Efficiency, Equity, Empowerment

The missing variables in the sustainability equation

TARAgram Yatra

Delhi and Bundelkhand, 17-21 September 2010

Ashok Khosla Development Alternatives



The Multi-Pronged Squeeze on Humanity

Human wellbeing 20/80 dilemma

Climate 550/450/350 dilemma

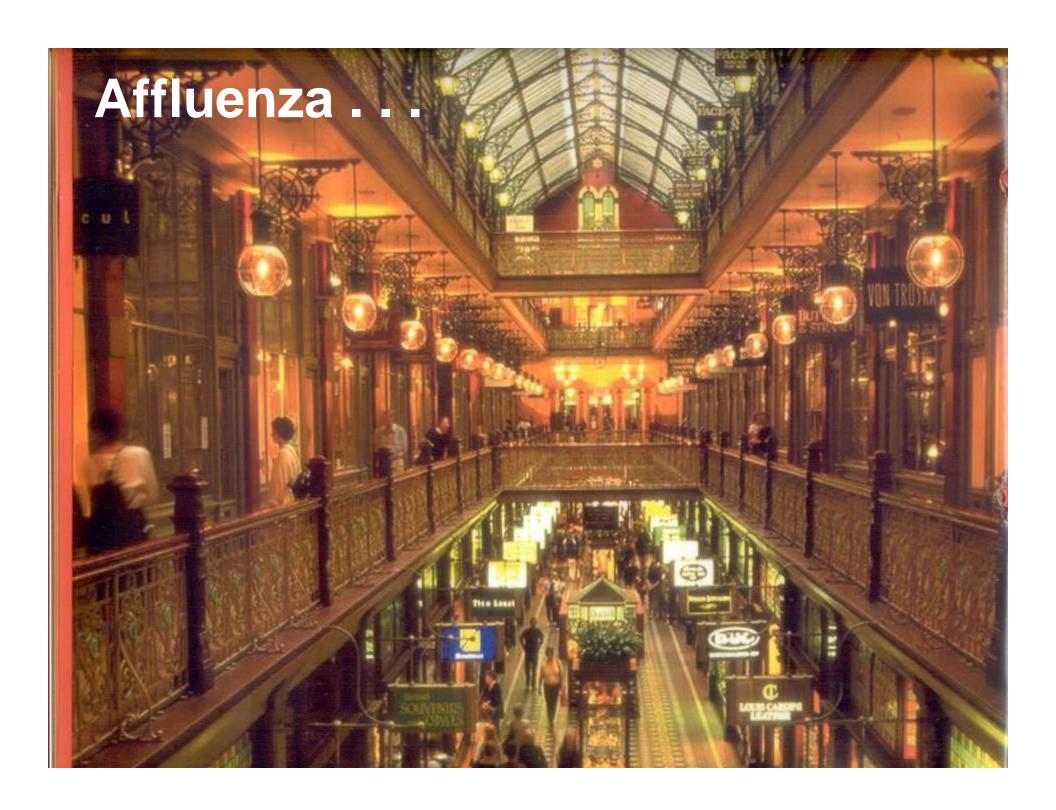


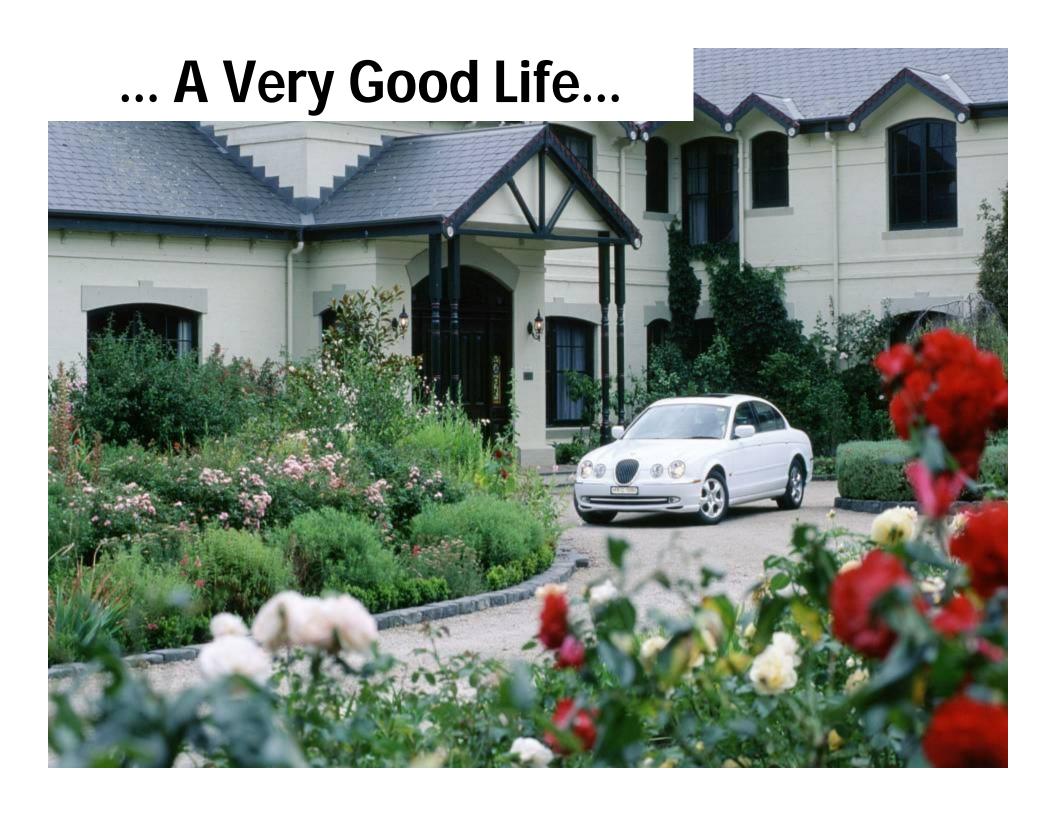
Ecosystems 60 % loss dilemma

Surprise 99/1 dilemma



The Earth today is in high fever

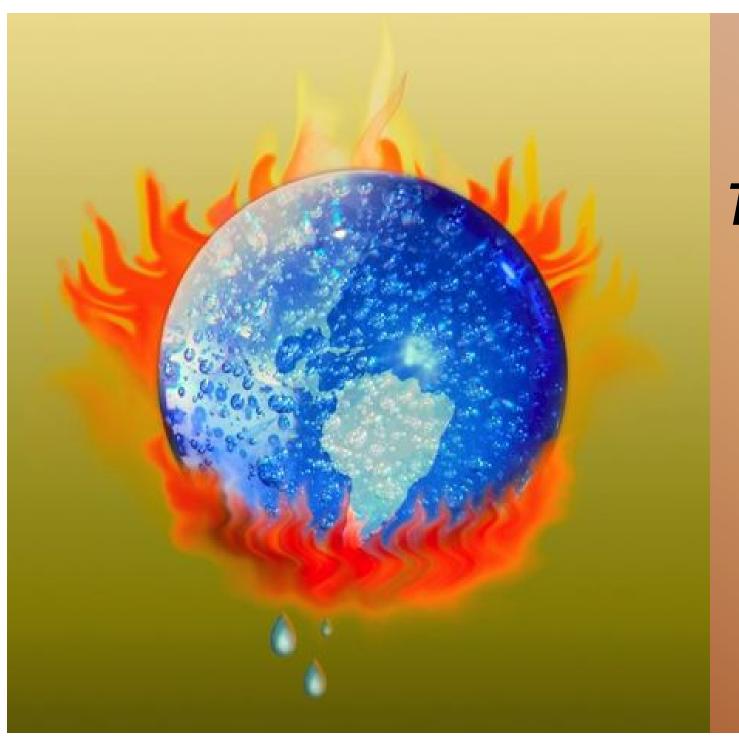




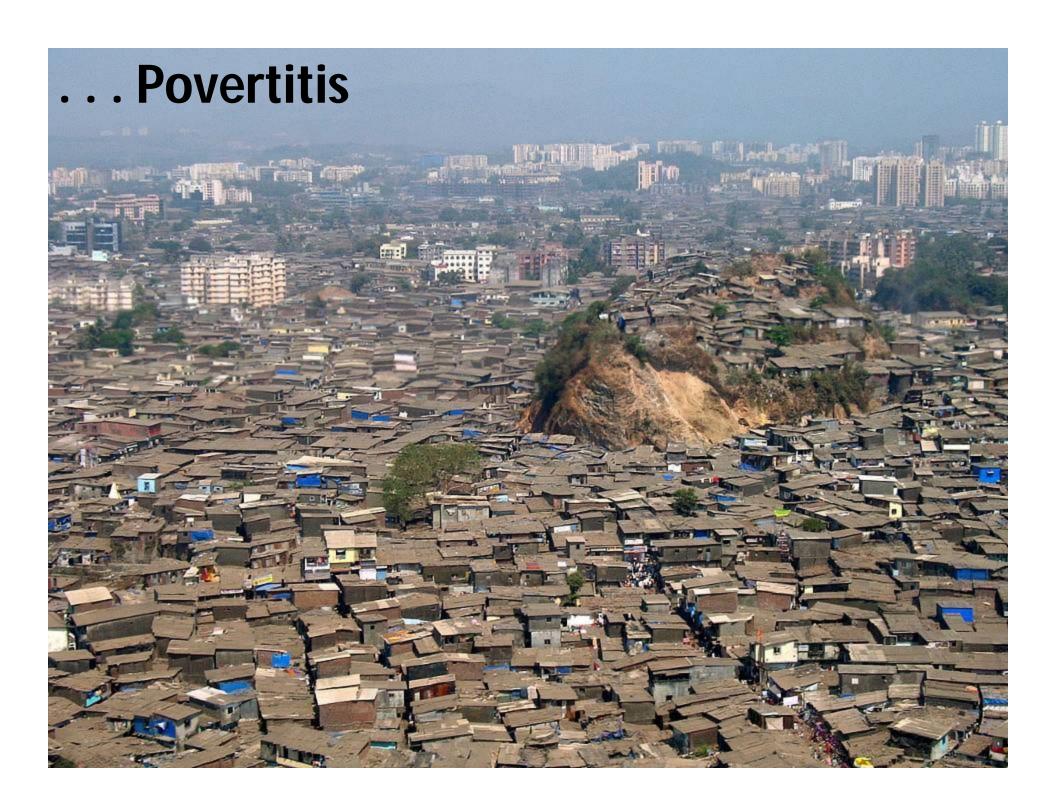


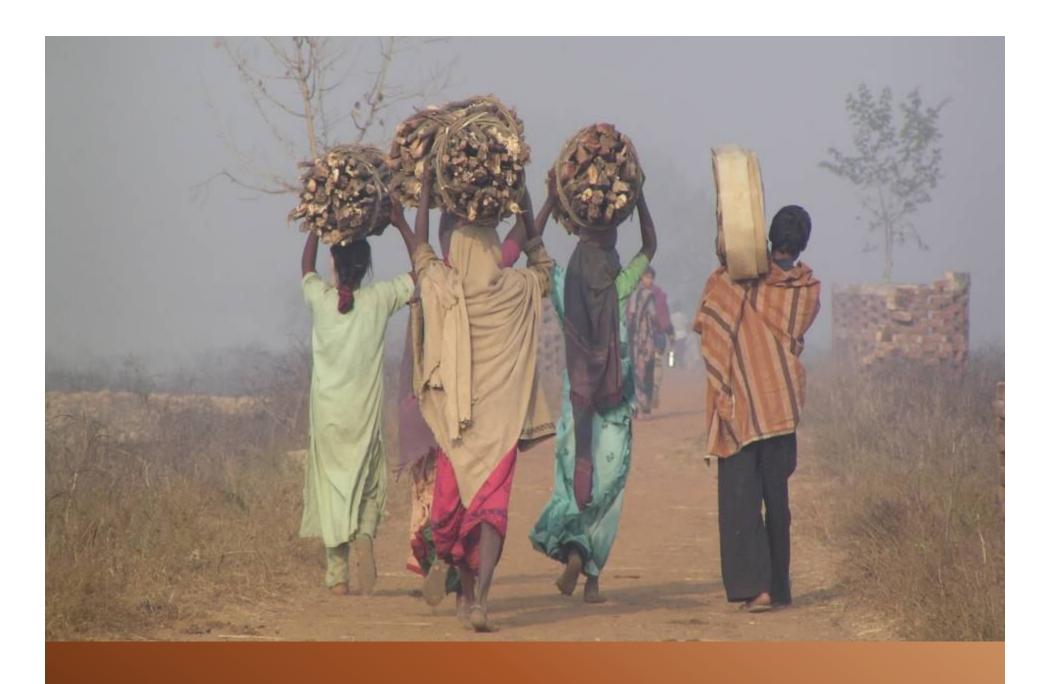


1 Week's Food for a Family in Germany: \$ 342



The Earth also has another high fever







Development Alternatives

Cooking Fuel

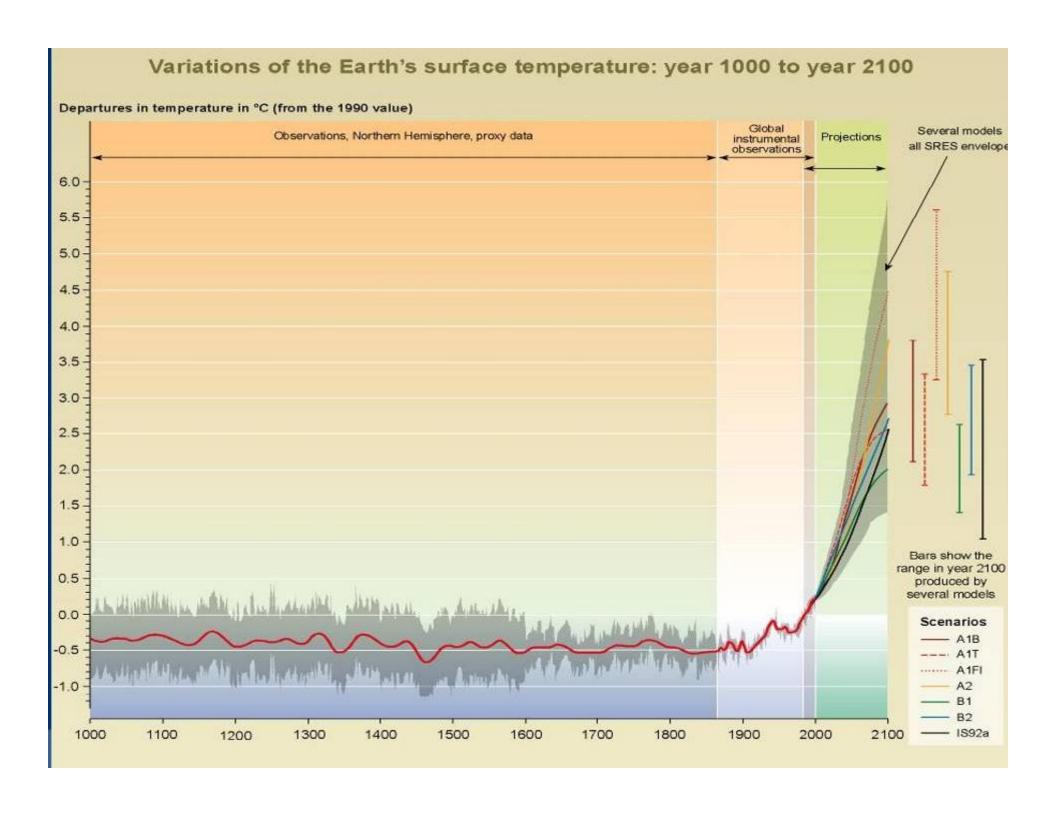






1 Week's Food for a Family in Chad: \$ 1.37





Climate Change









Oil and gas peaks

Oil production peaks before 2020



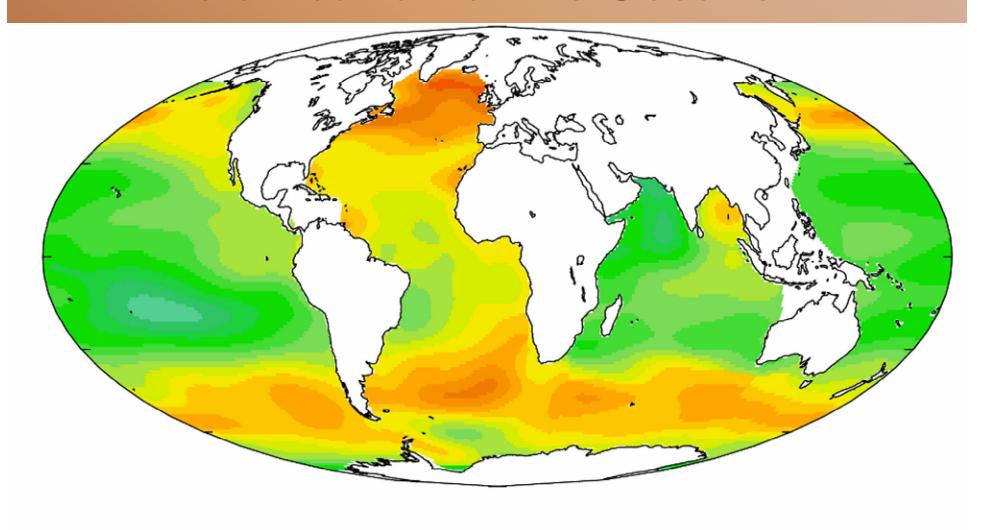
Source: Defeyes, 2001: Hubbert's Peak

Gas

Econ. growth (%)	0	2,8	5
Year of depletion	2260	2075	2055

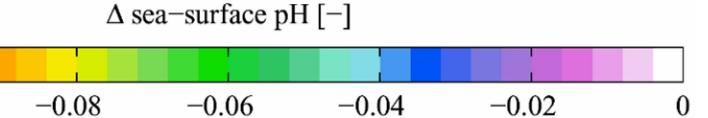


Acidification of the Oceans



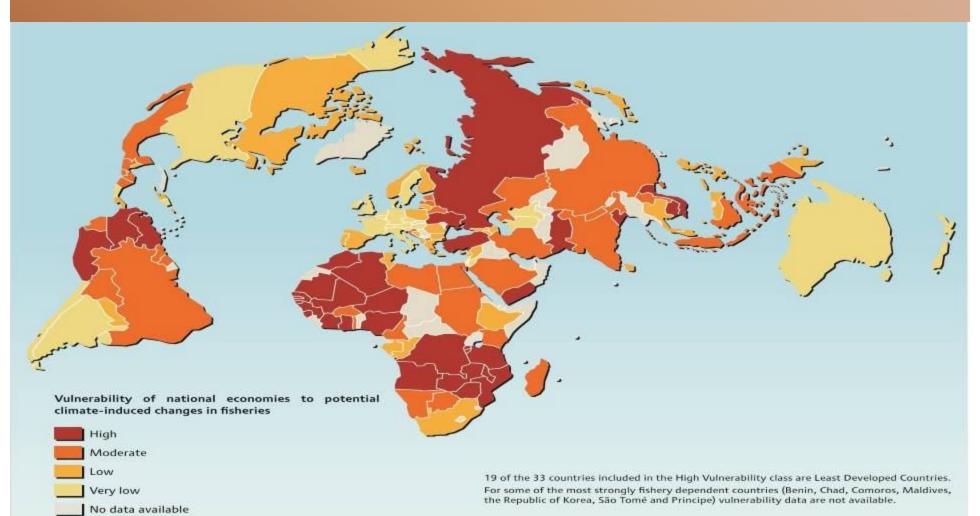
-0.12

-0.1





Vulnerability of National Economies to Fisheries Affected by Climate Change

