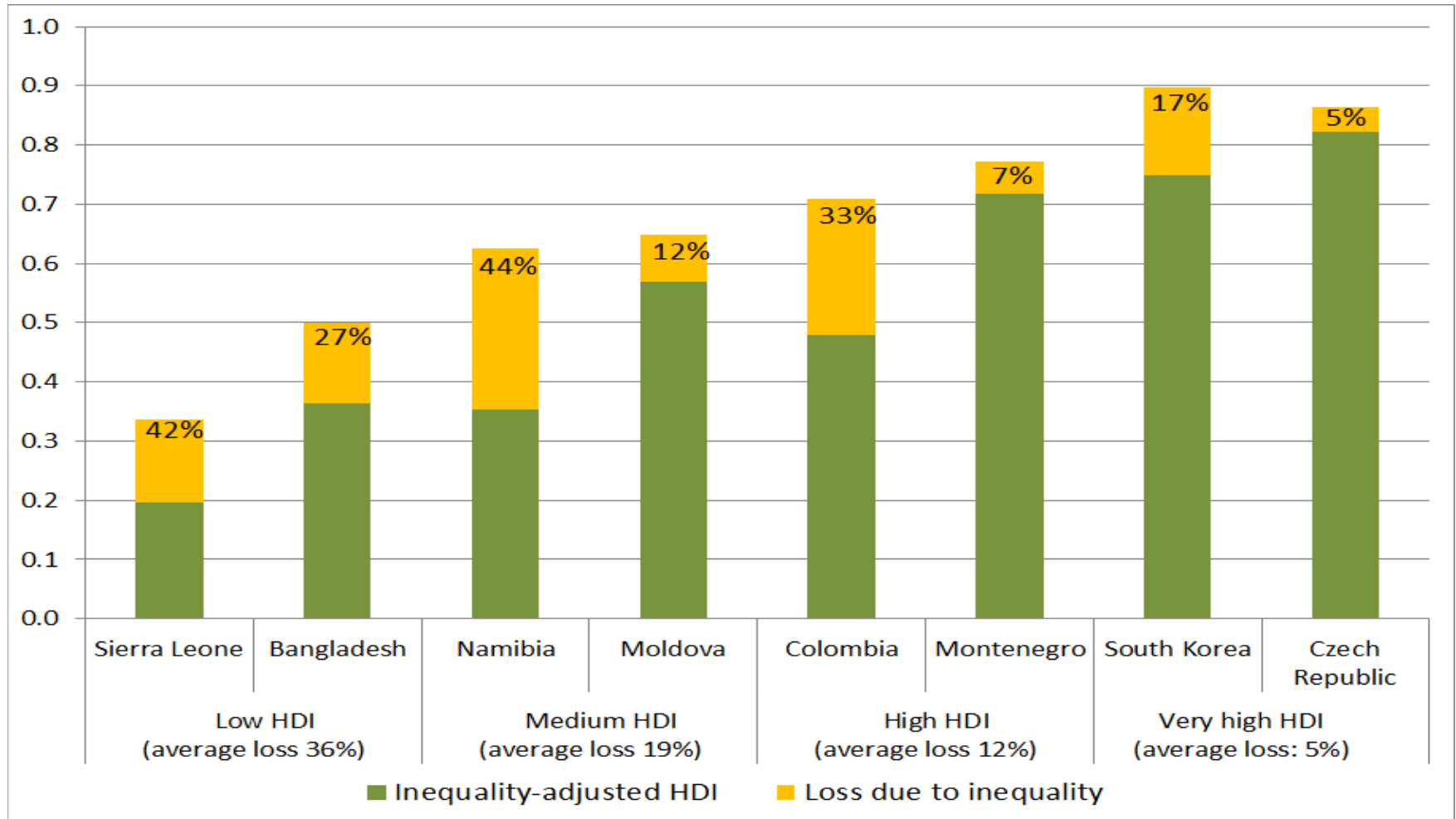


... and development gaps will be harder to close



HDI losses from inequality largest in low and medium HDI countries

Loss in HDI due to multidimensional inequality by HDI level



Changes in HDI ranks due to inequality adjustments

HDI rankings adjusted for inequality

2011 HDI Rankings		Rank Change	
Norway	1	Norway	0
Australia	2	Australia	0
The Netherlands	3	Sweden	+5
United States	4	The Netherlands	-1
New Zealand	5*	New Zealand	*
Canada	6	Iceland	+5
Ireland	7	Ireland	0
Liechtenstein	8*	Liechtenstein	*
Germany	9	Germany	0
Sweden	10	Denmark	+4
Switzerland	11	Switzerland	0
Japan	12*	Japan	*
Hong Kong	13*	Hong Kong	*
Iceland	14	Slovenia	+7
Republic of Korea	15	Finland	+7
Denmark	16	Canada	-7
