



# **52<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Commission for Social Development**

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international social science council

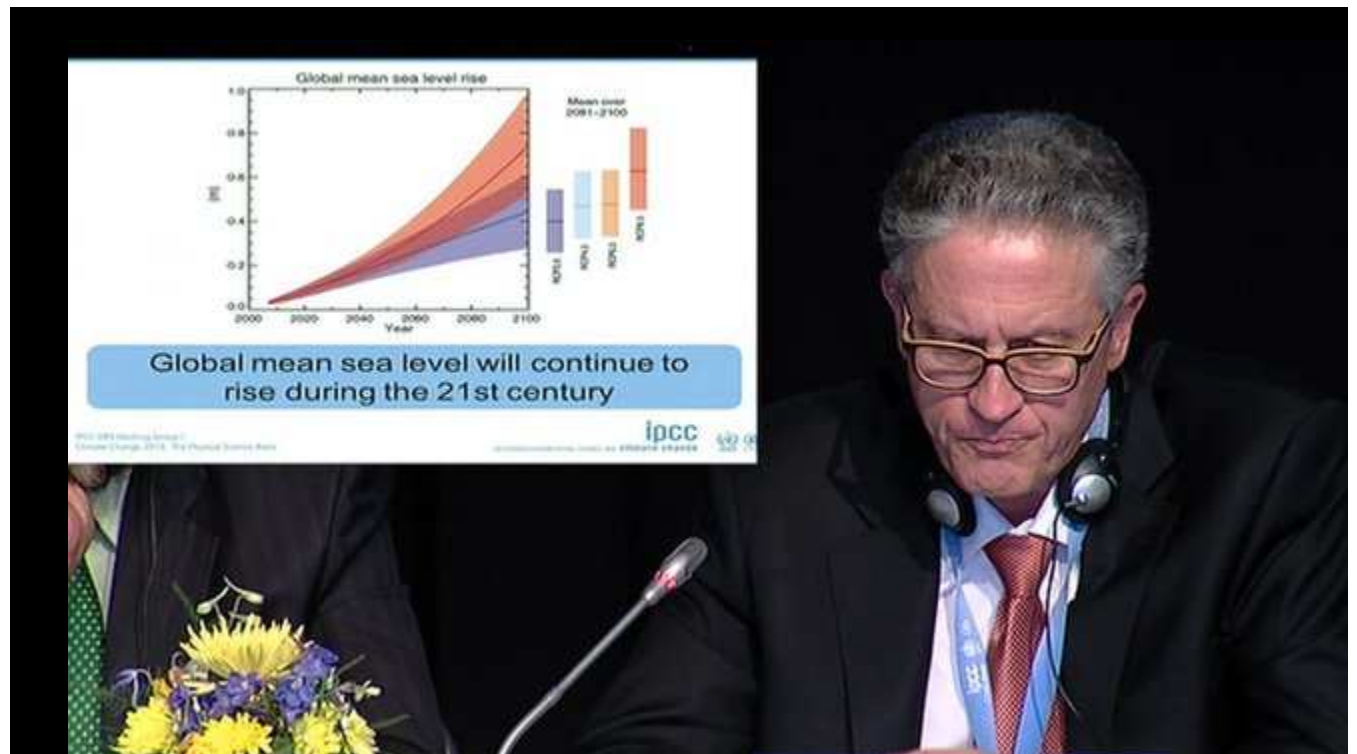


1. **Linking environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development**
2. **A framework for transformative policy making for sustainable development**
3. **Recommendations for supporting transformative policy approaches**

# Climate change

## “threatens our planet, our only home”

Thomas Stocker,  
IPCC Co-Chair,  
27 September 2013




# Environmental change as social change



Global environmental change is about people changing global environments .....