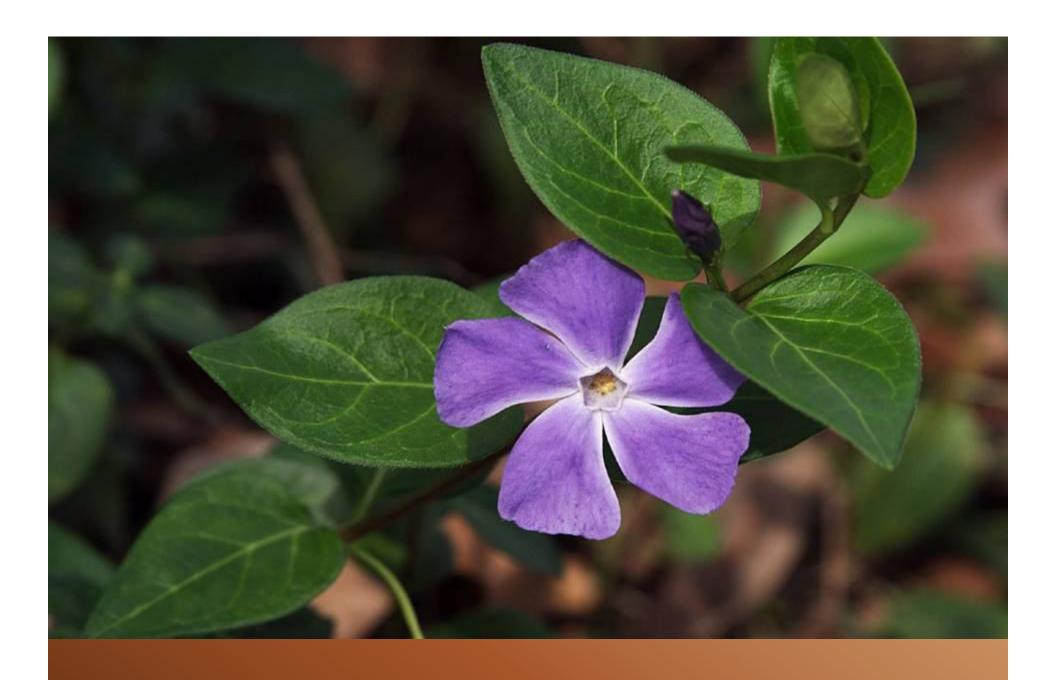


Source: E. H. Allison et al, Vulnerability of national economies to the impacts of climate changes on fisheries, Fish and Fisheries, 2009, 10, pp. 173-196.

The vulnerability of national economies to potential climate change impacts on fisheries was calculated combining composite indicators that evaluate the adaptive capacity of countries, their exposure to climate change and their fisheries dependence.

The adaptive capacity indicator is calculated from indexes of health, education, governance and size of economy.

The country-specific mean surface temperature increase by 2050 for IPCC scenario B2 (local development, lower emissions) was considered as indicator of exposure to climate change. The indicator of fisheries dependence was deduced from the national number of fishers (absolute and relative to the labour force) and landings, the income dependency on fisheries-derived exports and per capita fish proteins as a proportion of total animal proteins consumed.

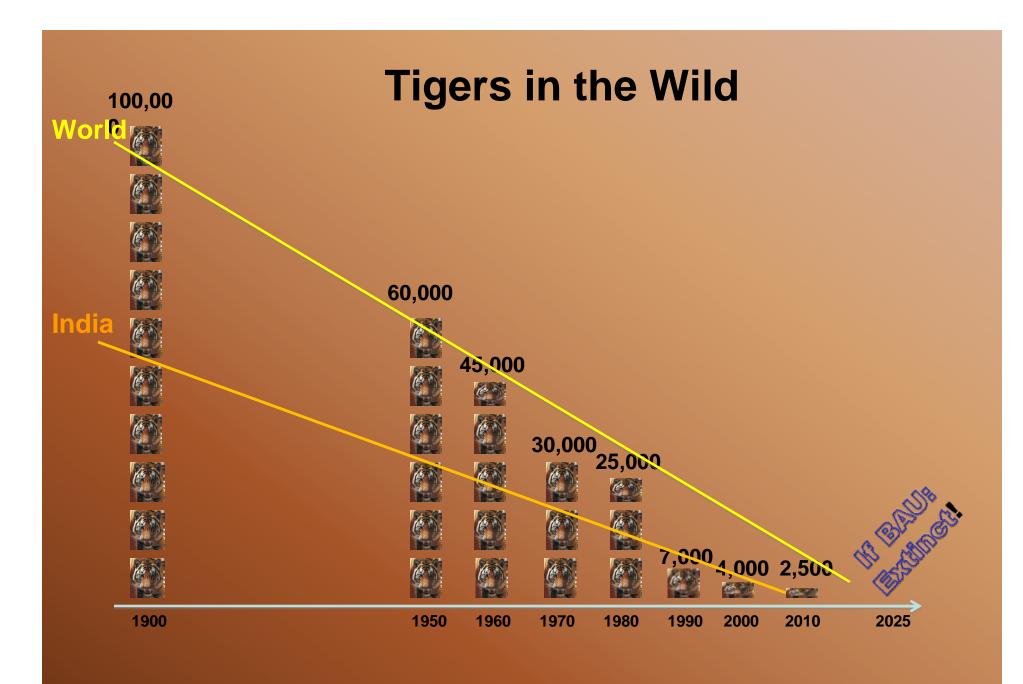




Development Alternatives

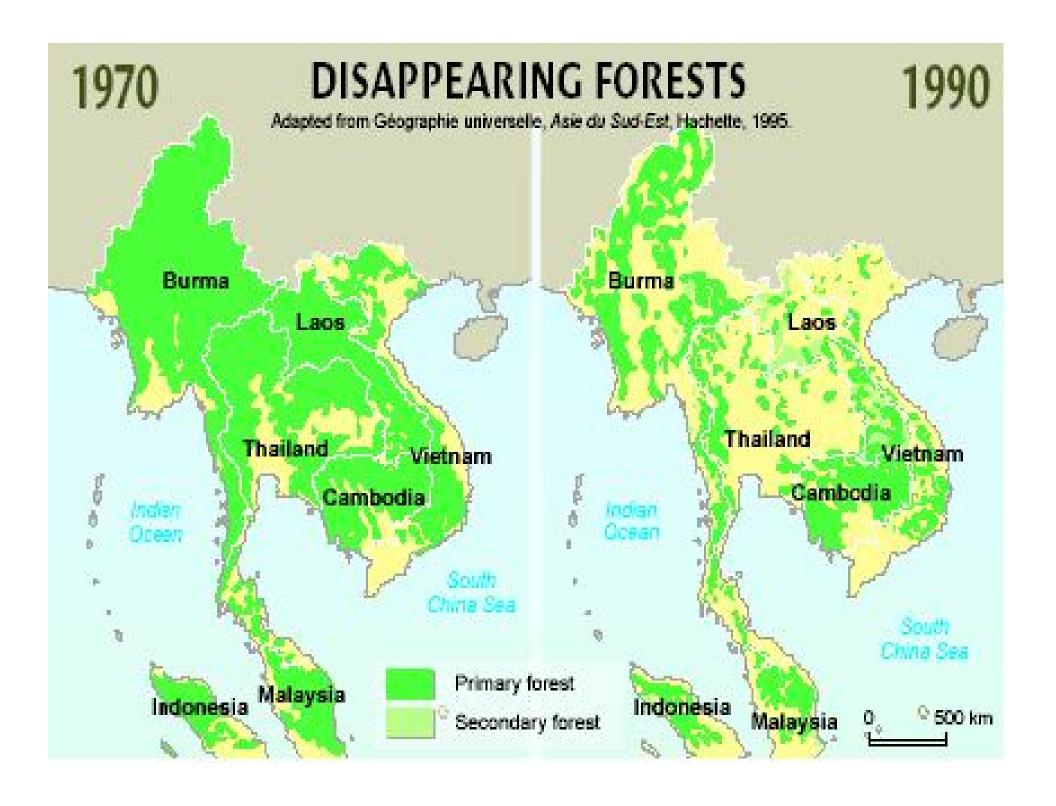
Extinction of Species



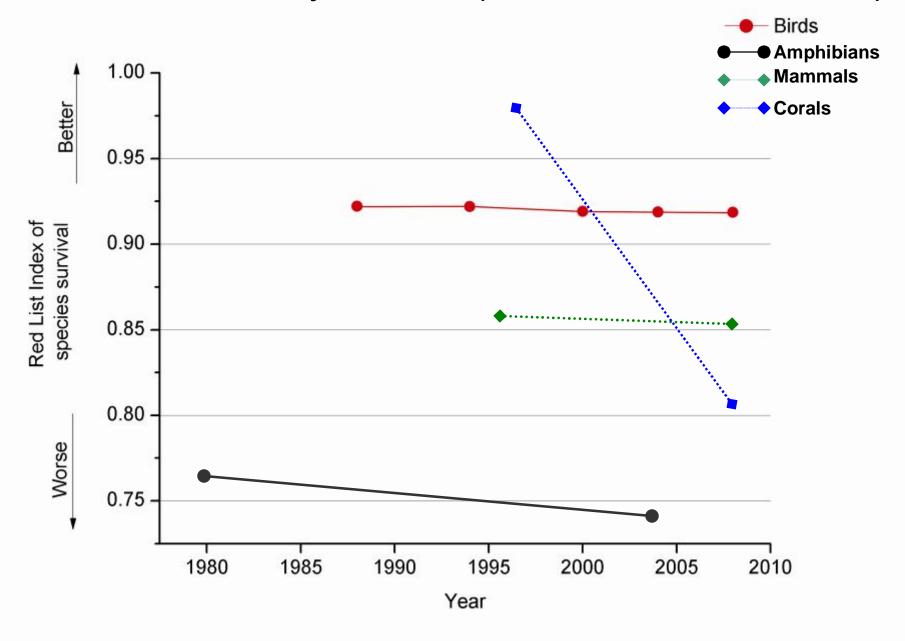




Development Alternatives



Biodiversity trends (IUCN Red List Index)