Israel	17	Czech Republic	+9
Belgium	18	Austria	+1
Austria	19	Belgium	-1
France	20	France	0
Slovenia	21	Israel	-8
Finland	22	United States	-19
Czech Republic	27	Republic of Korea	-17

* IHD data not available.

Gender inequality and sustainability

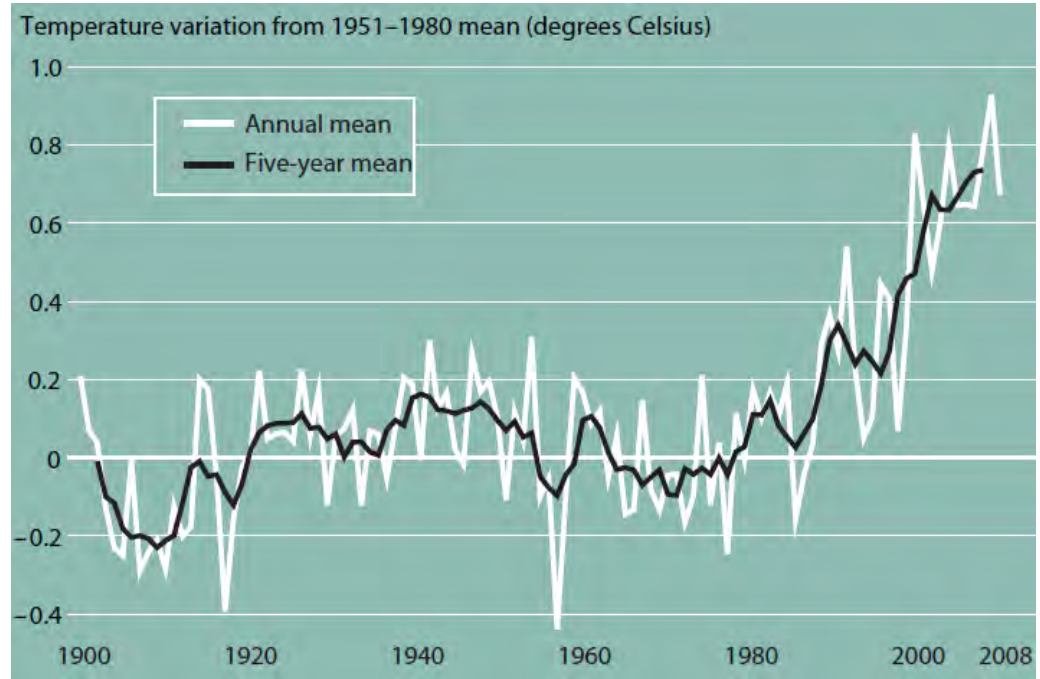
- Impact of disasters much greater for women
 - Driven by unequal exposure, access and capabilities
- Gender inequalities associated with greater environmental degradation
 - Example: A 10% increase in gender inequality is estimated to lead to a 1.13 point increase in the ratio of net forest depletion to GNI.
- Positive synergy from women's participation
 - Engaging women in disaster risk mapping associated with greater empowerment and resilience

