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Youth and the Environment

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Goals & Targets for monitoring progress for Youth and the Environment

The Primary Goal: To ensure a safe and sustainable environment for Youth

The Problem: A high proportion of the World's youth suffer from significant environmental 'bads' (e.g. pollution, high risk of violence) and have inadequate access to environmental 'goods' (e.g. Leisure facilities, transport).

The Policy Principals: to increase environmental justice for young people by 2015 applying the principal of levelling-up i.e. reducing the environmental 'bads' and increasing the 'goods' for those living in the worst environmental conditions.

Suggested Goal 1 & Targets

1) To ensure a safe and sustainable environment for youth in their homes

Target 1.1: halve between 2005 and 2015 the proportion of youth without access to improved sanitation, safe drinking water and adequate housing.

Target 1.2: halve between 2005 and 2015 the proportion of youth exposed to dangerous levels of indoor smoke and other pollutant aerosols.

Target 1.3: halve between 2005 and 2015 the proportion of youth suffering from domestic violence

Target 1.4: halve between 2005 and 2015 the proportion of youth who feel unsafe in their home.

Suggested Goal 2 & Targets

2) **To ensure a safe and sustainable environment for Youth in their local area and country.**

Target 2.1: halve between 2005 and 2015 the proportion of youth without access to adequate transport and roads.

Target 2.2: Halve between 2005 and 2015 the death rate from road traffic accidents and other violent causes.

Target 2.3: halve the number of youth producing more than 6 tons of CO₂ per person from non renewable fuel use for travel, cooking and heating.

Target 2.4: double between 2005 and 2010 the amount of waste produce by youth that is recycled or reused.

The Global Welfare Regimes of Wood & Gough

- 1) **Security/Welfare states** – this group comprises the ‘richer’ welfare states which make provisions which guarantee their populations some measure of socio-economic security.
- 2) **Informal Security states** – this group of countries have institutional arrangements where the population has to “*rely heavily upon community and family relationships to meet their security needs*” (Wood and Gough, 2006, p1699)
- 3) **Insecurity regimes** – these are states and geographic areas which may have no functioning state and where gross levels of socio-economic and even personal insecurity persist. In these ‘Hobbsean’ circumstances, life may be “*solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.*”

Is a Global Environment Regime Classification needed?