

Sustainability

The doctrine that economic growth and development must take place, and be maintained over time, within the limits set by ecology (... notion of **carrying capacity** here) – by the interrelations of human beings and their works, the biosphere and the physical and chemical laws that govern it

Some pre-conditions :

- **growth** (... as short-term increase) must be separated from **development** (... a lasting improvement)
- there must be **equity** (... fair redistribution; social justice)
- the **moral and social needs** of people must be satisfied (e.g. ... not only the material)

A required « new attitude »

- Recognition that humans are a part of nature
- Accounting for environmental costs ... not only the economic
- Wide economic disparities (... poverty) must be erased

ADDENDUM - Changing perception of nature **(In context of) Changing understanding of human- environment relations**

From mid- eighteenth century Romanticism

- emerging (and growing) concern for the aesthetic quality of nature (natural beauty, « scenery »)

From being previously an object of fear and contempt

... in the eighteenth century mountains (the Alps) were perceived as evidence of the « earth's horrible irregularity ». They were feared in Europe because they were « realm of ghosts and robbers » (Yi-Fu Tuan *Landscapes of Fear*)

Nature becomes a subject of awe and admiration

« Looking at », appreciating the landscape becomes an « activity », a way in which ones leisure time is spent

This newly found admiration of nature is manifested in literature and the arts

For more explanation SEE Knox, Marston and Nash

1860s - emerges the first concern for conservation (as we understand it today)

Expressed in academic/philosophical writings (George Perkins Marsh – a Vermont American)

... in 1832 Arkansas Hot Springs had become the **first defined national natural reservation** in the U.S.A.

1872 - Yellowstone (Wyoming, U.S.A.) becomes **first National Park** in the world

1885 - Banff ... is Canada's first National Park

1930 - Canada's (first) National Parks Act

... first federal government policy specific to National Parks

MILESTONES PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREAS

Mid – to Late 18th century Romanticism

... concern for aesthetic quality of nature, scenery, natural beauty
Is manifested in the arts and literature.
In U.S. writings of Ralph W. Emerson, Henry D. Thoreau

1860s ... concern for conservation
Writings of George Perkins Marsh

1832 **Arkansas Hot Springs**
... were first natural national reservation in U.S.A.

1872 **Yellowstone**
... Is first national park in the world

Yosemite ... was a California State Park in 1864
A National Park in 1890

1885 **Banff** ... is Canada's first National Park

1905 **Creation of U.S. Forest Service**
... 1891, there had been the (first) U.S. Forest Reserves Act

1934 **Everglades National Park**
... considered as the first ecologically based National Park

... in the late nineteenth century also emerged the debate between

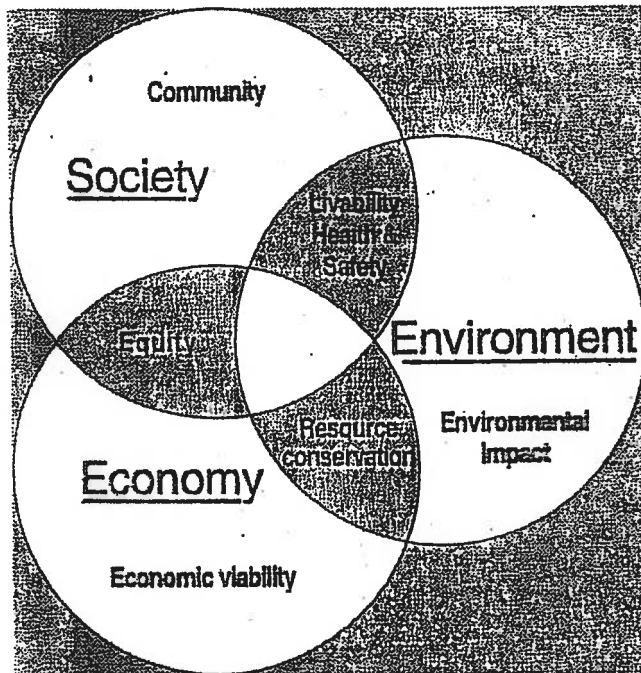
Preservationists (John Muir) and Progressive Conservationists (T. Roosevelt)

