



Global climate changes and the tensions of Sustainable Development

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Outline

Introduction

Sustainable development

- ecology
- equity
- Economy

The planning
questions



PLANNING QUESTIONS



“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

(World Commission on Environment and Development, the Brundtland Report, 1987).

Pillars of sustainability

Environment, Economy, Equity

Are fundamentally interrelated.



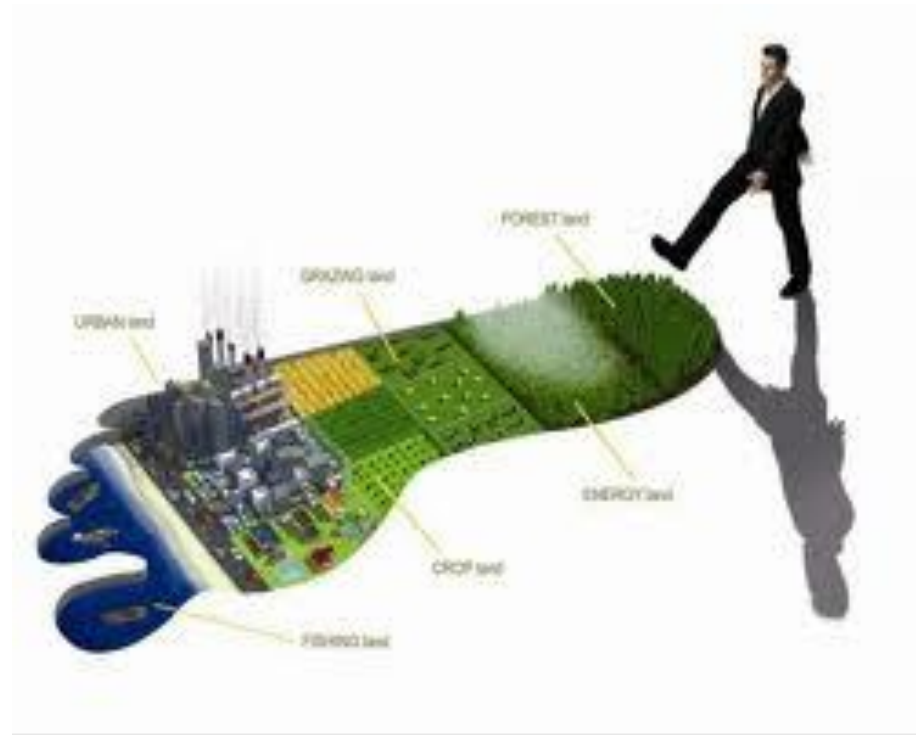
Looking through the lens of sustainability



Environment

Planning for sustainability considers both the quality of local ecological resources and human health, as well as the regional and global impacts of local activities.