- Causes
- Consequences
- Solutions



Sustainable development: Simultaneously protecting the planet's bounty and safeguarding social equity, human dignity and wellbeing for all

Human security: people having the options to reverse, mitigate or adapt to threats to their basic resources, livelihoods, needs and rights, and the capacities, freedom and sense of responsibility to pursue those options

# Transformative policymaking



- Towards more effective, durable and equitable solutions
- To concrete challenges
- In specific social ecological settings

## Climate Change

Water  
Energy  
Food  
Land

Adaptation  
Mitigation  
Vulnerability  
Resilience

Population growth  
Migration  
Urbanisation  
Disasters  
Poverty, Inequality  
Conflict  
Security  
Geo-engineering  
Technology... etc

Development  
Green Economy  
Education/Science  
Communications  
Media  
Health  
Agriculture  
Transport  
Law ... etc

Policy  
Initiatives  
and  
Programmes

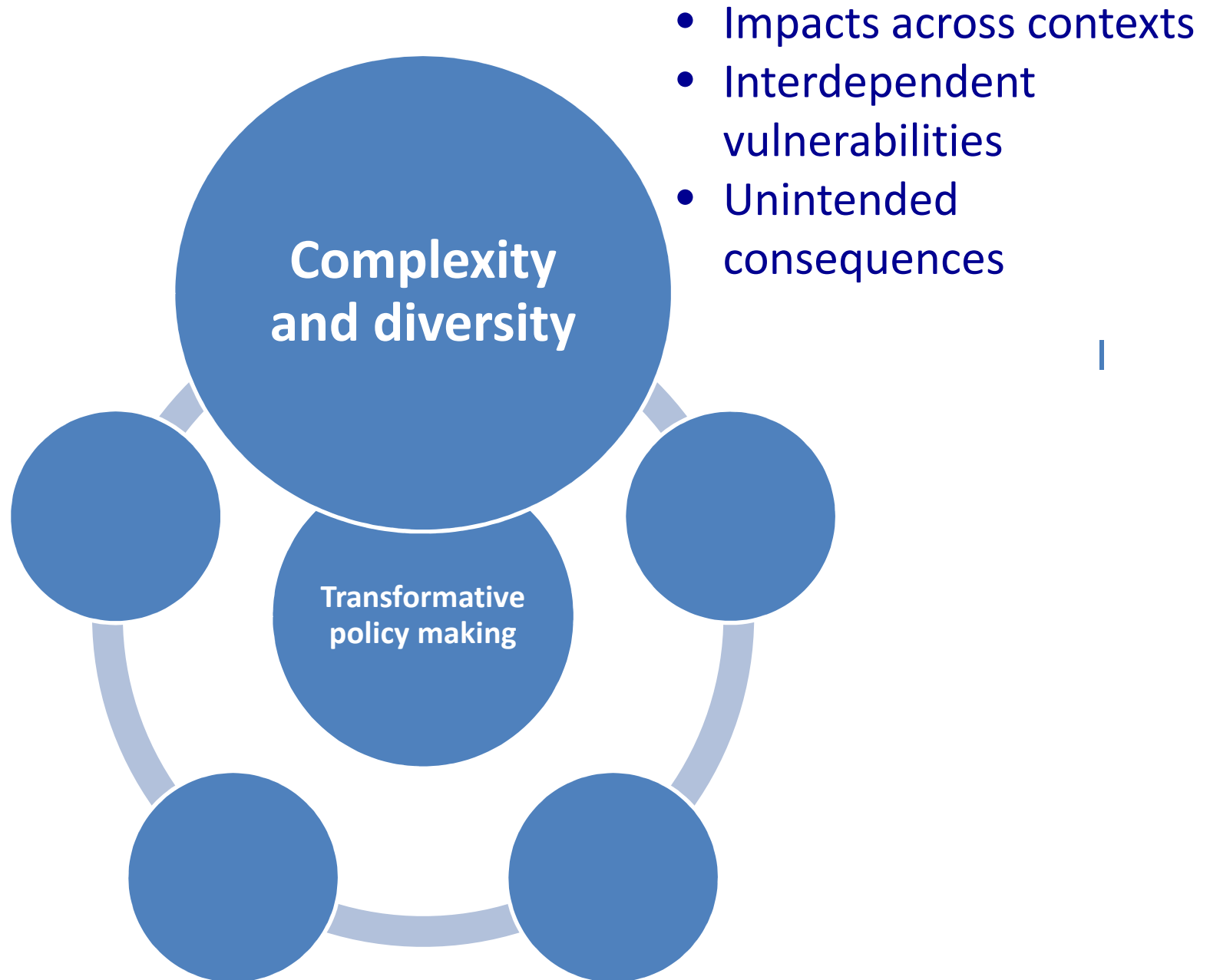
Ecosystems  
Land Use  
Biodiversity  
Deforestation