The first wanted wilderness to contain no human activity that would be unsympathetic to the primitive nature of a wilderness area,
while the second wanted forest lands to be managed on a sustained yield basis
(allowing timber harvesting and/but also dam building, some "selective" mining, and grazing)

STEPS TOWARDS INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SUSTAINABILITY

TIMELINE

- 1980 - principle is mentioned in World Conservation Strategy
a joint statement of IUCN, WWF and UNEP**
 - 1987 - Our Common Future (the Bruntland Commission Report)
is report of the World Commission on Environment and
Development**
 - 1992 - First Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**
 - 2002- Second Earth Summit, Johannesburg
World Summit on Sustainable Development**
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SOURCE :

LA

CMHC 1995

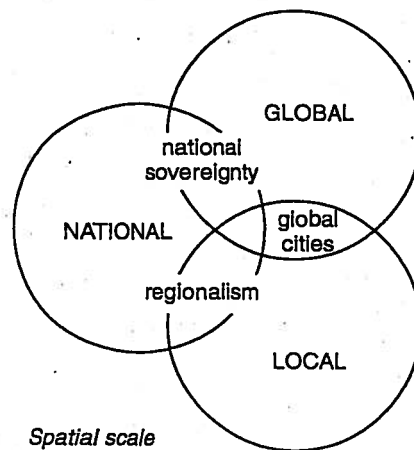
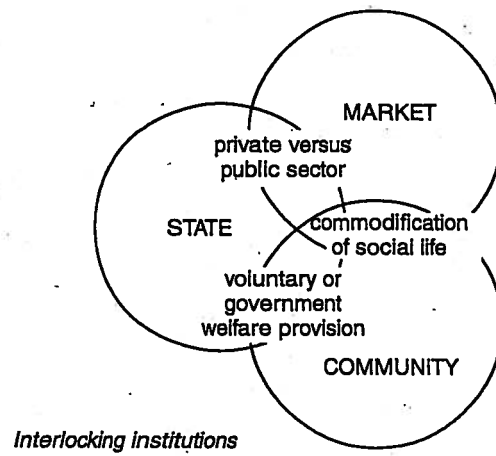
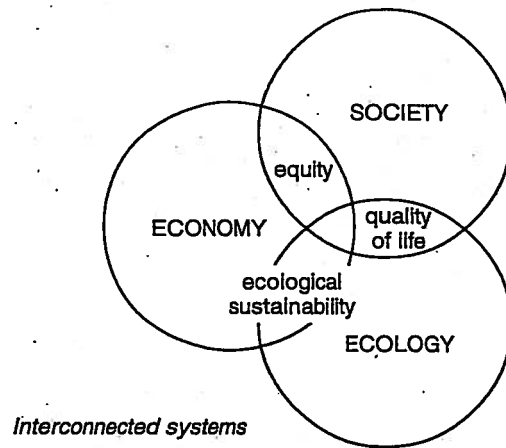


FIGURE 0.3 *Stilwell's three-way framework for understanding cities*

Source: composite based upon figures in Stilwell (2000, 16, 17, 19).

AGENDA 21 (UNCED)

THE SEVEN THEMES

1. THE PROSPERING WORLD
revitalizing growth with sustainability
2. THE JUST WORLD - sustainable living
3. THE HABITABLE WORLD - human settlements
4. THE FERTILE WORLD
global and regional resources
5. THE SHARED WORLD
global and regional resources
6. THE CLEAN WORLD
managing chemicals and waste
7. THE PEOPLE'S WORLD
people participation and responsibility