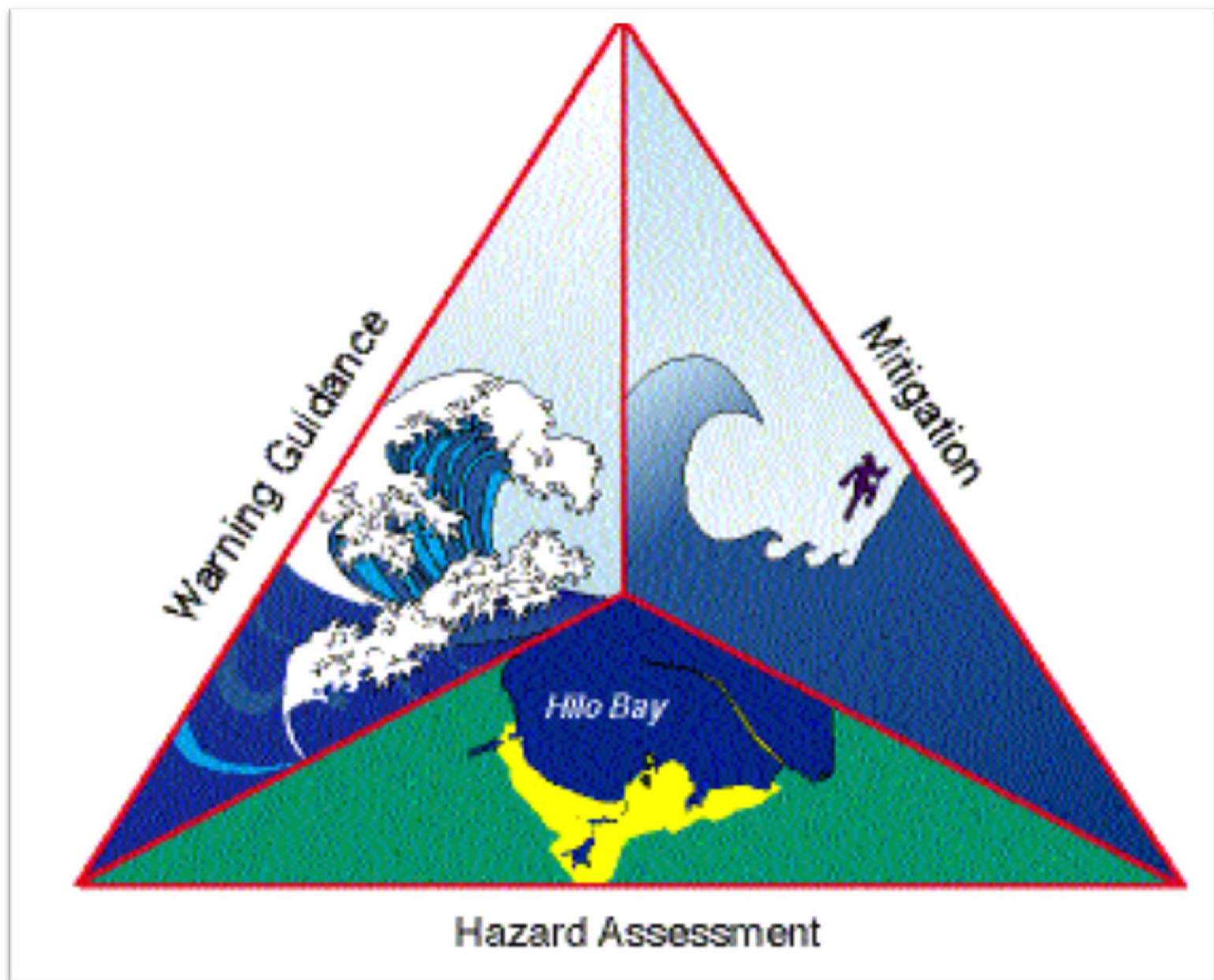




Ecology

Is addressed in the [Environmental Impact Assessment \(EIA\)](#) and the [Strategic Environmental Assessment Act \(SEA\)](#).

Since 2006 environmental assessment of planning proposals are mandatory. New methodology for planning was adopted in 2006 stressing sustainability issues. Planning proposal may be improved following mandatory evaluations.





Economy

Sustainable approaches to development recognize that the world's growing population requires the economical use of resources to meet growing demands.

Working with investors

How to overcome the oligarchic tendencies of the market and open it up to small scale enterprise and community initiatives?

How to guide market choices towards healthy environment without sacrificing dynamism and job creation?



PROFIT
RISK
LOSS



Equity

Often referred to as social equity, this element of sustainability considers fairness in the distribution of resources and aims to reduce social inequality for improving conditions for all.

Conditions for success ?