Disparities in power aggravate unequal environmental impacts

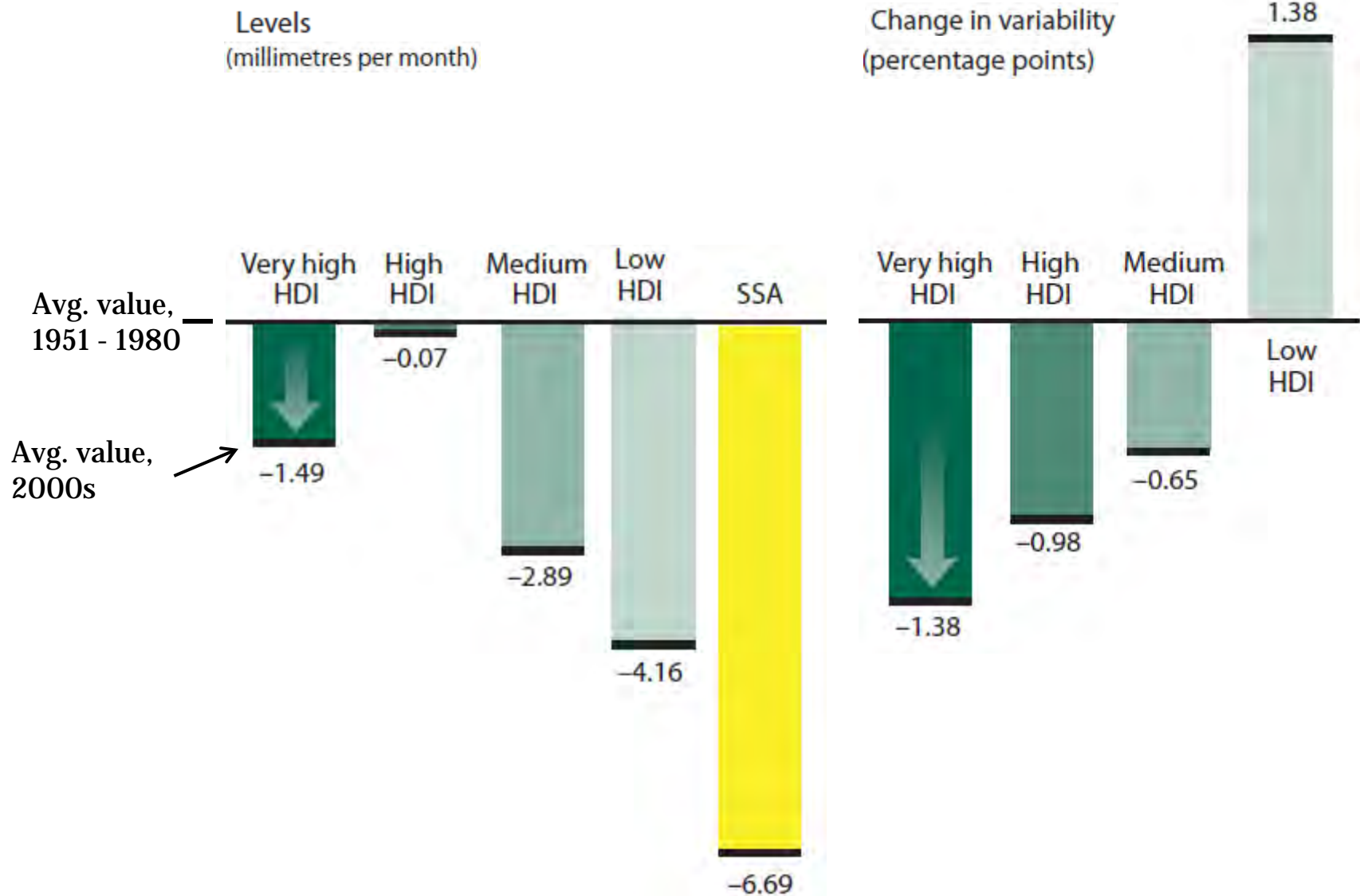
- Power disparities shape patterns of deprivation
 - Example: Toxic waste facilities located predominantly in working class and minority neighbourhoods
- Empowerment can improve environmental sustainability
 - Example: The number of women's and environmental NGOs per capita negatively correlated with deforestation
- Global governance arrangements weaken the voices of developing countries and exclude marginalized groups

Climate change and chronic environmental threats

- Rising global temperatures and sea levels.
- Likelihood of natural disasters increasing.
 - Average annual number doubled over 25 years
- Loss of forest cover threatens livelihoods and biodiversity.
 - Low HDI countries experience greatest losses (11% since 1990).