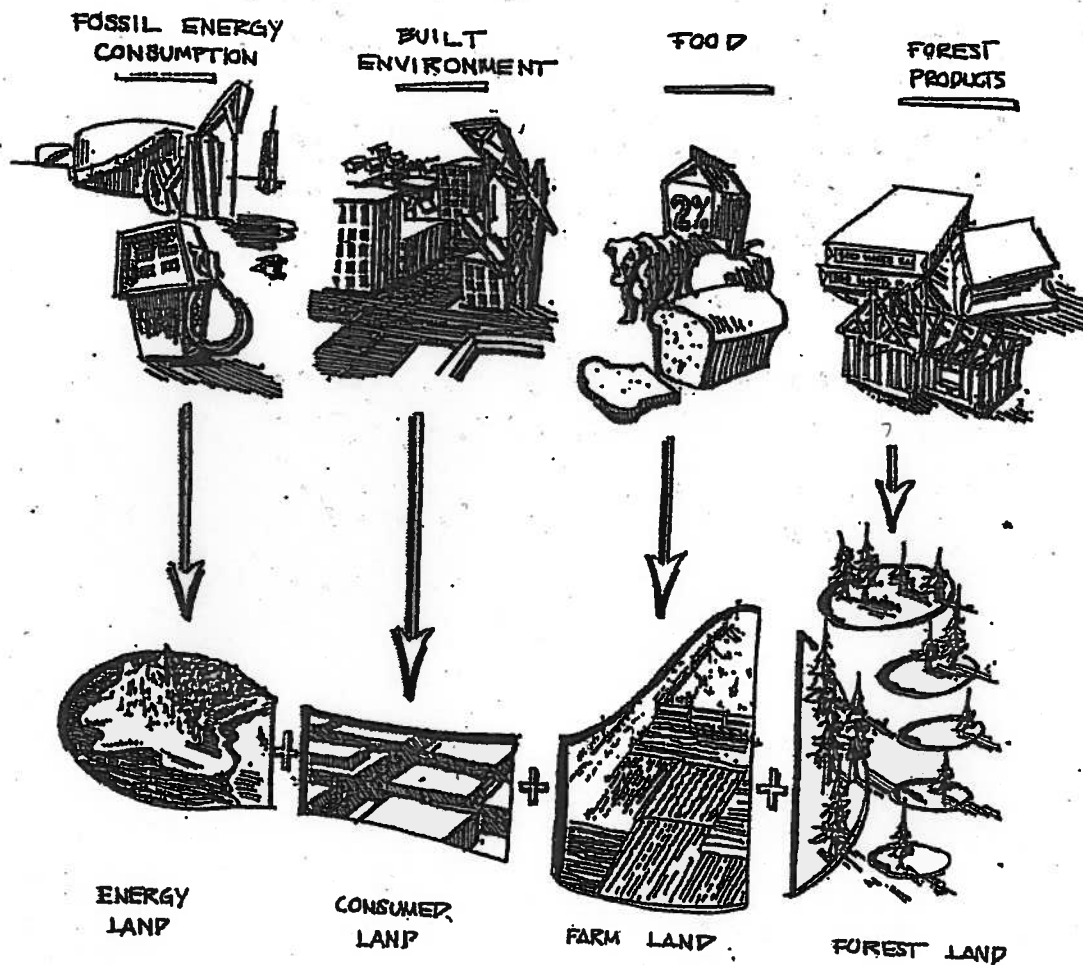
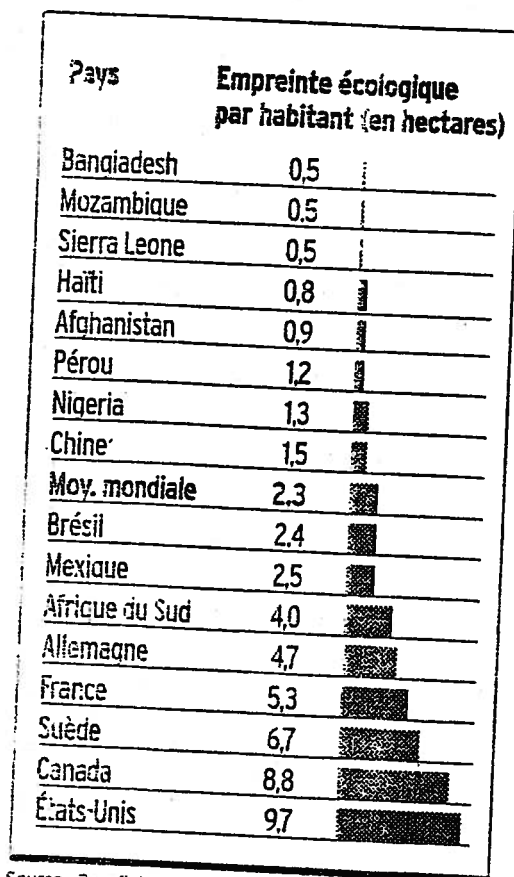