The daily toll

60 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted





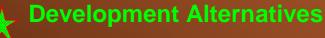
50 000 hectares of forests destroyed

MISTERNAL STATE

up to 100 species extinct

200 000 tons
of fish caught

20 000 hectares arable land converted/deteriorated



Biodiversity

Is Hugely
Valuable in
Subsidizing the Economy

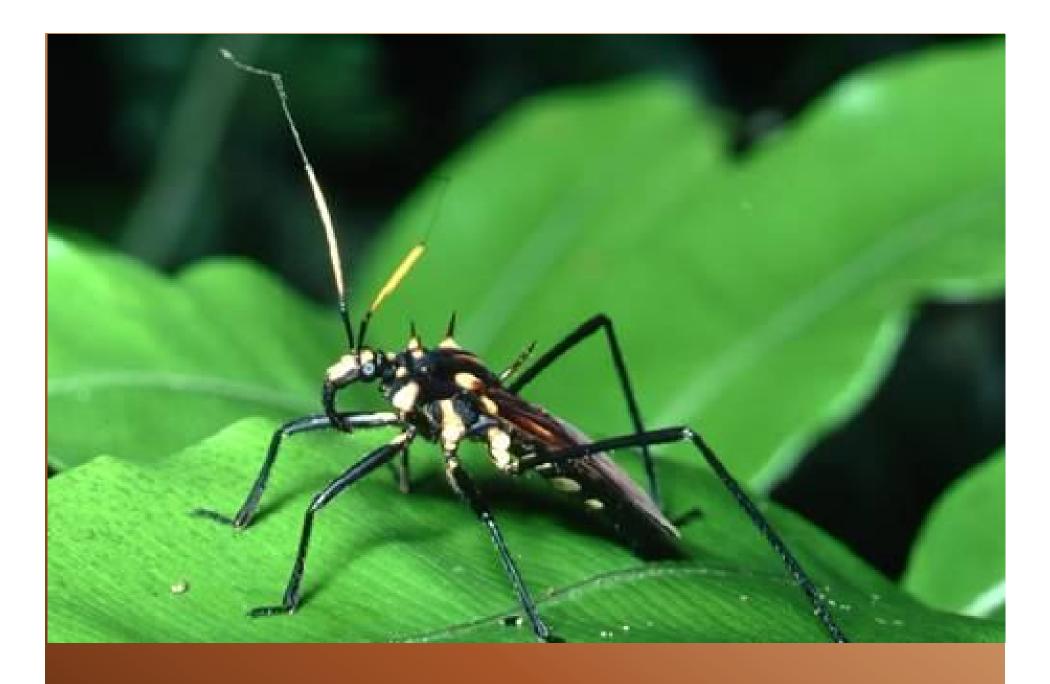




Pollination

*

Wild Plants and Crops





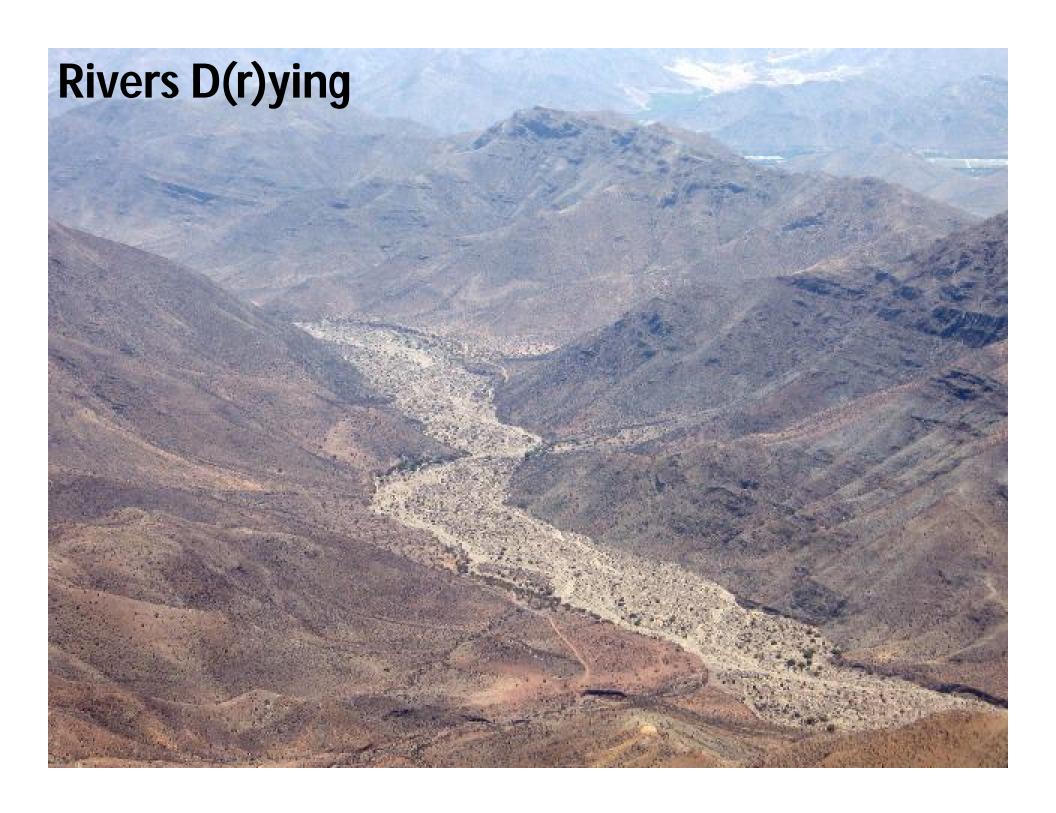
Biological Pest Control

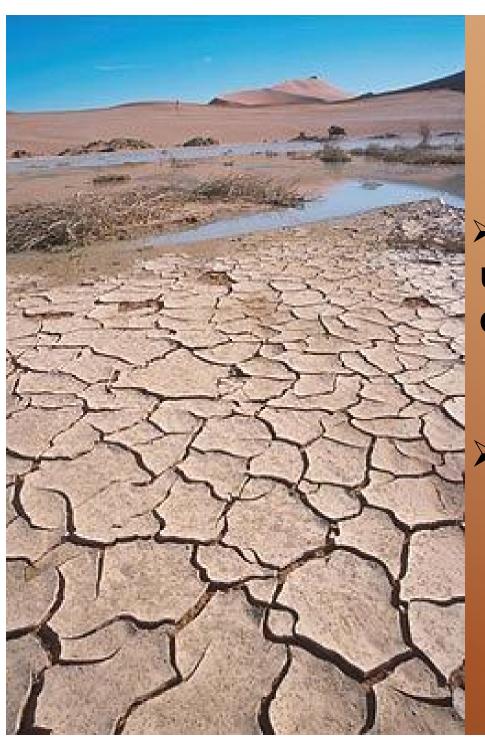


Traditional Medicines





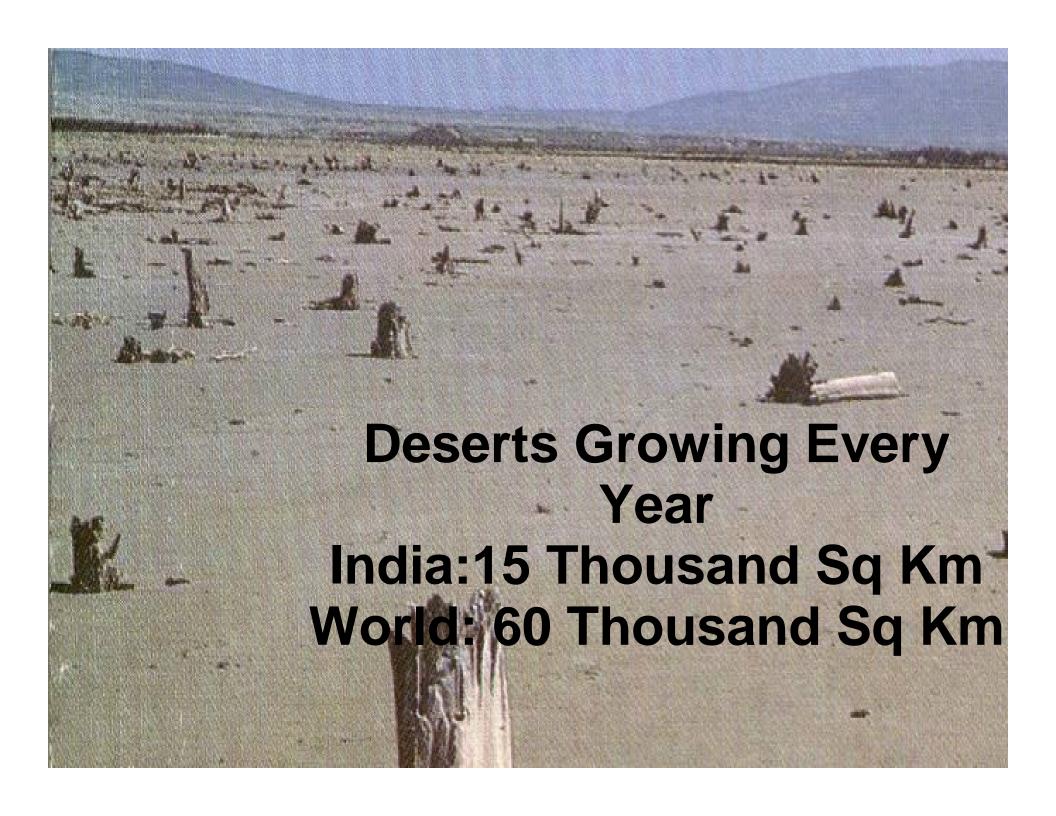




DROUGHTSWorldwide

➤ 400,000,000 people live under extreme drought conditions

- > "Very Dry" Land:
 - > 15% in 1970
 - > 30% in 2002





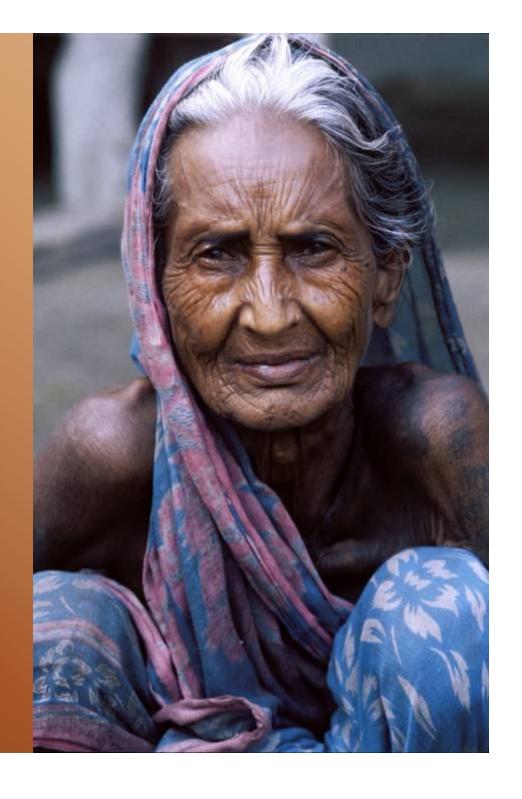
> 2,500million people do not have commercial energy let alone electricity