Poorest countries worst affected by changes in rain




Development aspirations of poor people must go hand in hand with enhanced sustainability

Learning from local successes

- Numerous small scale programmes and projects exploiting positive synergies successfully.
 - Community management of natural resources and better environmental and human development outcomes.
 - Access to modern energy and better health, education and economic outcomes.



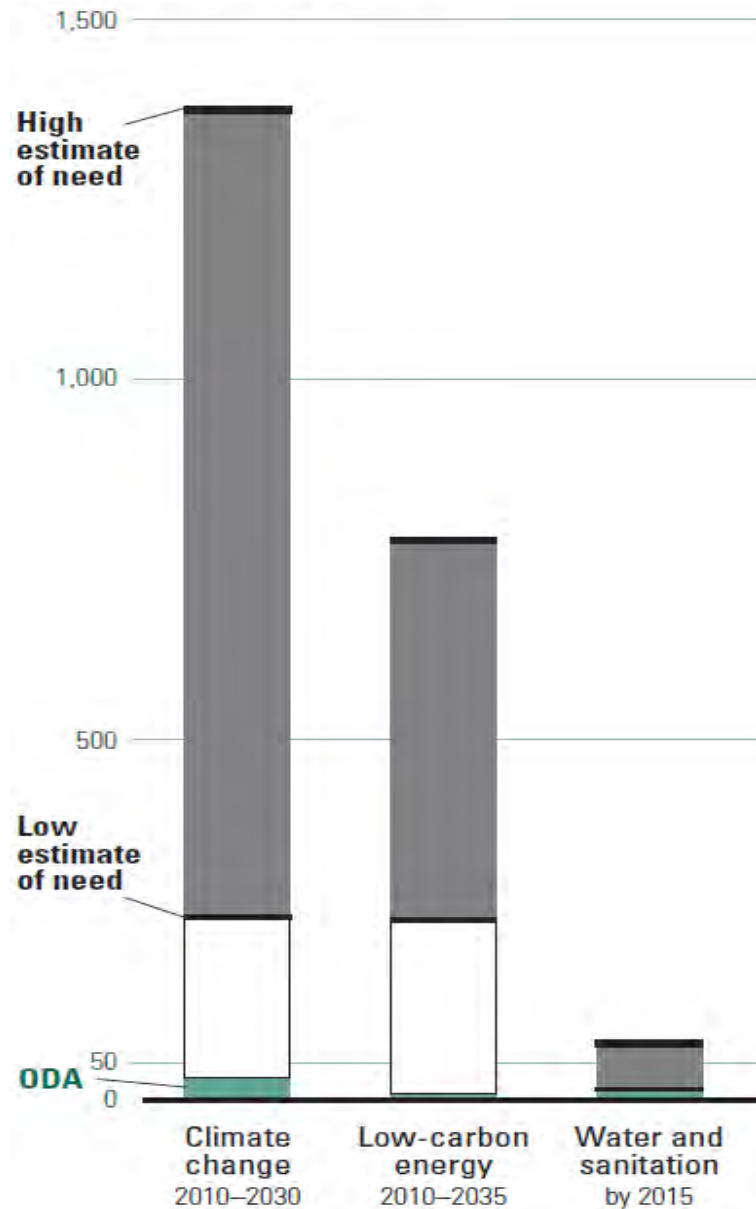
Rising to the policy challenges: national levers for change

- Clean and safe environment – a right not a privilege.
 - Integrating equity into the design, implementation & monitoring of policies.
- 

**But larger structural changes are also
needed**

Development needs are far below levels of assistance.

Annual expenditures (\$ billions)



Macro shifts require global innovations

Finance:

- New financing source: Currency Transactions Tax
 - Feasibility of implementation and growing high-level support.
- Private-Public Partnerships

Global Governance:

- Reforms to enable greater equity and access to finance.
- Participation and accountability – locally, nationally and globally.

On the way to Rio+20

- Equity and environmental sustainability must go hand in hand.
- Expanding choices of the poor – the route to long term sustainability.
- Empowerment, accountability and participation are of both intrinsic and instrumental value in this path.



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