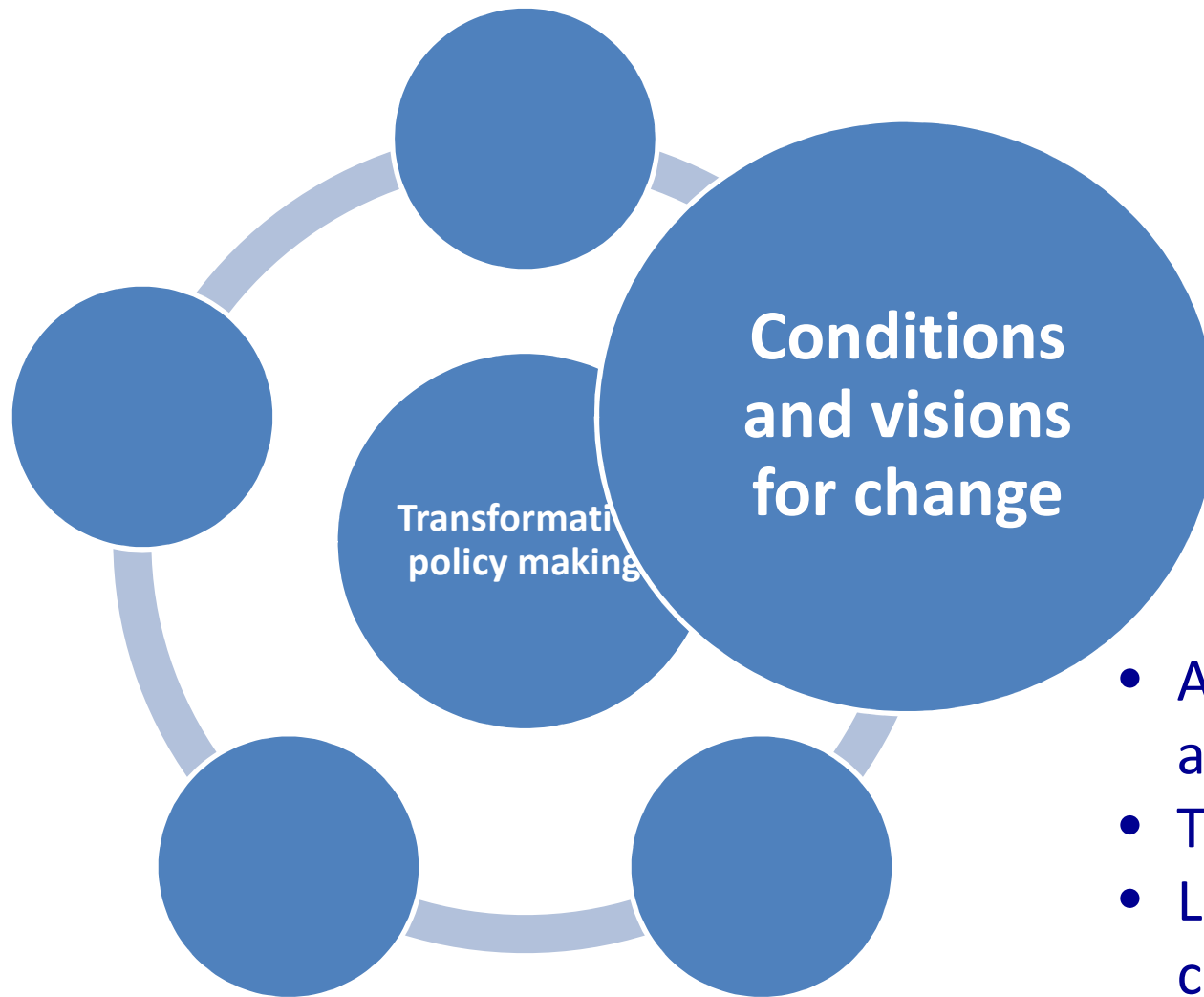


## Social Cornerstones of Transformative Policy

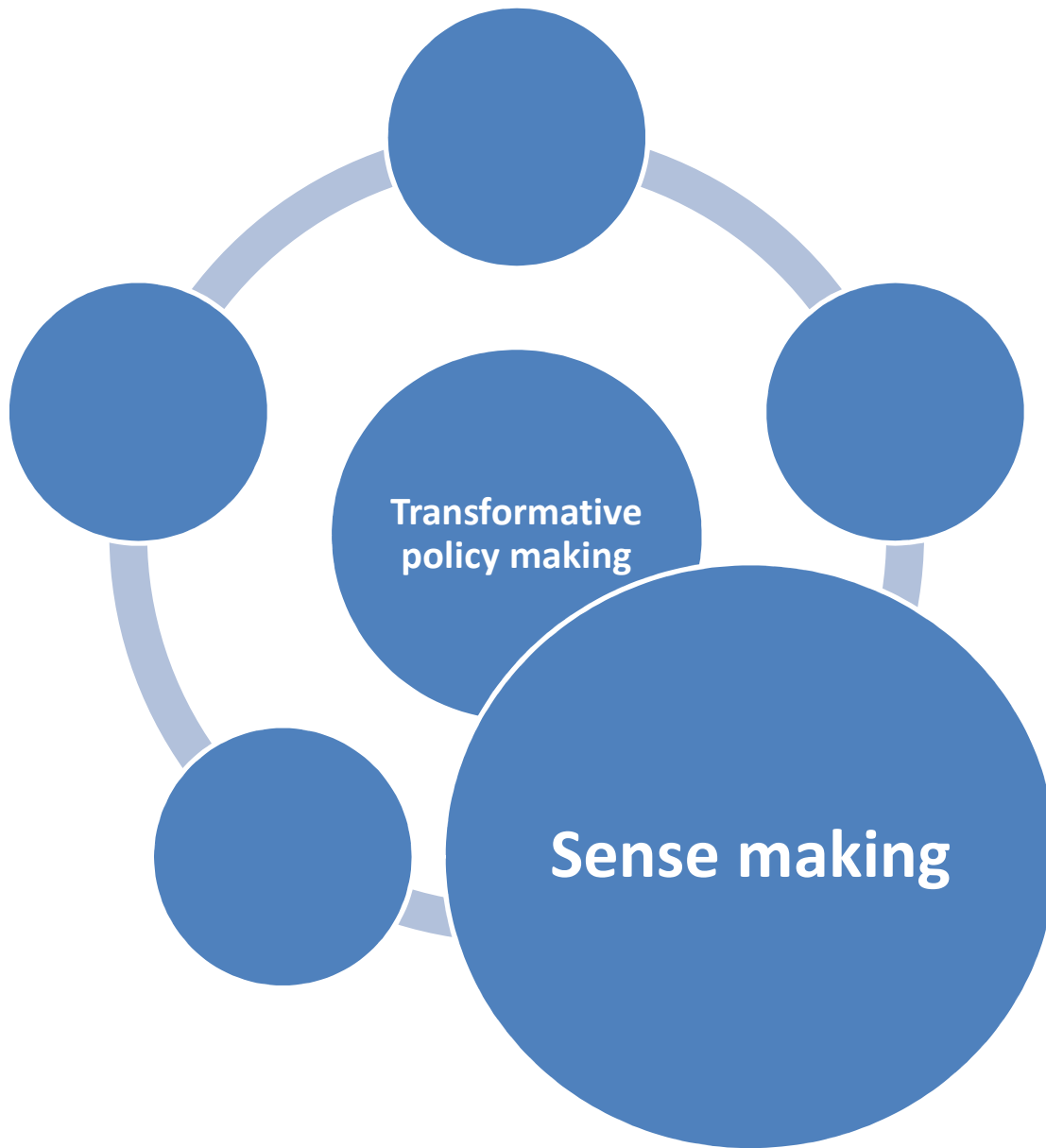
The questions that have to be asked regardless of the concrete issue being addressed







- Alternative conceptions and novel visions
- The directions of change
- Levers and agents of change