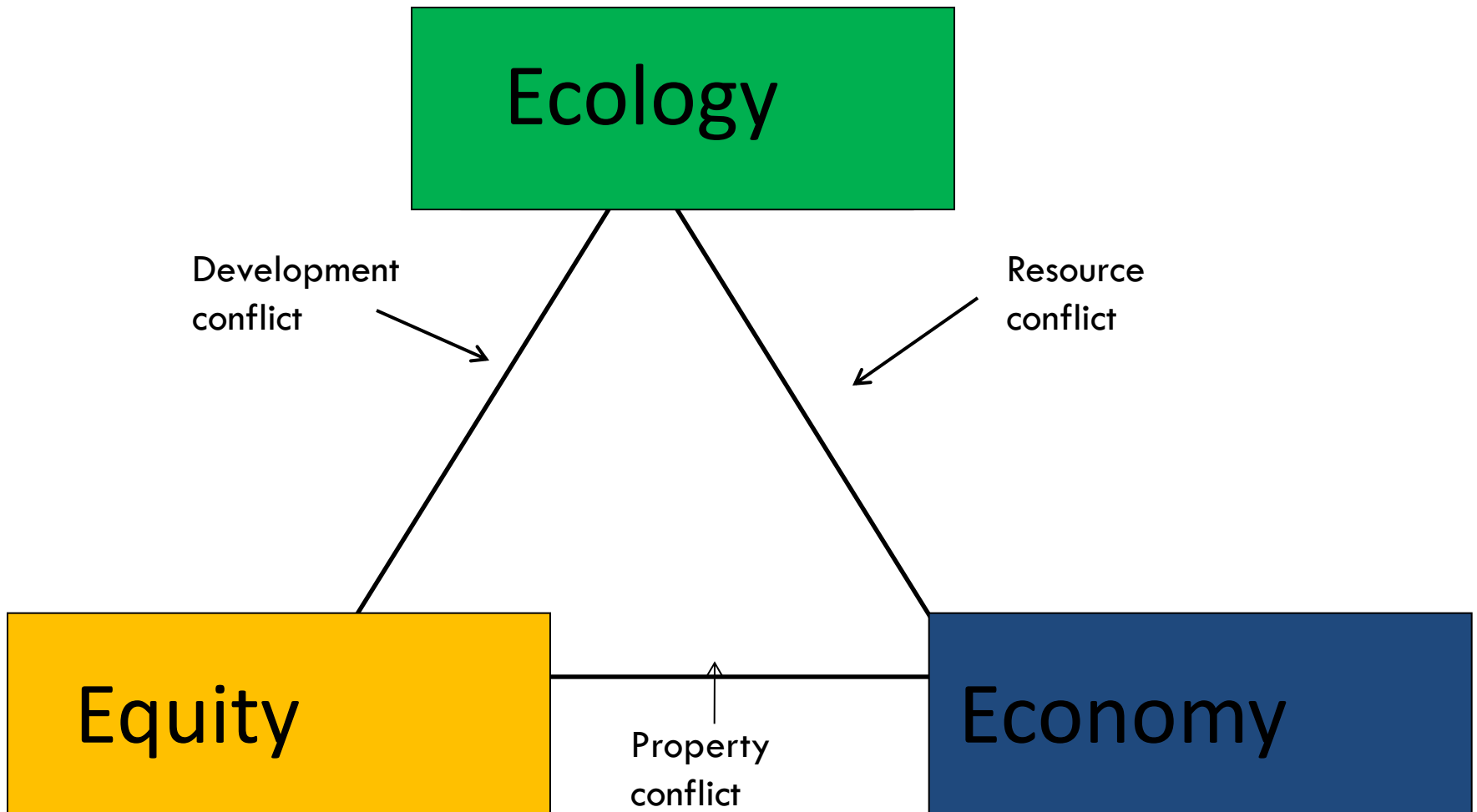
Putting people first

- **Clarity about values**
 - Quality of life, wealth, health, well-being
 - All ages, groups, cultures
- **Long-term political consensus and leadership**
- **Land and infrastructure planning**
- **Logic and evidence**
- **Strategy and consistency**





Planning and the Tensions of Sustainable Development



The “property conflict”

- The “property conflict” between economic growth and equitable sharing of opportunities arises from competing claims on use of property: as a private commodity (e.g., land) to be used for profit and, at the same time, subject to government intervention to ensure that social benefits are provided the same property.