Development Alternatives

> 2,000 Million people the World still have no toilets

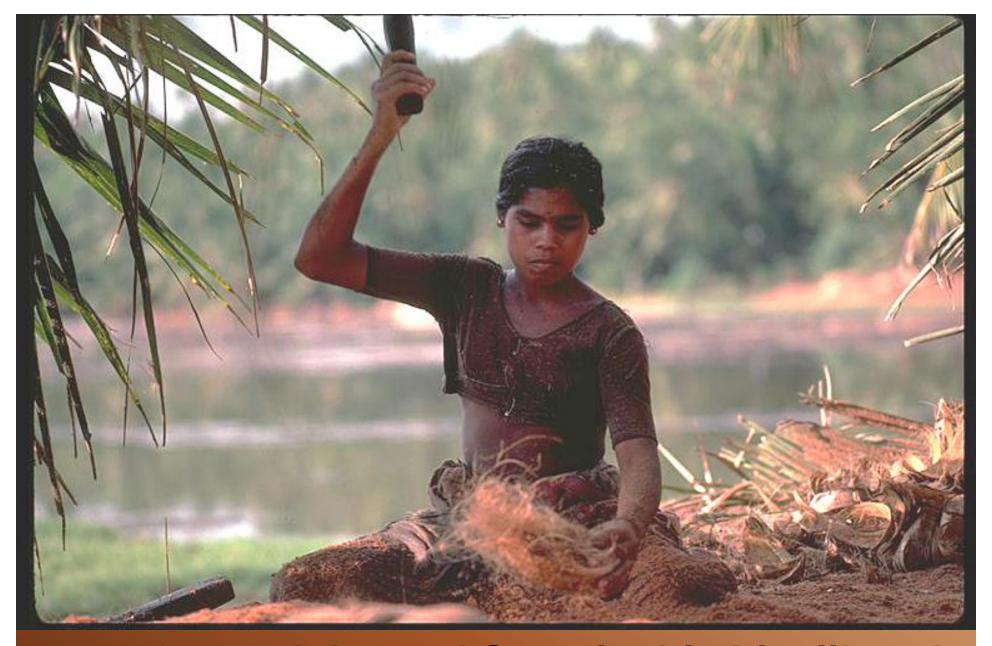




Development Alternatives

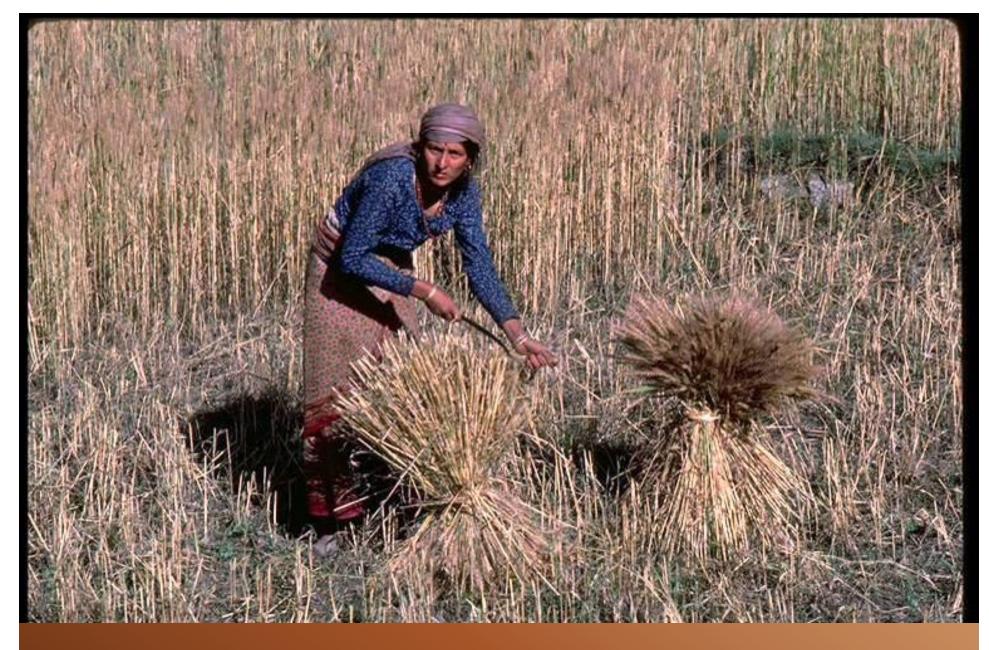


Several Billion Need More Developme Materials, Fuels, Fodder . . and Food



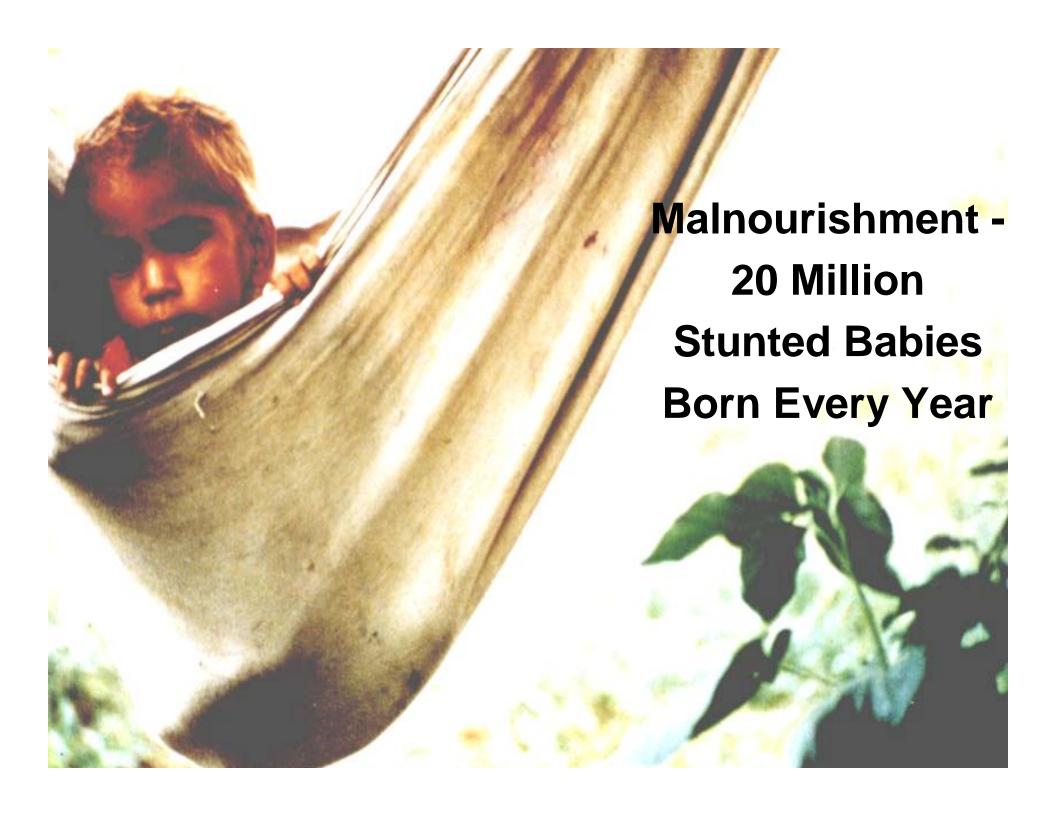
Green Jobs and Sustainable Livelihoods

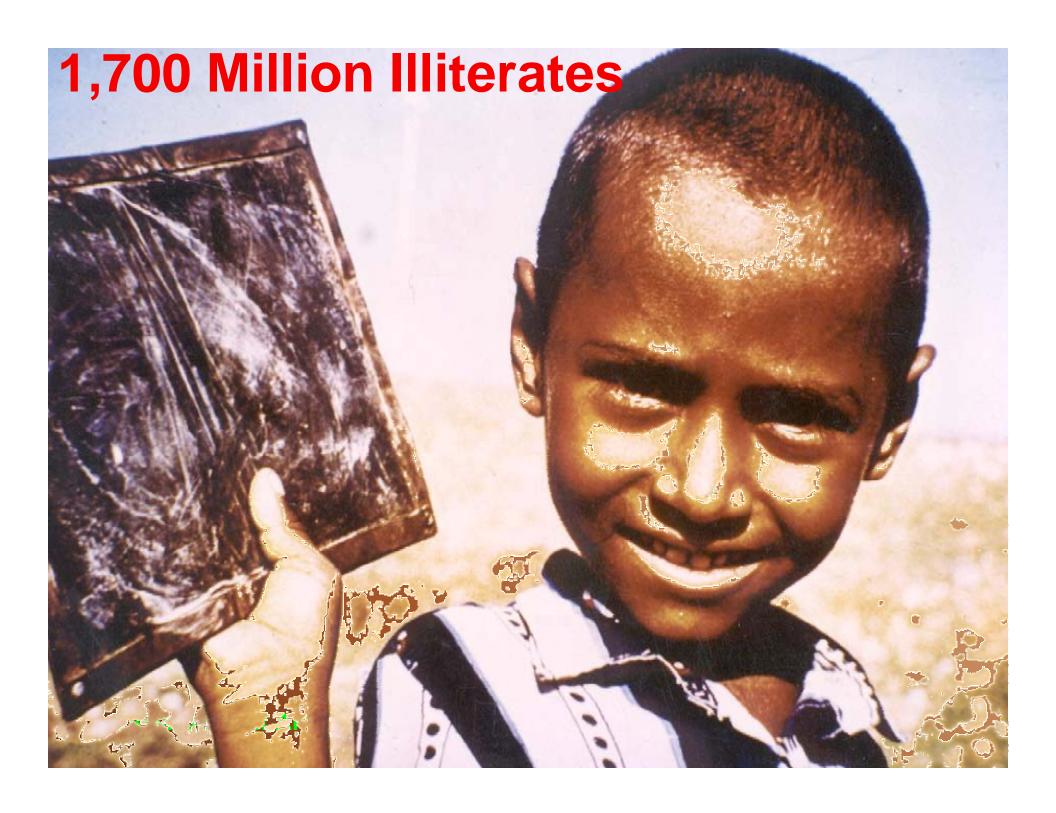
Development Alternatives
Needed in the Hundreds of Millions