Figure 1: Converting Consumption Into Land Area.

The production and use of any good or service depends on various types of ecological productivity, which can be converted into a land-area equivalent. Summing the land requirements for all significant categories of consumption and waste yields the total ecological footprint for that population.

Illustration by Phil Testemale. Source: Wackernagel and Rees 1995: 67.



Source : Reproduction de l'original

ENVIRONMENTAL WORLDVIEWS

	Technocentric		Ecocentric	
	Cornucopian	Accomodation	Communalist	Deep ecology
Green label	Exploitative	Conservationist	Preservationist	Extreme preservat.
Type of economy	Unfettered markets Anti-green	Green markets Guided by market instruments	Deep green markets Regulated. Defined standards	Very deep green Heavy regulation Control over 'resource take'
Management Strategy	Maximize GNP Resources are infinitely substitutable	Modified economic growth - substitution not an option	Zero economic growth Complete protect. of critical natural capital	Shrink national rconomy Localized production Bioregionalism
Ethical position	Instrumental (man over nature)	Moral « considerability » Intra and inter- generation equity	Extension of previous to non- human entities (bioethics)	Ethical equality
Sustainability label	Very weak Sustainability	Weak sustainability	Strong	Very strong

From : A. Jordan and T. O'Riordan 1999 Environmental problems and management

EXPANSIONIST
CONSERVATION
TECHNOCENTRIC

Table 4.1 Shallow and Deep Ecology Compared

ECOLOGIST
PRESERVATION
ECOCENTRIC
"MALTHUSIAN"

Shallow Ecology (Spaceship earth)	Deep Ecology (Sustainable earth)
Views humans as separate from nature	Views humans as part of nature
Emphasizes the right of humans to live (anthropocentrism)	Emphasizes the idea that every life-form has in principle a right to live; recognizes that we have to kill to eat, but that we have no right to destroy other living things without sufficient reason based on ecological understanding
Concerned with human feelings (anthropocentrism)	Concerned with the feelings of all living things; deep ecologists feel sad when another human or a cat or dog feels sad and grieve when trees and landscapes are destroyed
Concerned with the wise management of resources for human use (anthropocentrism)	Concerned about resources for all living species
Concerned with stabilizing the population, especially in less developed countries	Concerned not only with stabilizing the human population worldwide, but also with reducing the size of the human population to a sustainable minimum without revolution or dictatorship
Either accepts by default or positively endorses the ideology of continued economic growth	Replaces this ideology with that of ecological sustainability and preservation of biological and cultural diversity
Bases decisions on cost-benefit analysis	Bases decisions on ethical intuitions about how the natural world really works
Bases decisions on short-term planning and goals	Bases decisions on long-range planning and goals and on ecological intuition when all facts are not available
Tries to work within existing political, social, economic and ethical systems	Questions these systems and looks for better systems based on the way the natural world works

Source: G.T. Miller, Jr. *Living in the Environment*, 4th ed. (Belmont, Calif: Wadsworth, 1982): 456