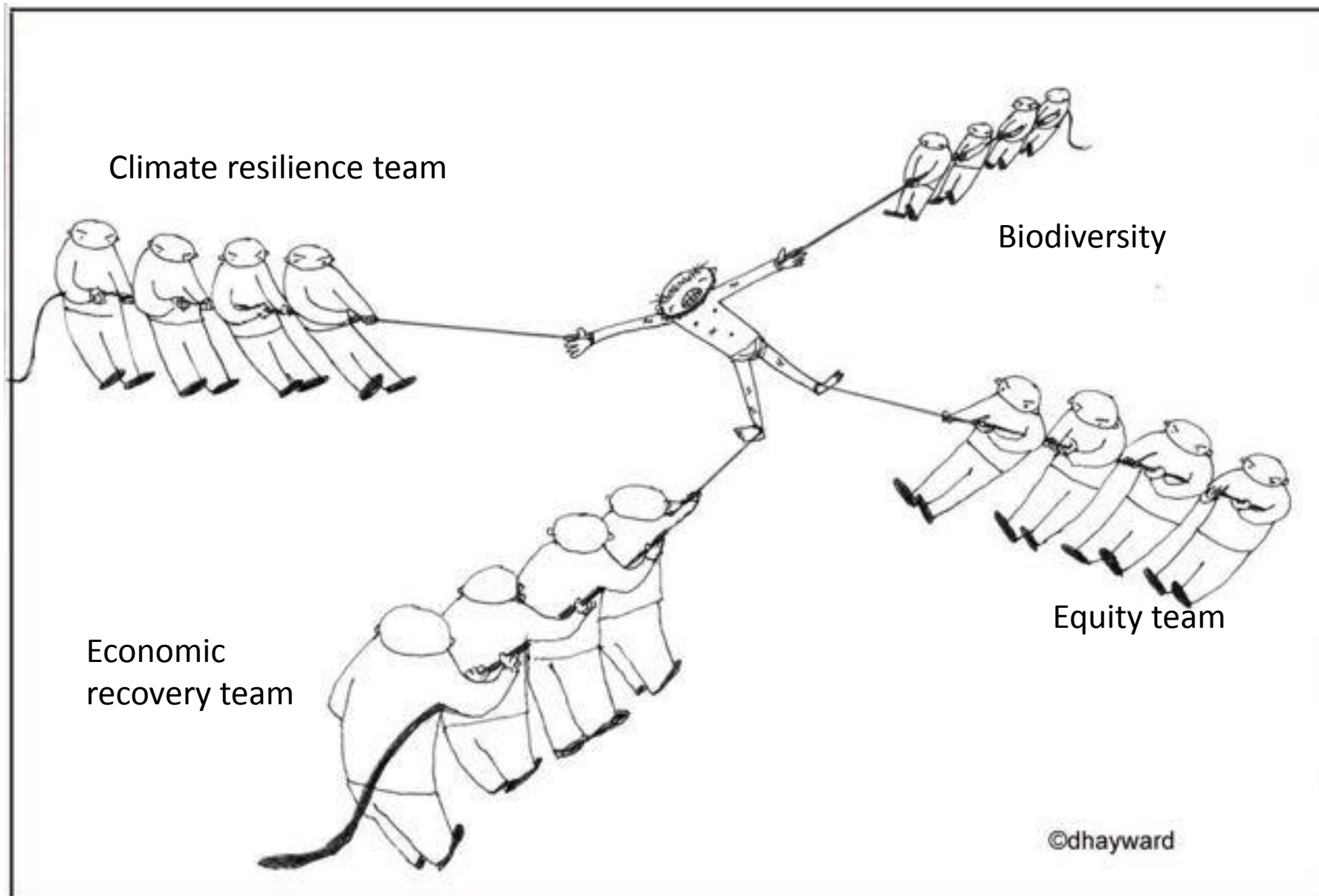
The “resource conflict”

- The “resource conflict” between economic development and ecological sustainability arises from competing claims on the consumption of natural resources and the preservation of their ability to reproduce. The issue is to determine how much of the exploited resource should be consumed to ensure a sustainable yield.

The “development conflict”

- The “development conflict” between social equity and environmental preservation arises from competing needs to improve living conditions of the poor through economic growth while protecting the environment. Environmental injustice is at the core of the conflict as poor minority communities are often faced with the choice between economic survival and environmental

Sustainability: the judgement of Solomon....





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