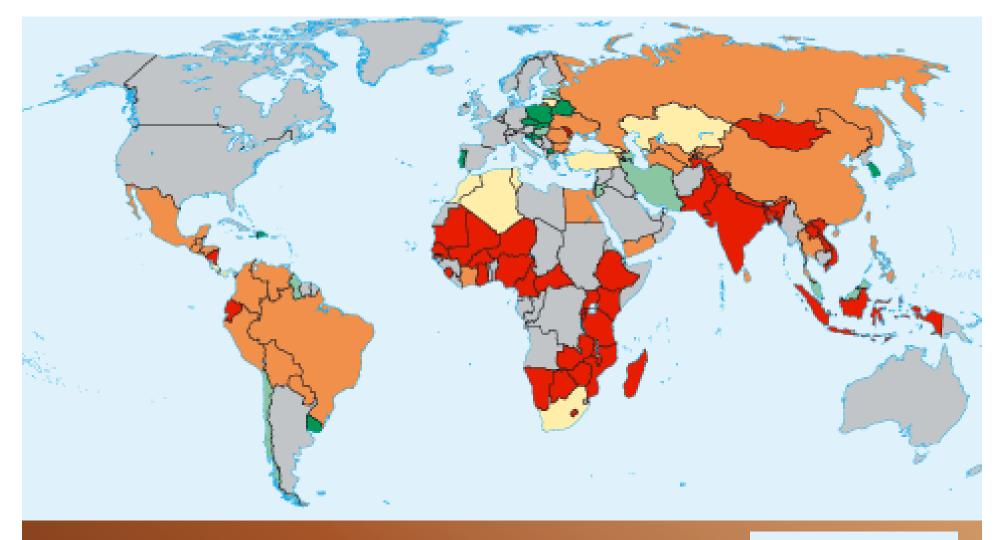




Any Kind of Job







Population with under \$2 per day



Development Alternatives





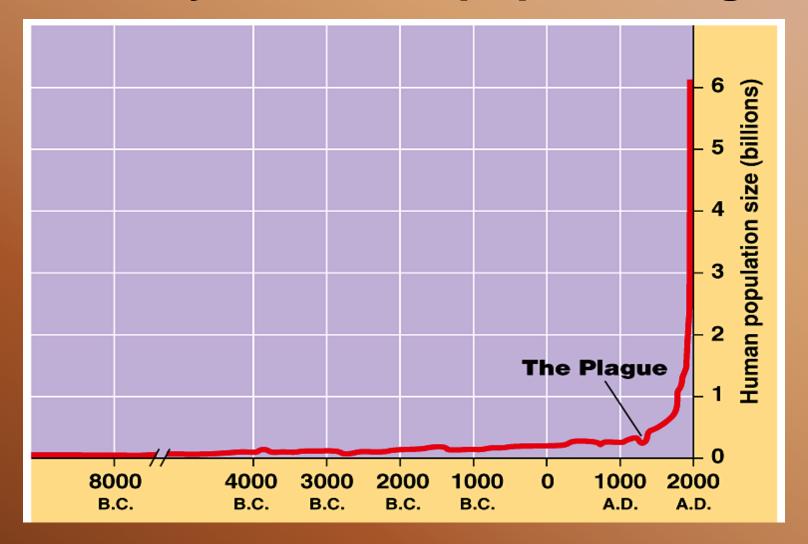


5.0-9.9%

Less than 5.0%

No data

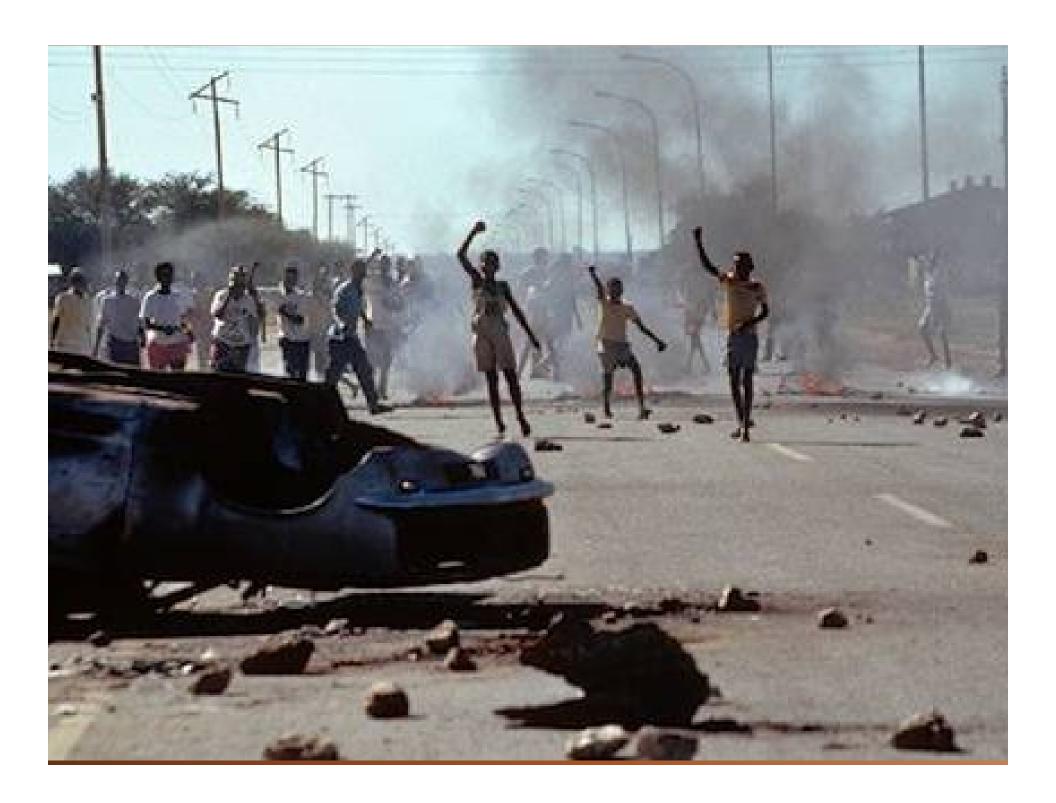
The history of human population growth

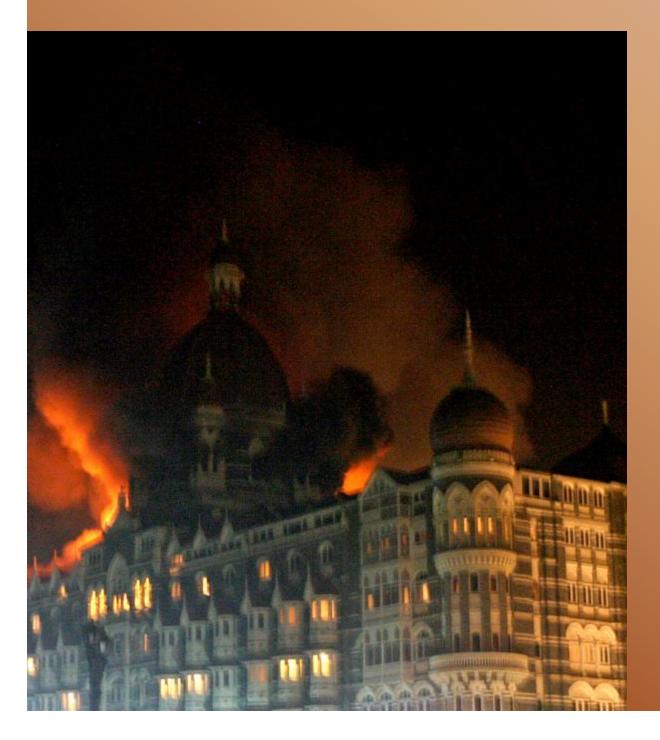




Eco-Refugees







Loss of identity *

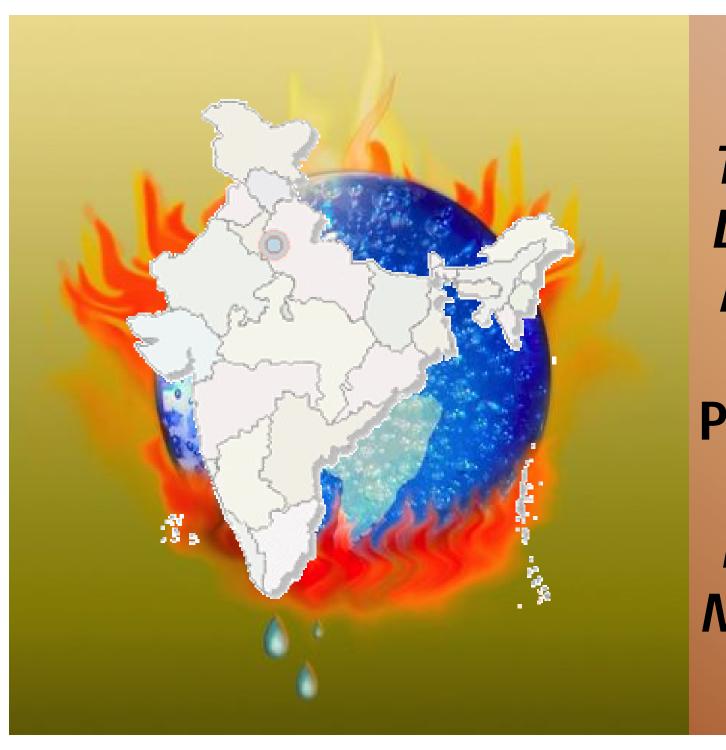
Alienation *

Terrorism

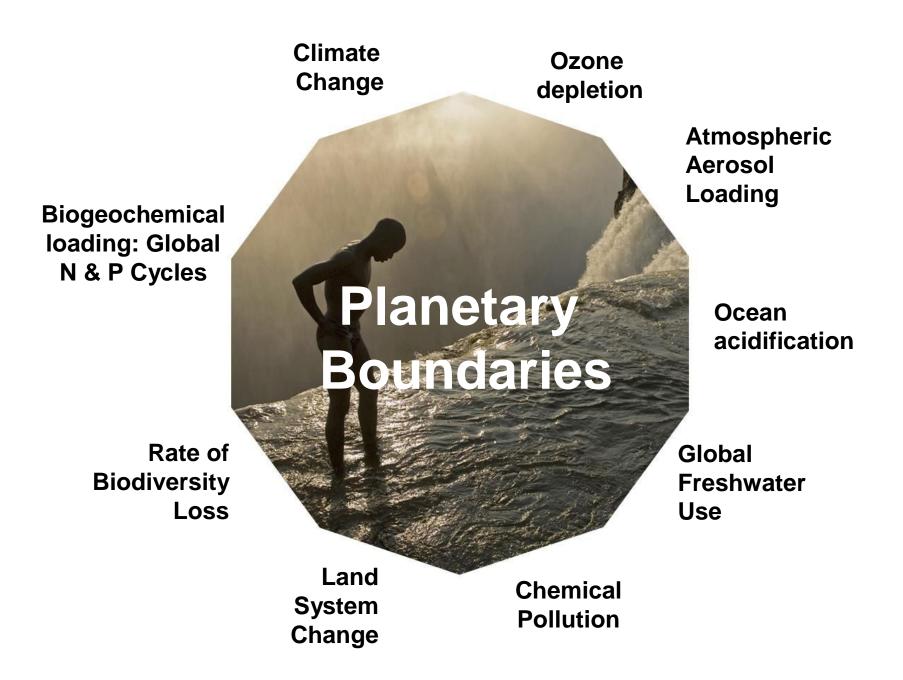


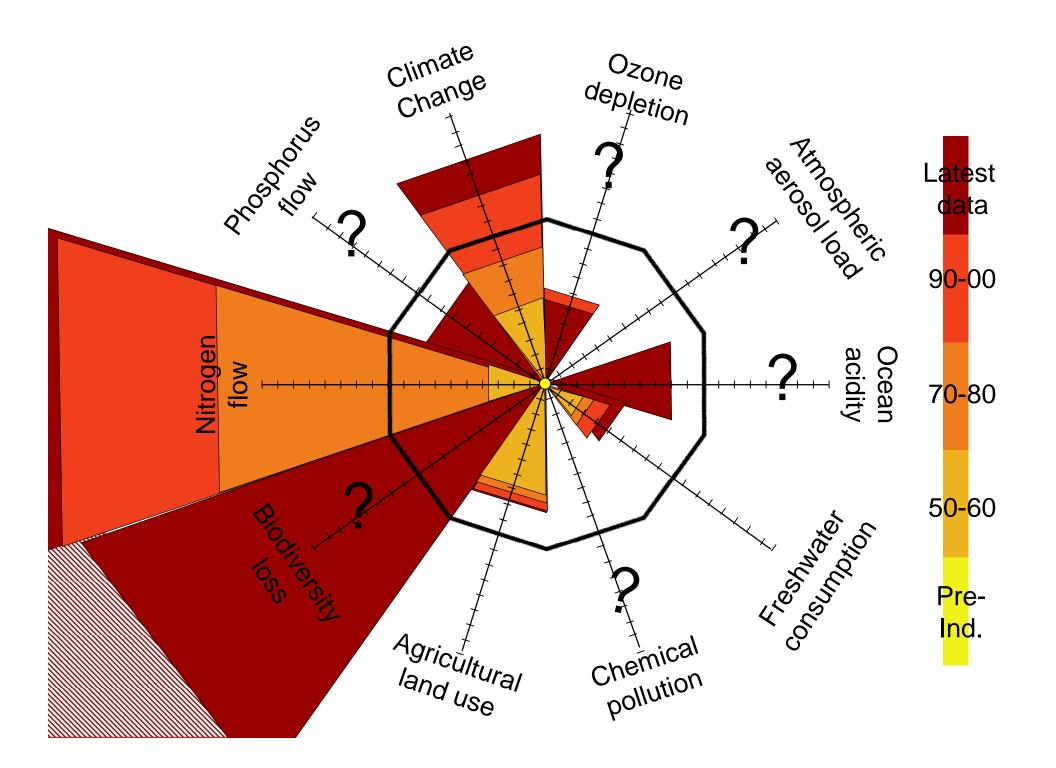


These two Diseases -**Affluenza** and Povertitis threaten life on our Planet -

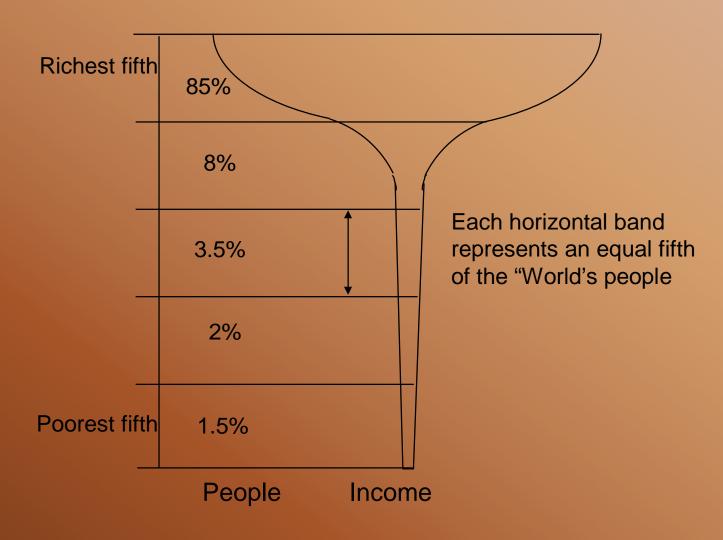


These two Diseases -**Affluenza** and Povertitis threaten life in our Nation, too



