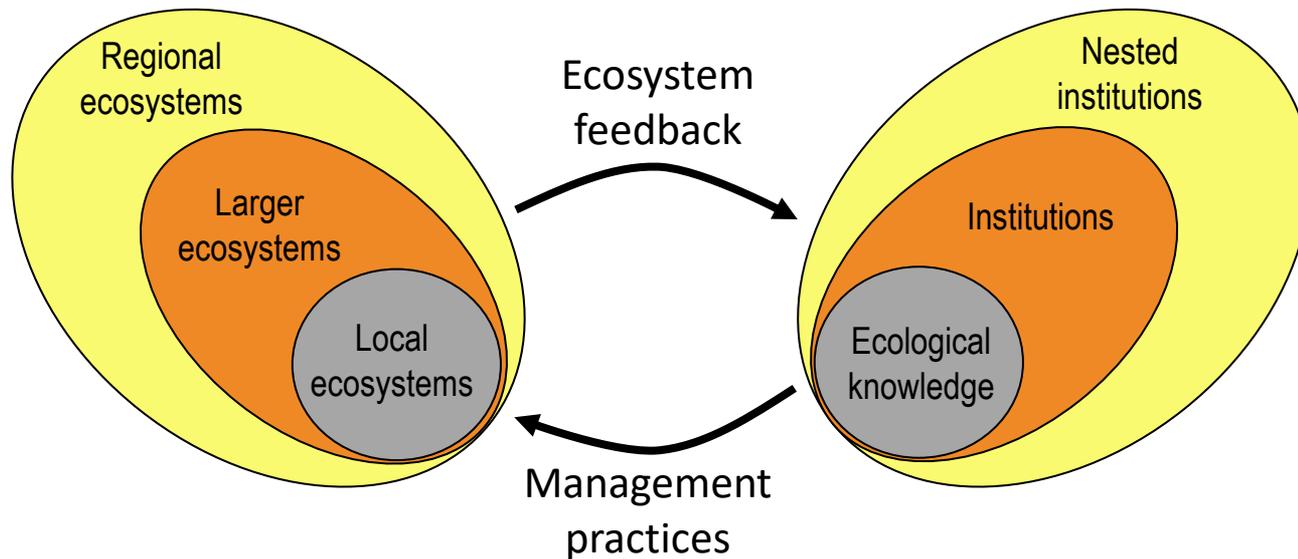


Theme Aim:

To explore the broad range of views on universal values, human needs, and the place of agriculture and food systems in sustainable social and economic development



Ecological systems

persistence

adaptation

transformation

Resilience

learning

self-organization

coping capacity

Social systems



Basic Human Needs

- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Our Common Future (WCED 1987, 'Brundtland Report'):

*Sustainable development ... **meets the needs** of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*

The ecological is hidden within the social...

Multiple dimensions of poverty (Target 1.2)

Resilience of people in vulnerable situations (Targets 1.3, 1.5)

Sustainable food production systems, resilient agricultural practices, capacity to adapt to a changing environment (Target 2.4)

Diversity (Target 2.5)

International cooperation, trade, markets (Targets 2A, B, C)

End epidemics of malaria and water-borne diseases (Target 3.3)

Support wellbeing and mental health (Targets 3.4, 3.5)

Reduce deaths and illnesses from pollution and poisons (Target 3.9)

Strengthen capacity to respond to global and national health risks (Target 3D)



Social and Economic Development

- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The ecological is *very* hidden within the social...

Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation (Target 8.4)

Safe and secure working environments (Target 8.8)

Sustainable tourism that promotes local culture and products (Target 8.9)

Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable (Target 9.4)

Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities (Target 9.5)

Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services (Target 11.1)

Protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (Target 11.4)

Prepare and protect for disasters (Target 11.5) – *climate risks are rising*

Improve people's living environments (Targets 11.6, 11.7 11A, 11B, 11C)



Universal Values

- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Reduce inequality within and among countries

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

'a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations'

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 217 A, Paris 10 December 1948

The ecological is *essential* for the social...

Education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles (Target 4.7)

International cooperation on training for scientists and teachers (Targets 4B, C)

Women's participation and equal opportunities in all aspects of decision-making (Target 5.5)

Equal rights to economic resources (Target 5A)

Income growth for the lower 40% of population (Target 10.1) –
income is not the whole picture