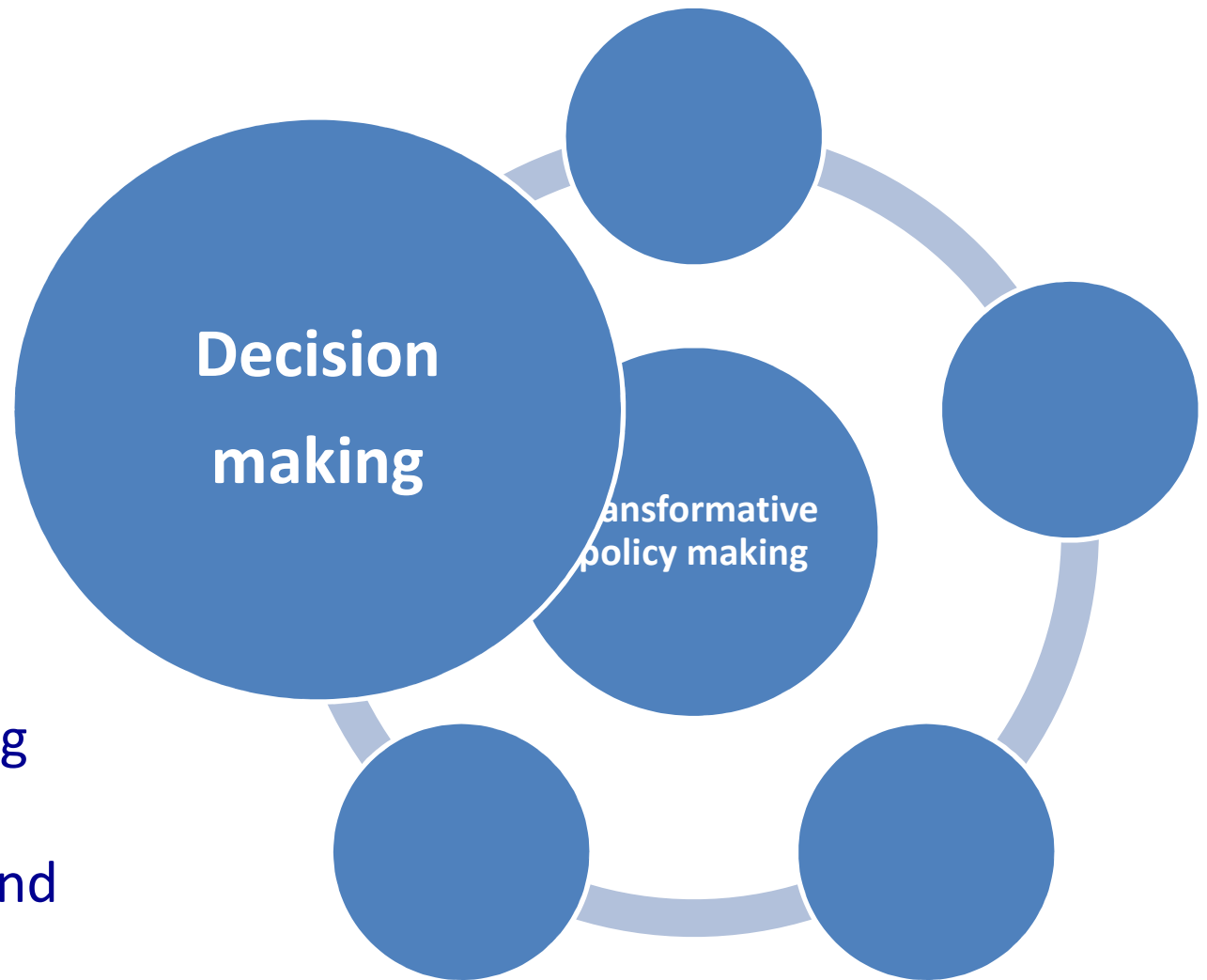


- Values, beliefs, hopes, needs, preferences
- Personal narratives and social discourses
- Harnessing shared social meanings

- Duties and responsibilities to the disadvantaged
- Cooperation and social solidarity
- Short term interests and long term consequences



- Engagement and empowerment
- Power and competing interests
- Scientific expertise and other forms of knowledge





# Conclusions

- Global social observation systems
- Re-examining what counts as evidence
- Social scientists as advisors, experts, working group members



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