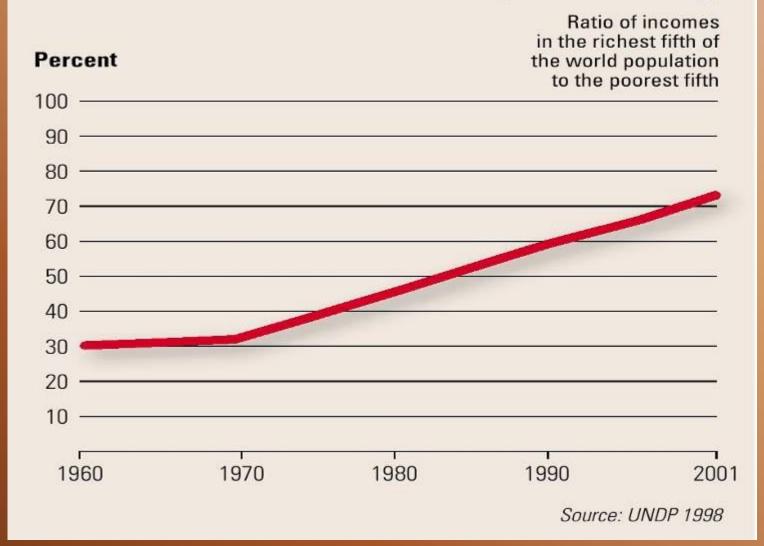


Our Income Distribution



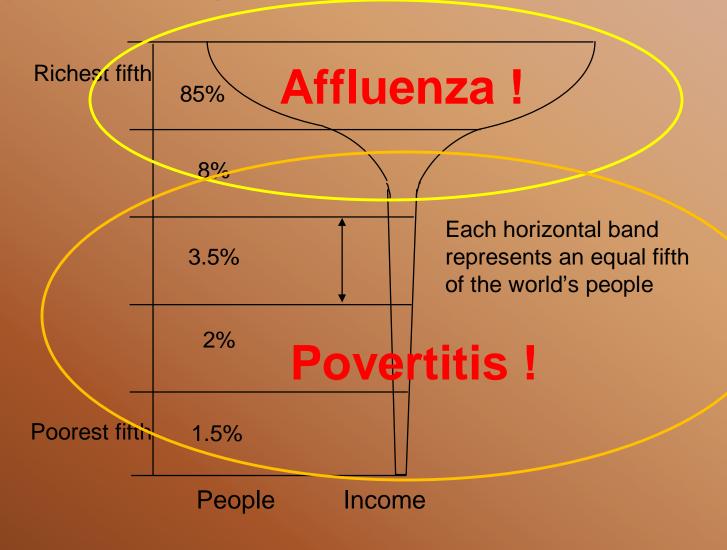


The Gap Is Widening

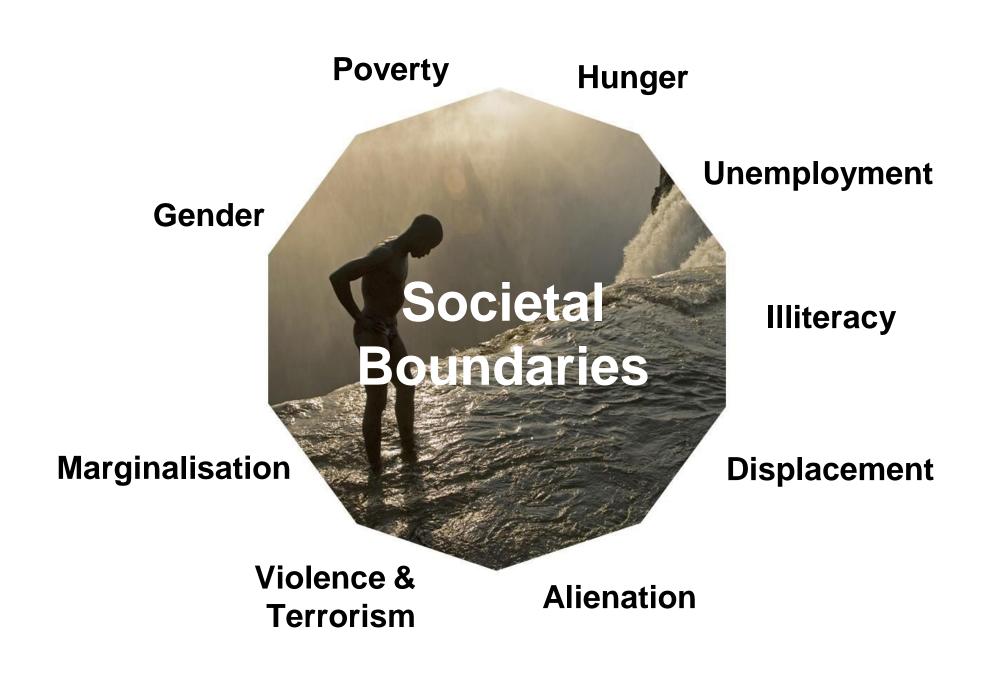




Today's Inequity







Today's Development Strategies

Can neither

Eradicate Poverty
nor
Strengthen Ecological Security

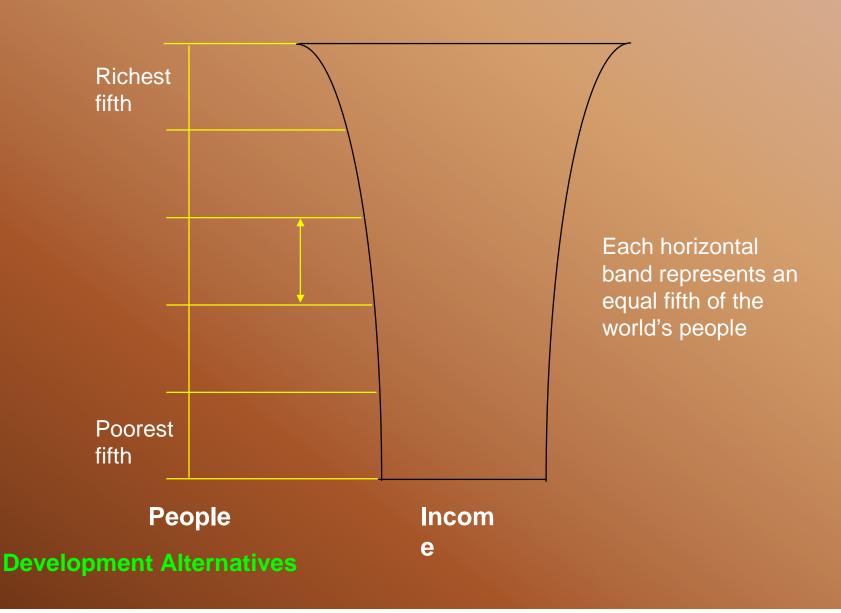


Sustainable Development

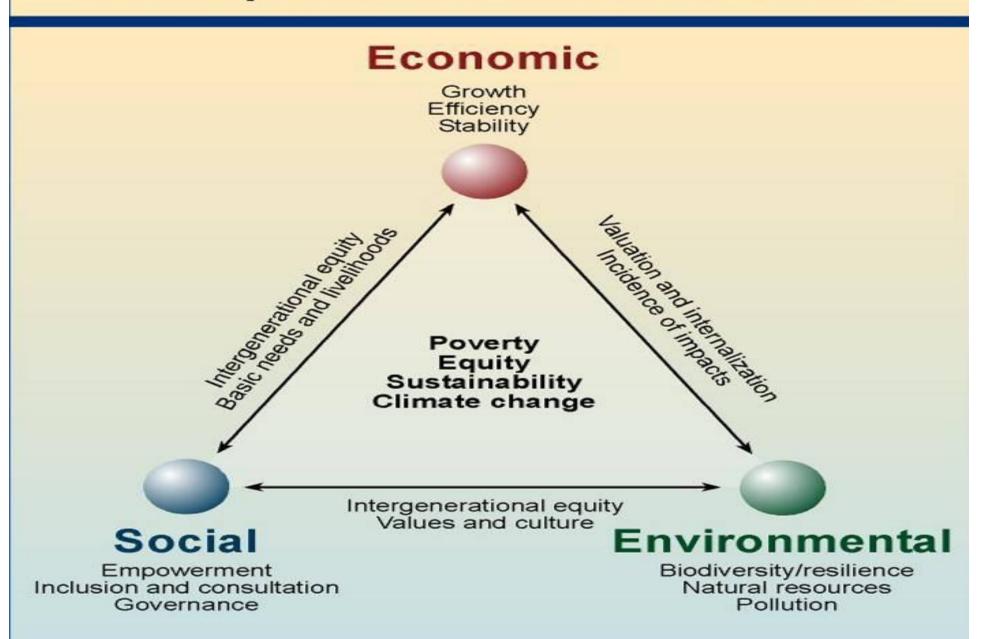
Necessary conditions:

- Meet basic needs of all
- Maintain resource base

Sustainable Distribution of Global Income



Key elements of sustainable development and interconnections





Choice of Production Systems



Development Alternatives



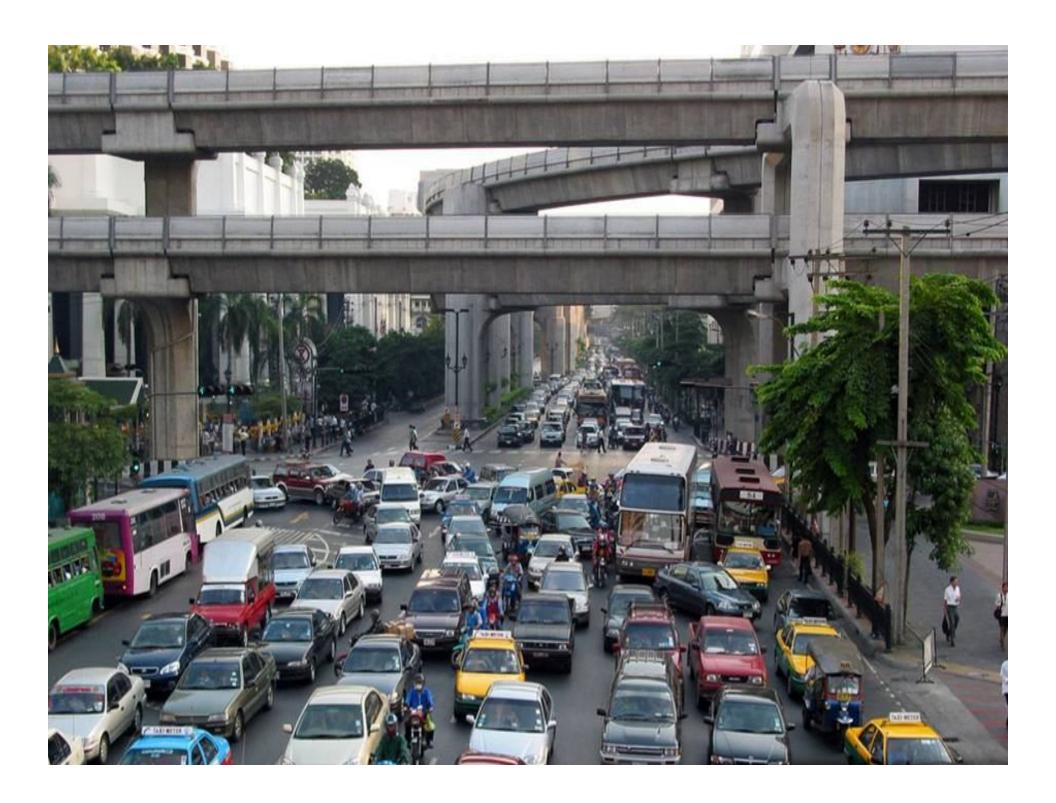
Projected Premature Annual Deaths due to Urban Air Pollution, Total and by Economic Group or Region, 2001–2020

Region	Premature Deaths
	(thousand per year)
Established market economies	20
Former socialist economies	200
China	590
India	460
East Asia and the Pacific	150
Latin America and the Caribbean	130
South Asia	120
Middle East Crescent	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	60
World	1,810

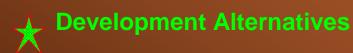
Source: World Bank.

Development Alternatives









Efficiency in Agriculture



Runoff of Pesticides, Fertilizer,

Development Alternatives

Sewage and Wastes





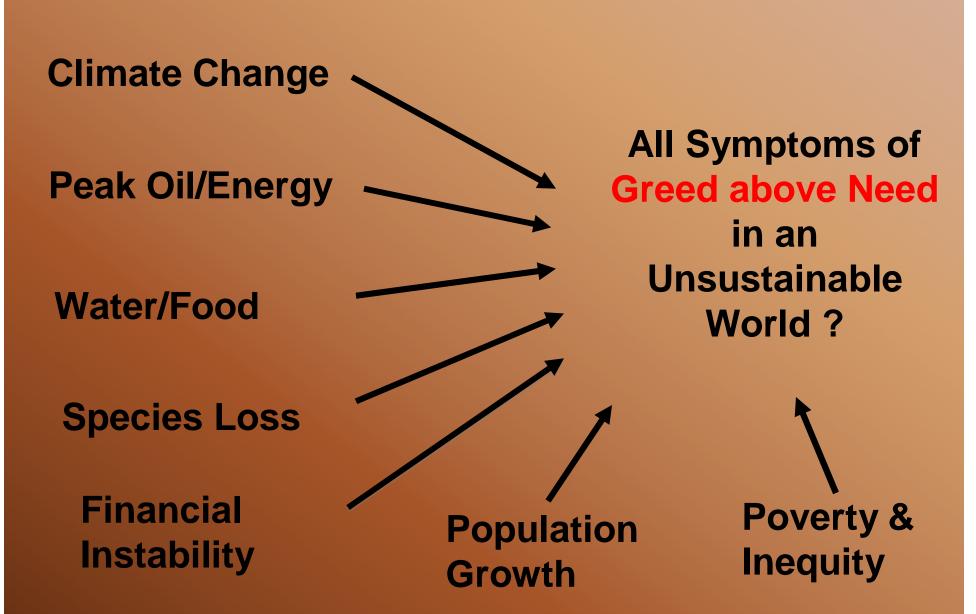


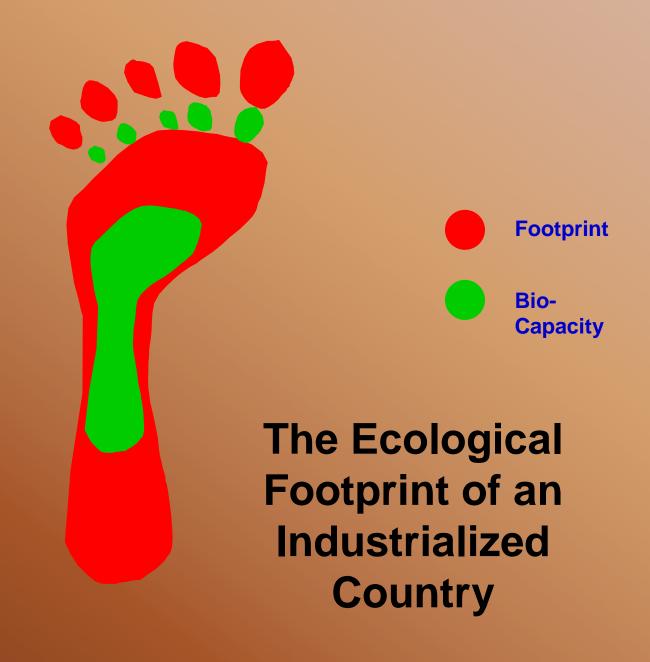
High Pressure on the Environment





The Immediate Convergence

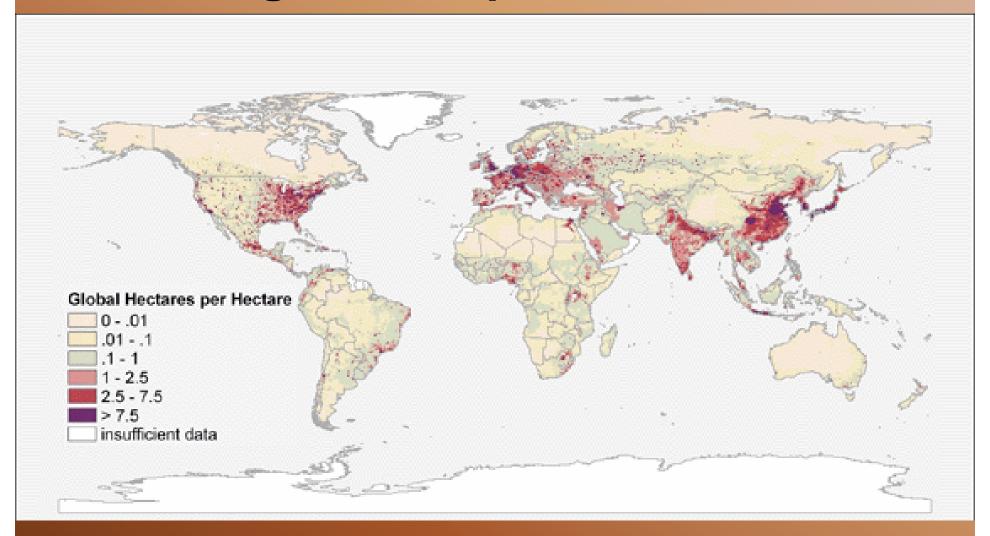






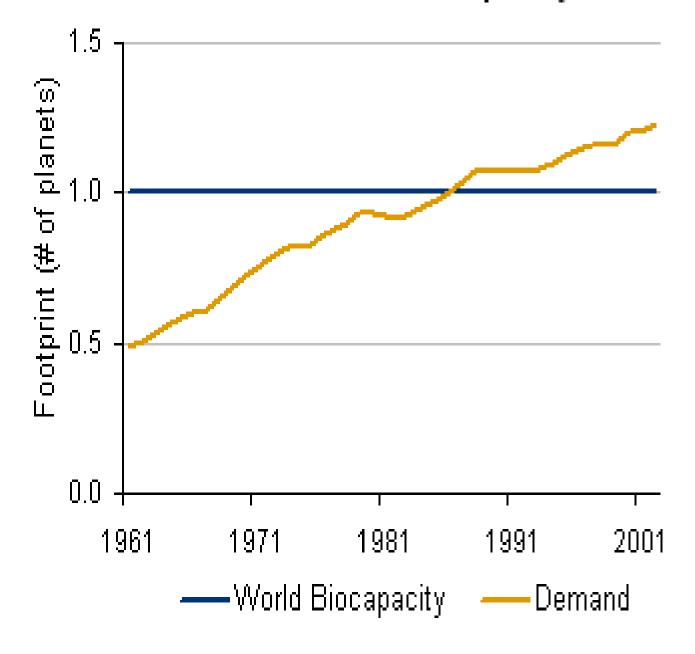
Development Alternatives

The Ecological Footprint of Nations

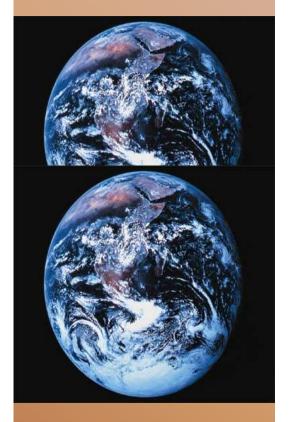


Percent of Earth Used (2010): > 140%

Demand vs. Biocapacity

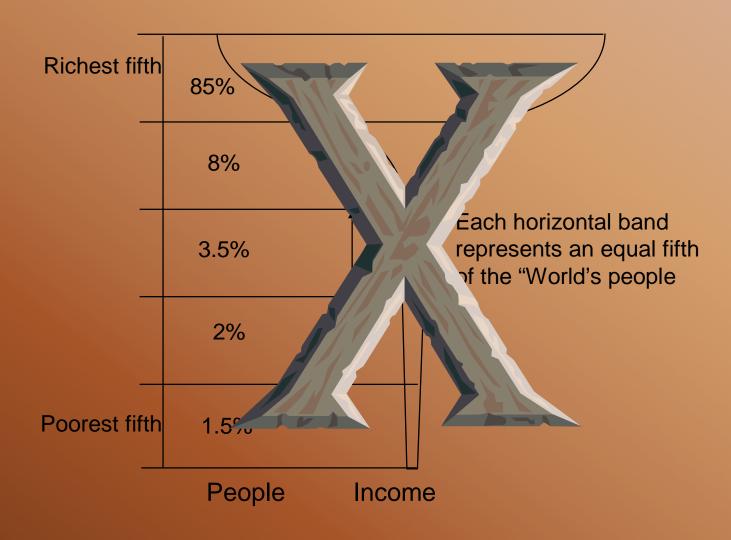


World



2010

Our Income Distribution





1:1,18, 1:1,28 Sand and Gravel 1:1,22 1:236 Hard coal Crude Oil -stone 1000 mio. mt 1:9,68 Tonsteine, Cement 1:1,24 Iron Phosphat 1:34 100 mio. mt Sulphur Potasium Salt Magnesit 10 mio. mt Chromit, it Asbest Pyrophyllit Fluorit Feldspat 1:500 Blei 1: 15,6 Titan-1 mio. mt 1:7500 Raw Material 1:539 254 Rucksack Gold: : 350 000

Ecological Rucksacks

Raw Material





Gold Ring

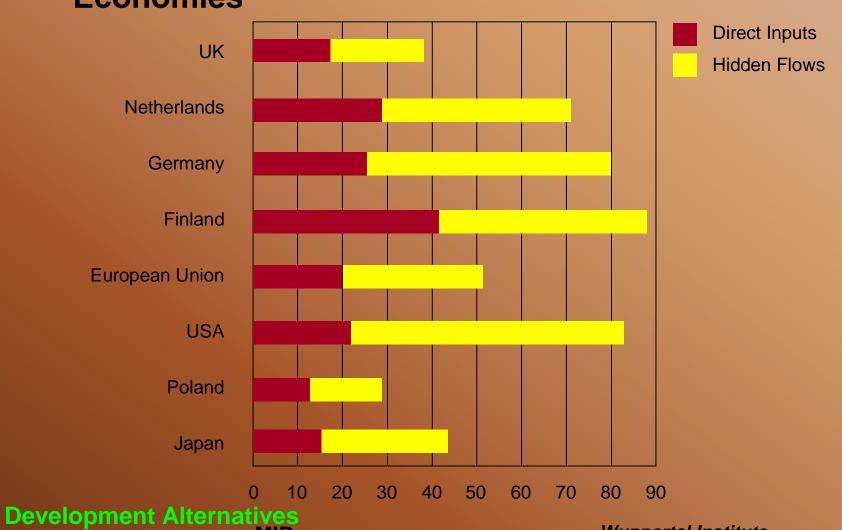
Weight?

