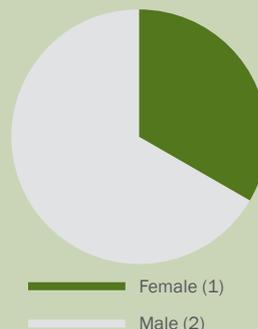


Policy Innovations *for* Transformative Change

Sustainable Development in Times of Climate Change (Chapter 5)



Demographic data about users who read and commented on this chapter:



SECTOR

- Academia / Research Institute
- Civil society / NGO
- UN / Intl Organization
- National government
- Private sector
- N/A

As a learning organization that aims to be inclusive of diverse perspectives and responsive to our constituents, we held a consultation prior to the launch of our 2016 Flagship Report to make sure our work reflects the needs of our users.

On a scale from one (low) to five (high), users rated this chapter based on three criteria:



Scroll down to read the full comments

Compendium of substantive feedback

Based on your knowledge and understanding, are we presenting an accurate picture of the topic?

Participant 2

Excellent analytical points:

- Climate change is a social and a political issue.
- The Sustainability Turn as a notion.
- The discussion of the vicious circle of inequality and unsustainability
- The finding that carbon emissions, instead of stabilizing or declining as proposed by the Kyoto Protocol, actually increased 50 percent in relation to 1990 levels.

Participant 3

Overall yes. But there some things missing (see below).

Are the policy conclusions and recommendations useful?

Participant 2

Innovative and useful policy orientations

- Power asymmetries that influence policy making to the advantage of the economically powerful are a barrier to fair climate change responses and inclusive green economy policies.
- Seeing the 2030 Agenda as a renewed opportunity for a transformative eco-social turn, which upends the modus operandi of the private sector by putting social goals before profitability.
- the reference to alter-globalisation and eco-social policy

Important pointers to policy inconsistencies:

- Bolivia example. Another example would be Brazil with renounced social protection programme (Bolsa familia) and poor ecological performance (Amazon)

Participant 3

I suppose it depends on the intended audience. For those already involved in policy work on climate change, the recommendations are very generic.

Are we missing something? (Examples, data, etc.)

Participant 2

Missing references:

- potential “triple injustice” needs reference to Gough 2011
- Women’s participation in emerging green economy sectors is often low: you could reference “GGEO”: UNEP 2016. Gender and Environment. GGEO
<http://web.unep.org/sites/default/files/ggeo/ggenderandenvironmentoutlookopt.pdf>
- China is spared!?! Figure 5.1. Cumulative CO2 emissions 1850–2012, excluding land use change and forestry and Figure 5.2. CO2 emissions per capita by HDI Score - needs explanation why China does not show up? Also, only India mentioned as “driving force of increasing global energy demand” – again: what about China?
- Naomi Klein 2015. This changes everything: needs to be referenced. Her book clearly illustrates your point that climate change is a social and political issue and needs to be addressed as such. Also, her book and the NGO 360 degrees started the decarbonisation movement.

- For the eco-social policy section: in my recent article, I make the case for broadening social policy to encompass environment policy, and make the connection to the 2030 Agenda. Gabriele Koehler Assessing the SDGs from the standpoint of eco-social policy: using the SDGs subversively Journal of International and Comparative Social Policy July 2016 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21699763.2016.1198715>

Participant 3

You don't refer to either the "just transition" or the "green and decent jobs" concepts and more generally the role of organised labour in the "eco-social" turn. This is a shame especially given the fact that the 'just transition' idea is included in preamble of the Paris Agreement and that from being almost exclusively promoted by the international labour movement (ITUC) and the ILO, it is now being taken up by all major players in the international climate debate (especially now that the focus is on how we secure a transition to a low-carbon economy).