



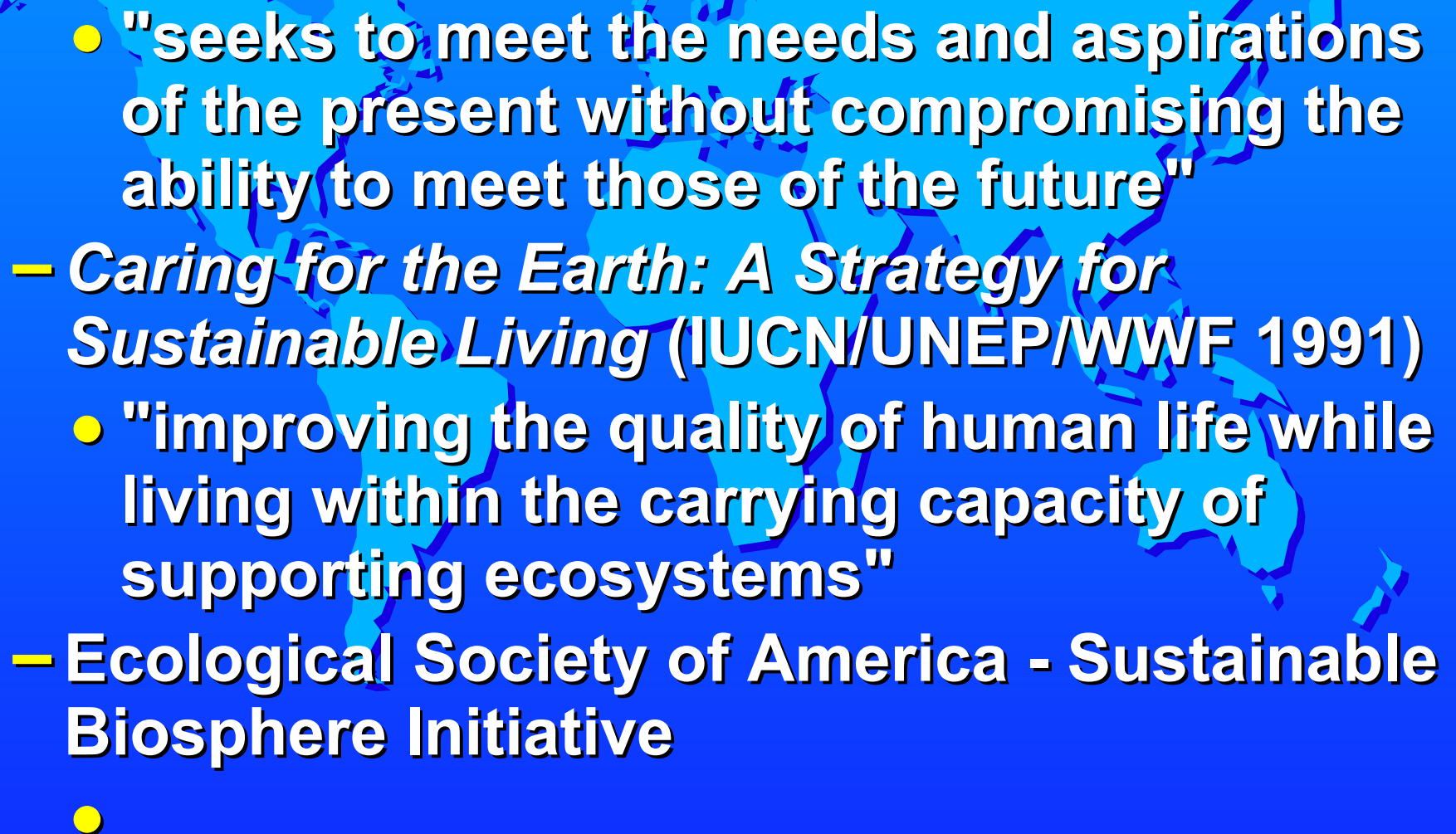
# **XVIII: Sustainable Development Case Studies**