20 gms?

20 Tonnes!

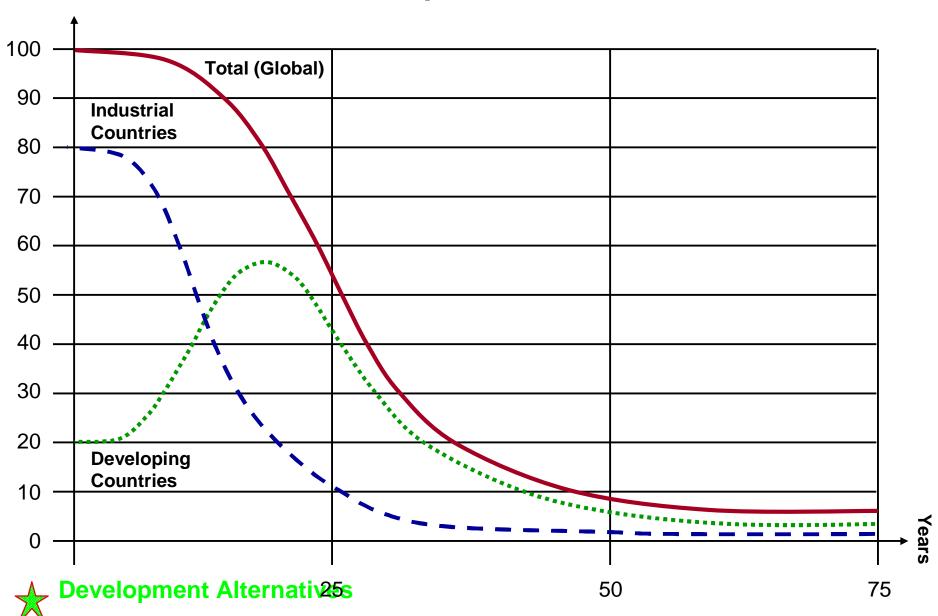
Ecological Rucksacks

Direct and Hidden Material Flows in Different Economies





Consumption of Materials



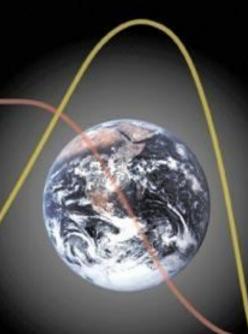


LIMITS LIMITS GROWTH



Donella H. Meadows Dennis L. Meadows Jorgen Randers William W. Behrens III

LIMITS TO GROWTH



The 30-Year Update

Donella Meadows | Jorgen Randers | Dennis Meadows

Choice and Production of Food on **Ecological Costs**

High values correspond to low energy efficiency. For greenhouse vegetables in winter we expend over 500 calories of foreign energy for one calorie of food.

Conventional Intensive Farming



feeder cattle intensive concentrated feed (10 up to 35:1)

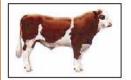


feeder cattle intensive grass culture



intensive dairy farming

Mainly Extensive Farming



feeder cattle on pastures

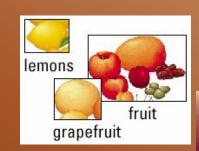


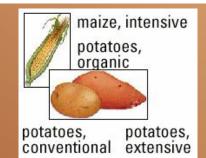
extensive dairy farming with pastures



Animal products (milk and meat)













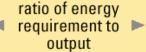










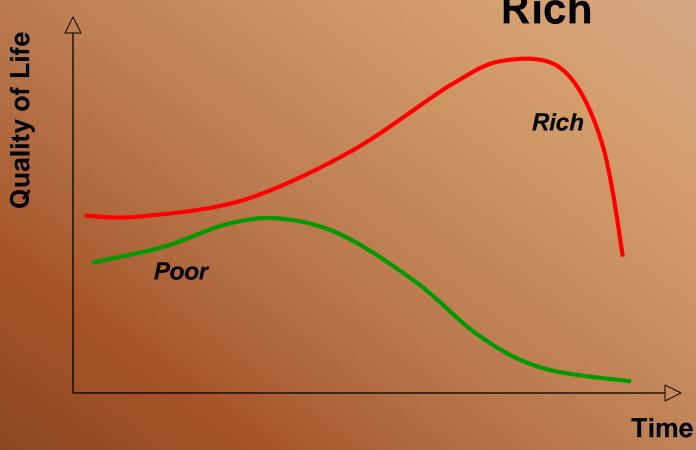






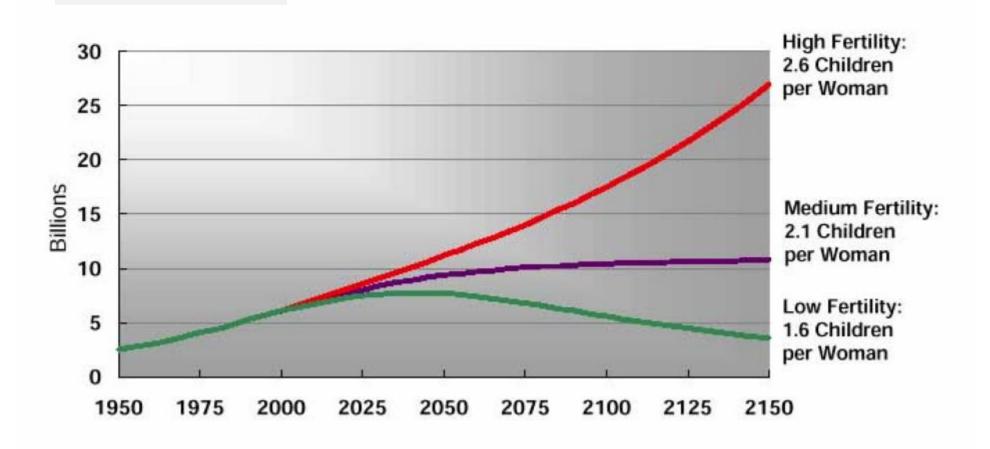


When Too Big a Slice of the Pie is Hijacked by the Rich

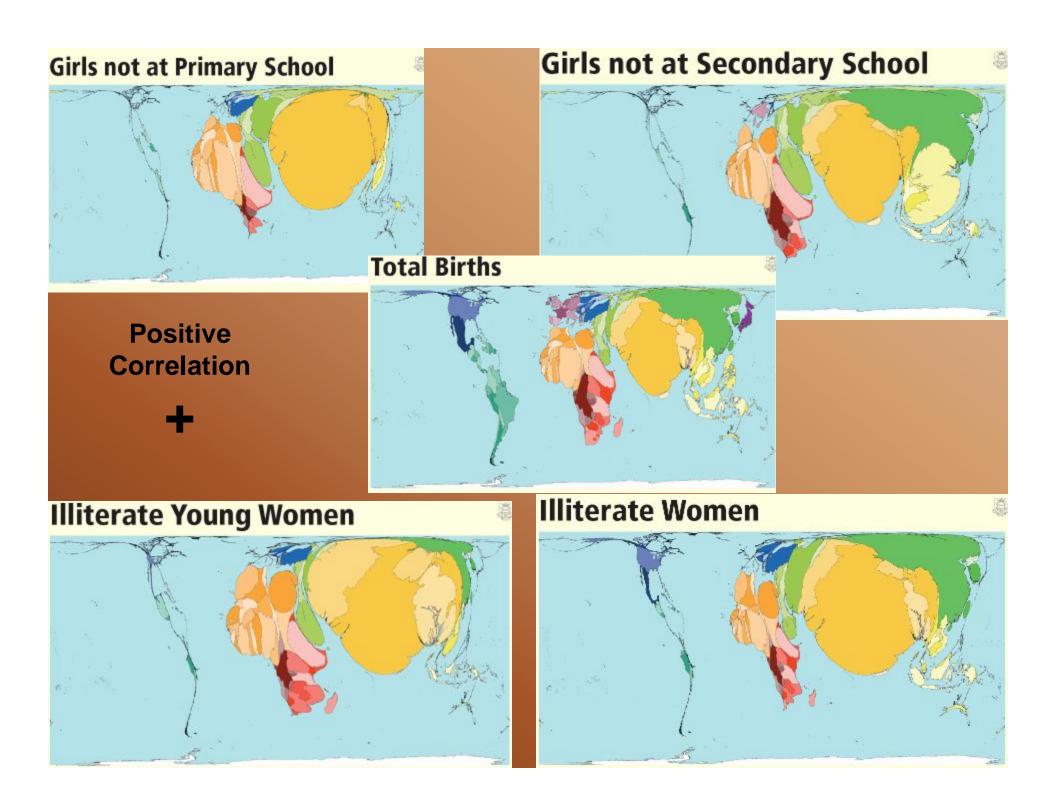




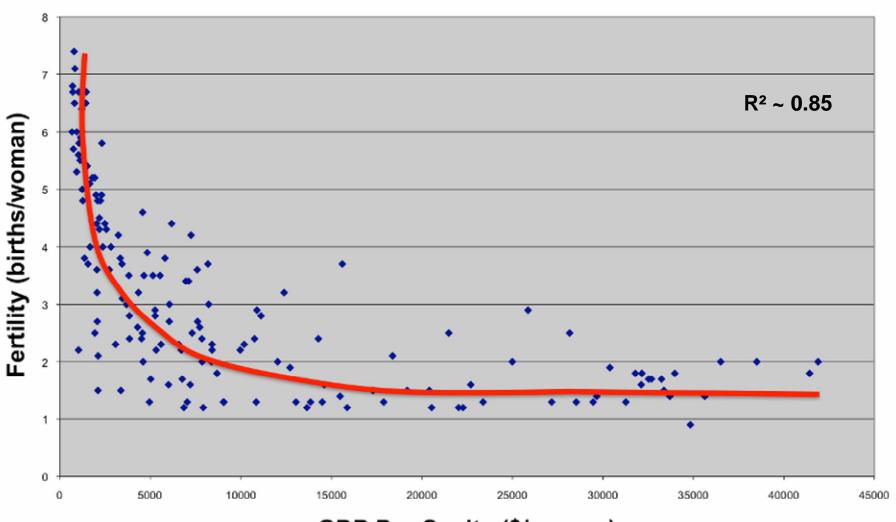
Projected World Population to 2150



Source: UN, World Population Projections to 2150, 1998.



Fertility vs GDP Per Capita (2005)



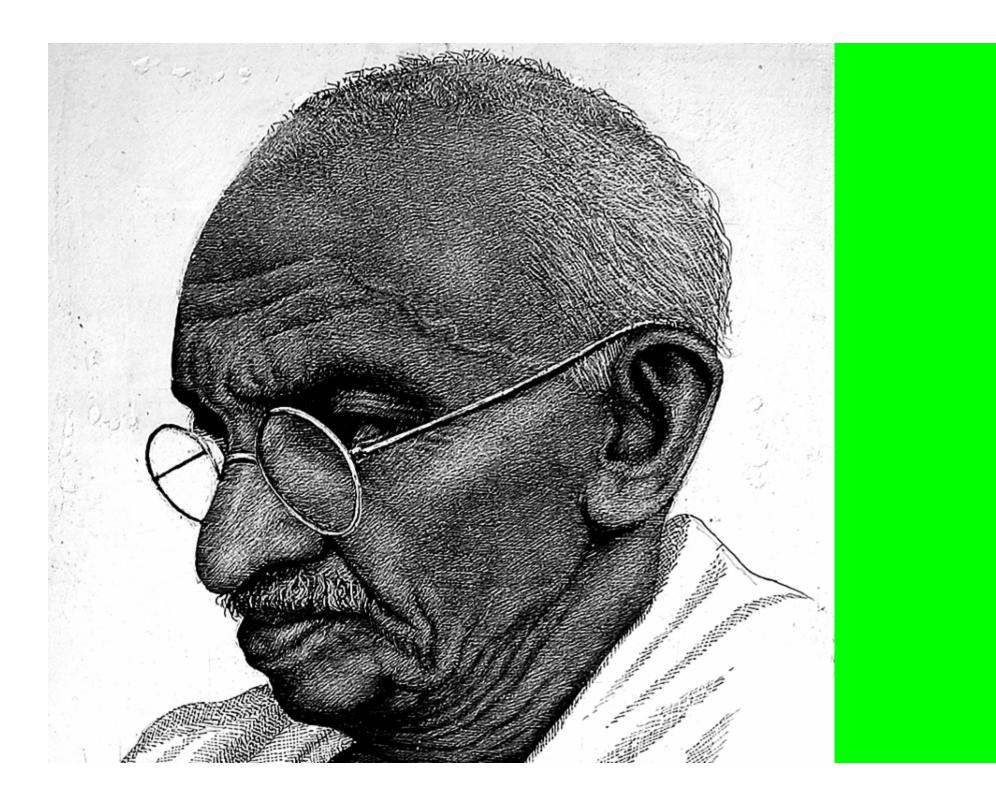




The Pursuit of Gross National Happiness

Necessarily Depends
On Leap-Frog
Strategies







Latent Productivity

Clean Technologies
Mainly Material Saving
Innovation Incentives
Wide Awareness
Regulation

