



WP9 Sustainable regional development Some first steps









Sustainable development

"Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature." (UN 1992: principle 1)

Main objectives of sustainable development (principles 1, 3, 11)

- Rights for development, environmental protection and health
- Equity between generations
- Equity within generations

Main effects

First integrative policy strategy to integrate environmental protection, disarmament, debt crisis, demographic development, desertification and forest damages









Basic concepts

Two main concepts of the focus

Priority for ecology

Priority for equity between and within generations





Debate on

sustainability versus sustainable development

The mediatorial approach

Decrease of one dimension (in defined limits) is acceptable if another dimension can be restored

Position in DIAMONT?









Levels of equity

EQUITY

between generations	within generations
Long-term preservation of living resources	International justice of wealth
	social justice within a country
	justice between sexes

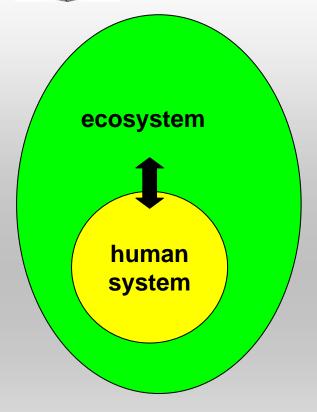


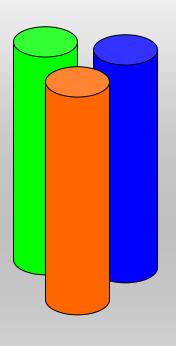


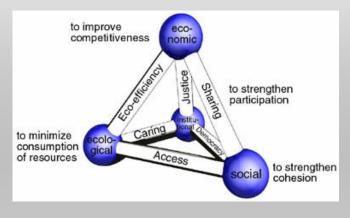




Basic Models







Source: EUDB 2006

"Egg of Sustainability" "Tree Pillar Approach" "Magic Triangle / Pyramid" after Guijt & Moiseev 2001, IDRC 1997

1 - Increasing number of dimensions

- 8









Basic concepts

Two main concepts of implementation

Strong sustainability

No compensation between dimensions acceptable

Weak sustainability

Compensation partly or completely acceptable

Compromises

e.g. Swiss sustainability strategy

Position in DIAMONT?









Methodological approaches

- Ecological / Ecosystem approach
- Economic approach
- Functional approach
- DIAMONT approach: so far more an ecosystem approach
- Advantages: offers systematic analysis of relations
- Disadvantage: Difficulties in terms of implementation into the economic system









What is sustainable regional development?

Easy at a general level:

Regional development is sustainable, if

- long-term preservation of living resources,
- International justice of wealth,
- social justice within a country,
- justice between sexes

are respected by regional development







What is sustainable regional development?

Sustainable Development is development,

- which covers present needs without compromising needs of future generations
- means guarantee of living conditions in the sense of human rights by creation and maintenance of a high number of life style options
- Fairness within and between generations in terms of the use of ecological, economic and social resources
- Comprehensive protection of biological diversity (ecosystem diversity, species diversity, genetic diversity)
- Long term equity between ecological, economic and social objectives

Extract from:

Strategy Sustainable Development Switzerland (2002) / MONET



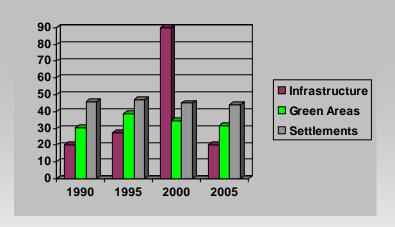




How to evaluate or measure the sustainability?

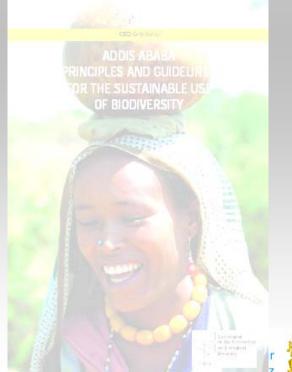
Quantifiable objectives

Requires threshold values, target values, etc. and relevant data



Qualitative estimation

Malawi- and Addis-Ababa-Principles derived from Convention of Biological Diversity









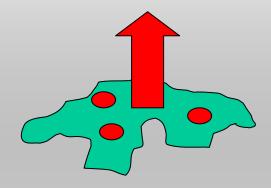


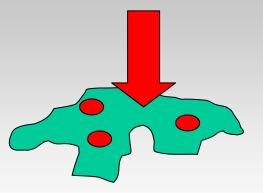


Objectives needed for regional development

Two approaches of objective definition

- Inductive approach from specific local situation, backed up by relevant policy objectives
 - + specific and applicable
 - not transferable
 - Deductive approach from clear perception of a common problem
 - + partly transferable to other situations
 - risk of misinterpretation of local situations













Further developments

- Survival development, Meadows 1995
- Good heritage, Keiner 2005
- Evolutionability, Keiner 2005