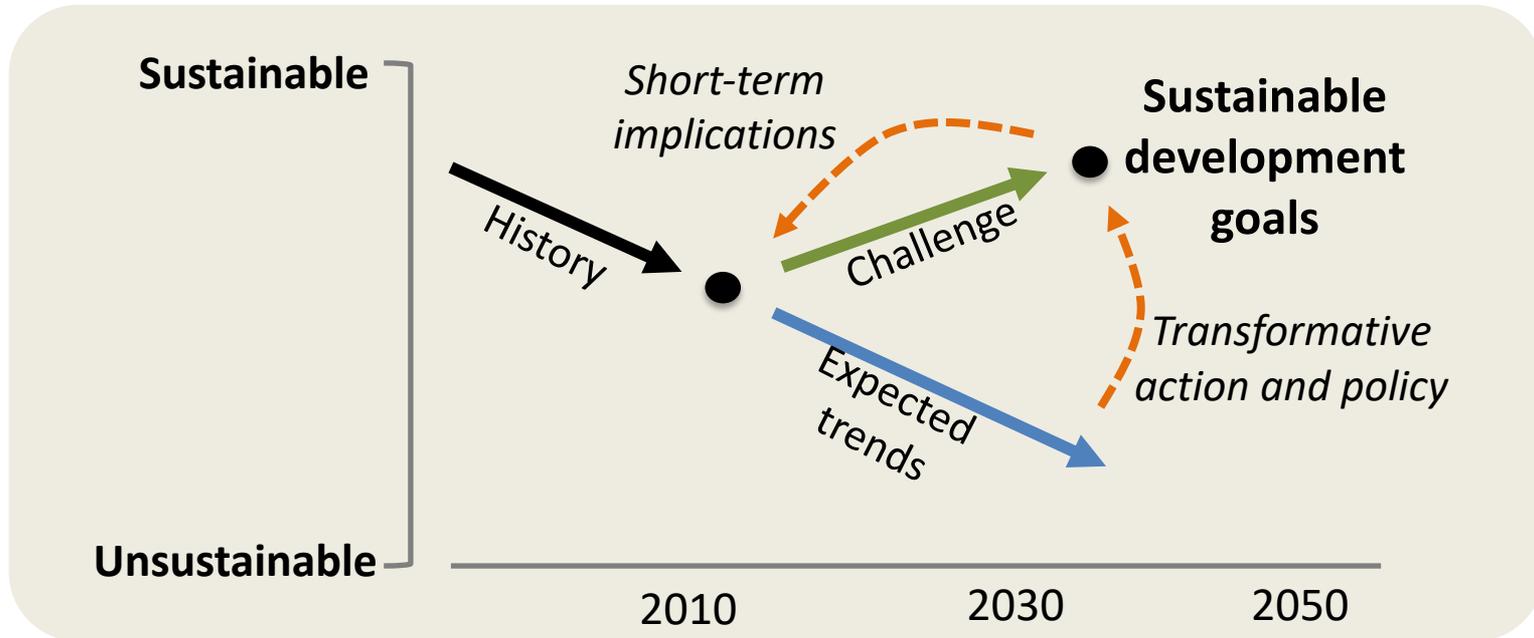
Inclusion for all (Target 10.2) – *transformation of many social systems*

Representation and voice in global institutions (Target 10.6)

'Responsible migration' (Target 10.7) –
pay attention to the receiving ecosystems

- Place shapes well-being – environmental justice
- Place-based knowledge is vital – stay connected to the biosphere!
- Traditional, local and Indigenous knowledge is key to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Our gendered world:
 - men and women see the world and experience it in different ways
 - if we hold this most basic distinction in mind, we can then recognize many other differences within society.

Backcasting analysis – working back from a sustainable future to identify actions for today



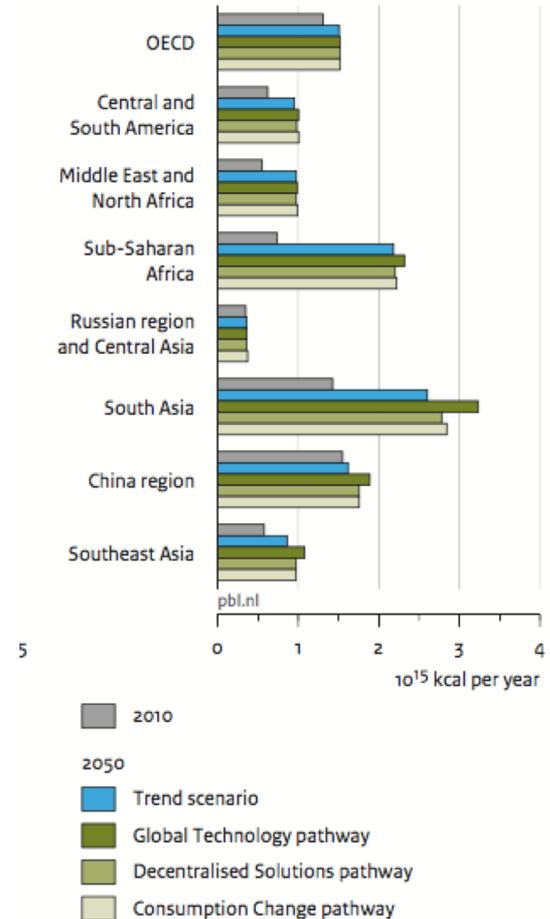
The **Trend** pathway shows possible outcomes if policies are not strengthened. **Challenge** pathways explore how to achieve the SDGs, continuing into the future within planetary boundaries.

What kinds of steps shape the pathways?

A focus on

- international coordination, large-scale technology, trade liberalisation?
- national priorities, decentralised responses, local energy and agriculture?
- individualised behaviours, consumption choices, minimal energy and waste?

Global food consumption, by world region



Resources and more information:

Global Sustainability & Human Prosperity (2014)

T. Elmqvist, S. Cornell, MC Öhman, T Daw, F Moberg, Albert Norström,
Å Persson, G Peterson, J Rockström, M Schultz, E Hermansson Török.

TemaNord 2014:527, Nordic Council of Ministers

<http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:714418/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

What is Resilience? An introduction to social-ecological research

Stockholm Resilience Centre. Link [here](#).

Some copies are available at this meeting.



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**Establishing a shared dialogue process
for tackling global sustainability: PRICELESS**



Image: www.informationsecuritybuzz.com Global-network

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Where do we come from – smaller than global?

Where do we see that we are going?

Where would we be if the SDGs are met?

What pathways – what steps?