Sustainable Development

Needs

Sustainable Livelihoods











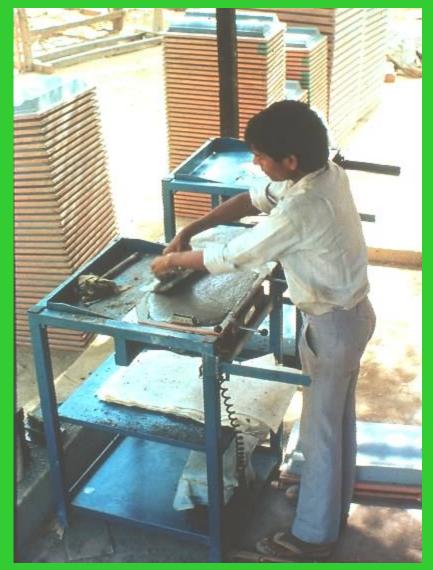


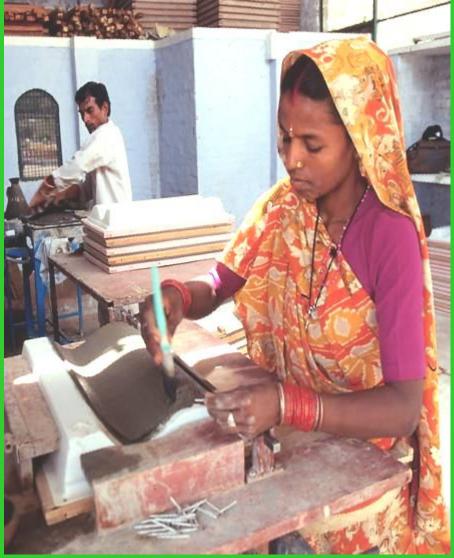


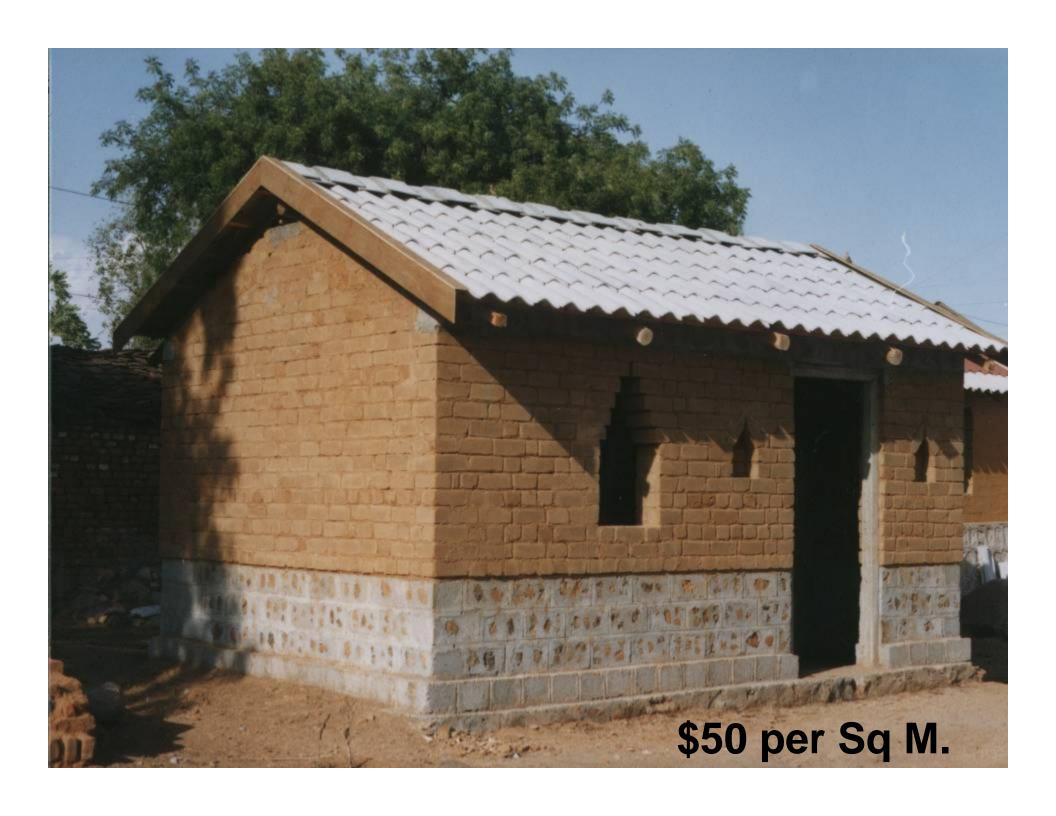


The Micro Concrete Roof Tile



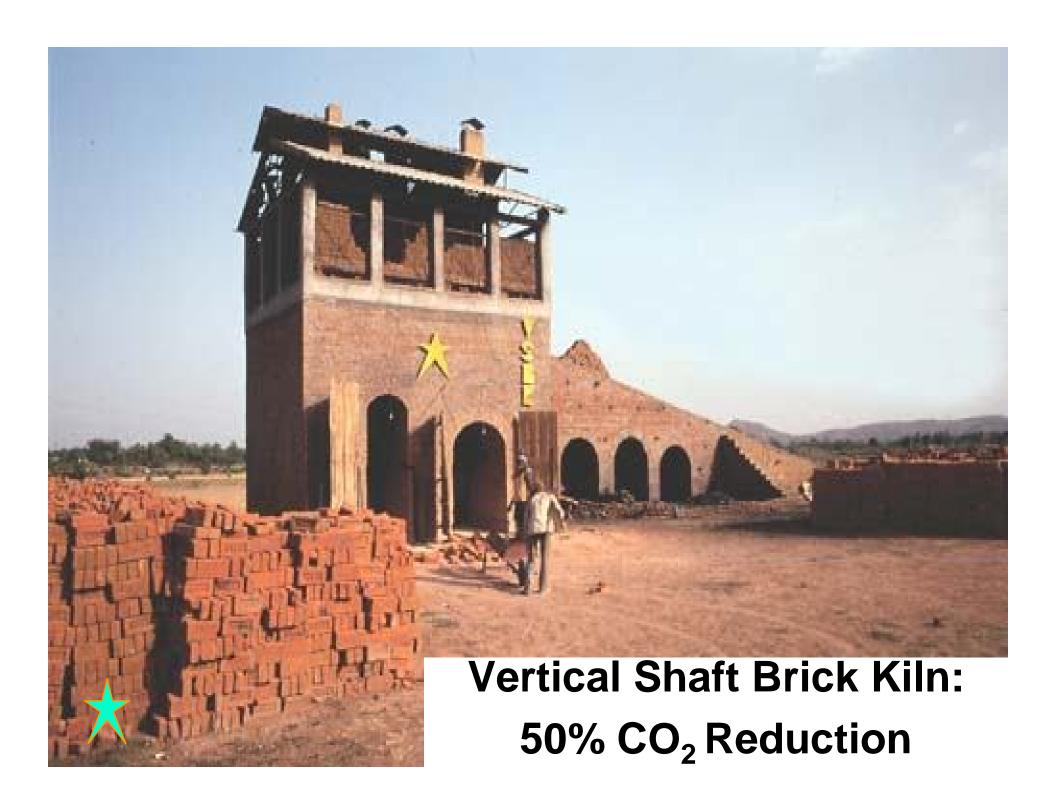
























DESI Power





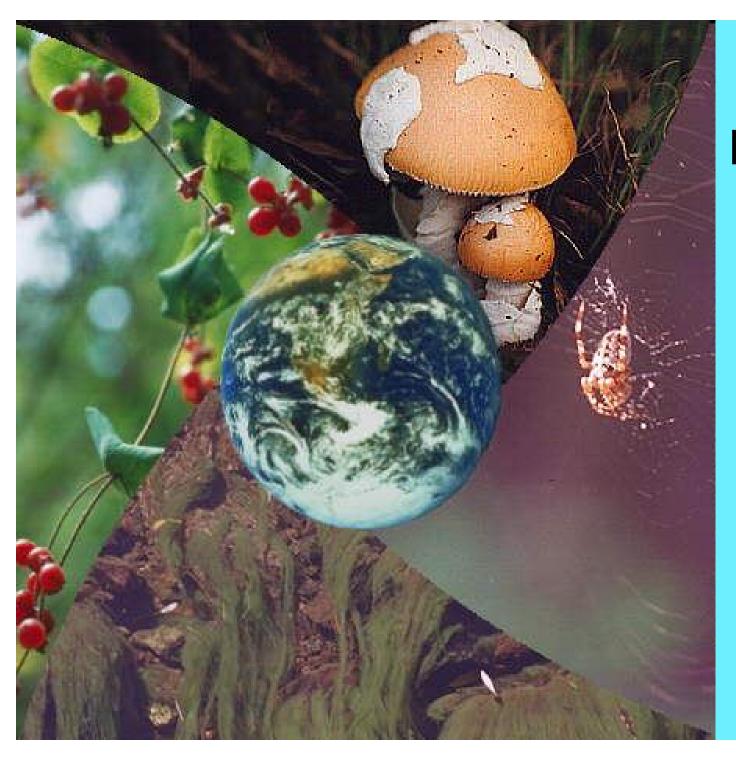






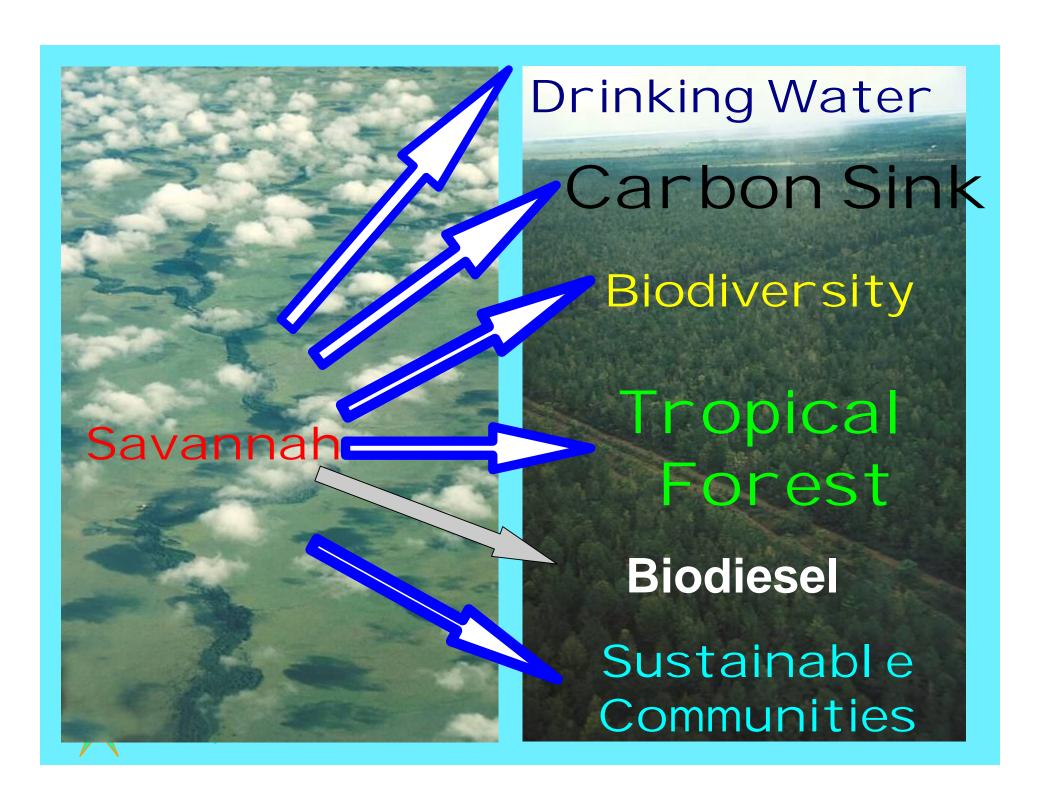






The Five Kingdoms of Nature

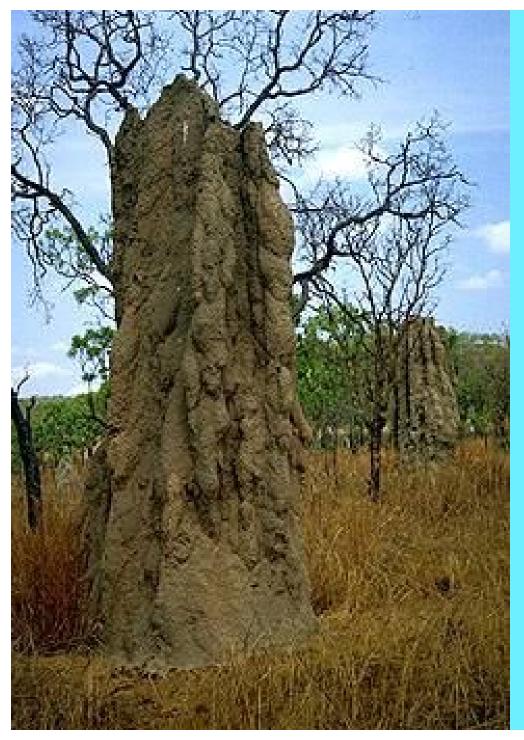
- Animals
 - Plants
 - Fungi
 - Algae
- Bacteria







0.7 Billion Dollars - One Time Investment



now can we have cool air without aircon?



Eastgate in Harare, Zimbabwe



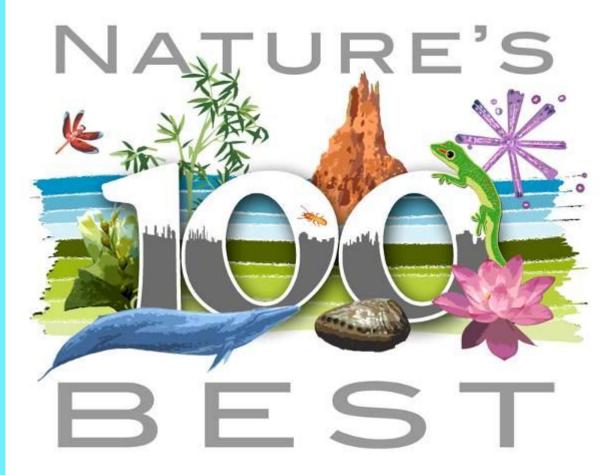


Introduction

Innovation Today

Case Studies
Flame Retardant
Anti-bactericide
Pacemaker
Propeller Design
Water Efficiency
White color

Solutions from Nature



Innovation Conference Boston 20 May 2008



Our One Earth