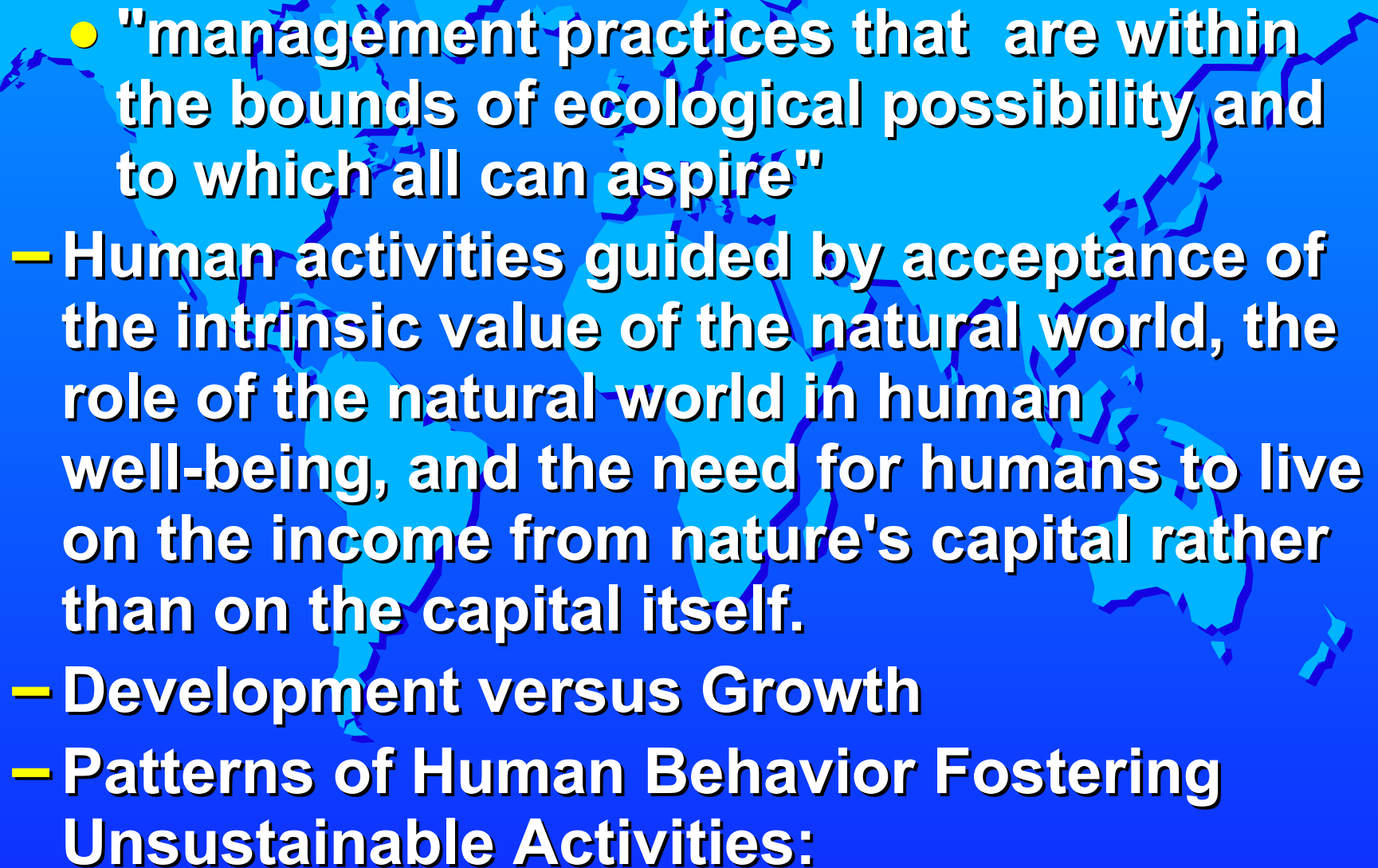
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# Sustainable Development

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- **Origins of the movement:**
  - **United Nations Conference on the Human Environment 1972**
  - **World Conservation Strategy (IUCN/UNEP/WWF 1980)**
    - "satisfy human needs and improve the quality of human life"
  - **Bruntland Commission Report (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987)**

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- "seeks to meet the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising the ability to meet those of the future"
  - *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living* (IUCN/UNEP/WWF 1991)
    - "improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems"
  - Ecological Society of America - Sustainable Biosphere Initiative
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- **"management practices that are within the bounds of ecological possibility and to which all can aspire"**
  - **Human activities guided by acceptance of the intrinsic value of the natural world, the role of the natural world in human well-being, and the need for humans to live on the income from nature's capital rather than on the capital itself.**
  - **Development versus Growth**
  - **Patterns of Human Behavior Fostering Unsustainable Activities:**

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- Failure to realize that our economic system is an open system, fully dependent on the earth and living systems.
  - Failure to realize the environment is the source of all production.
  - "Arrogance of humanism" - enlightenment values
  - "Technological arrogance"
  - Growth versus development.
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- The acceptance of "markets" and "market forces" for realizing social goods. The markets don't value or protect natural capital.
  - Failure to value the principle of intergenerational equity.

***(continued)***

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- **Seven Principles of Sustainability;**
  - Nature should be understood as a source of knowledge.
  - Environmental issues and social issues are interrelated.
  - Humility must guide our actions.
  - Sufficiency must replace economic efficiency.
  - Community is essential for survival.
  - Biological and cultural diversity must be preserved, defended and encouraged.

## 9 Hypotheses About Sustainability:

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- We are exceeding carrying capacity.
- Increasing population size is the greatest threat to human populations.
- Population control costs are small compared to costs associated with unregulated growth.
- The time required for a society to become sustainable is directly related to its growth rate and per capita energy/resource use.
- Social stability is a necessary but not sufficient condition for sustainability.

## 9 Hypotheses About Sustainability: (continued)


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- The burden of unsustainable resource use falls most heavily on the poor.
- Environmental problems cannot be solved by increasing energy inputs or rates of consumption of natural resources.
- The environment cannot be enhanced or preserved through continual compromise.
- It is too late to pursue sustainability when you realize that you are overpopulated and resources are exhausted.

A world map is visible in the background, rendered in a light blue color against a dark blue background. A horizontal red line is positioned above the text.

## ■ Case Studies:

- **Yanesha Forestry Cooperative (COFYAL) in the Peruvian Amazon - sustainable forestry, harvest using strip clear-cutting and silvacultural practices.**
  - **Involves local tribes**
  - **promotes regeneration of native species**
- **Collins Pine Corporation**
  - **Selective cutting**
  - **Biomassing to control undergrowth and compensate for the lack of fire.**
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- **SCS Certification - Scientific Certification Systems**

- **The Applegate Partnership - SW Oregon and N California**
- **Ecotourism**
- **African Game Parks**
- **Yellowstone National Park**