



Social Dimensions of Climate Change: Peril or People?

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World Bank, 6 March 2008



Social Dimensions, Social Threats

1. Adaptation

1. ***Continued elite capture/ineffectiveness of aid interventions – exacerbating tensions***

2. Mitigation

2. ***Feeds speculation, subsidies and “last great global land grab”***

3. Who sets the rules?

3. ***Continued unfairness, attempts at social engineering, the “new Washington Consensus”***

Outline: Bases of Conclusions



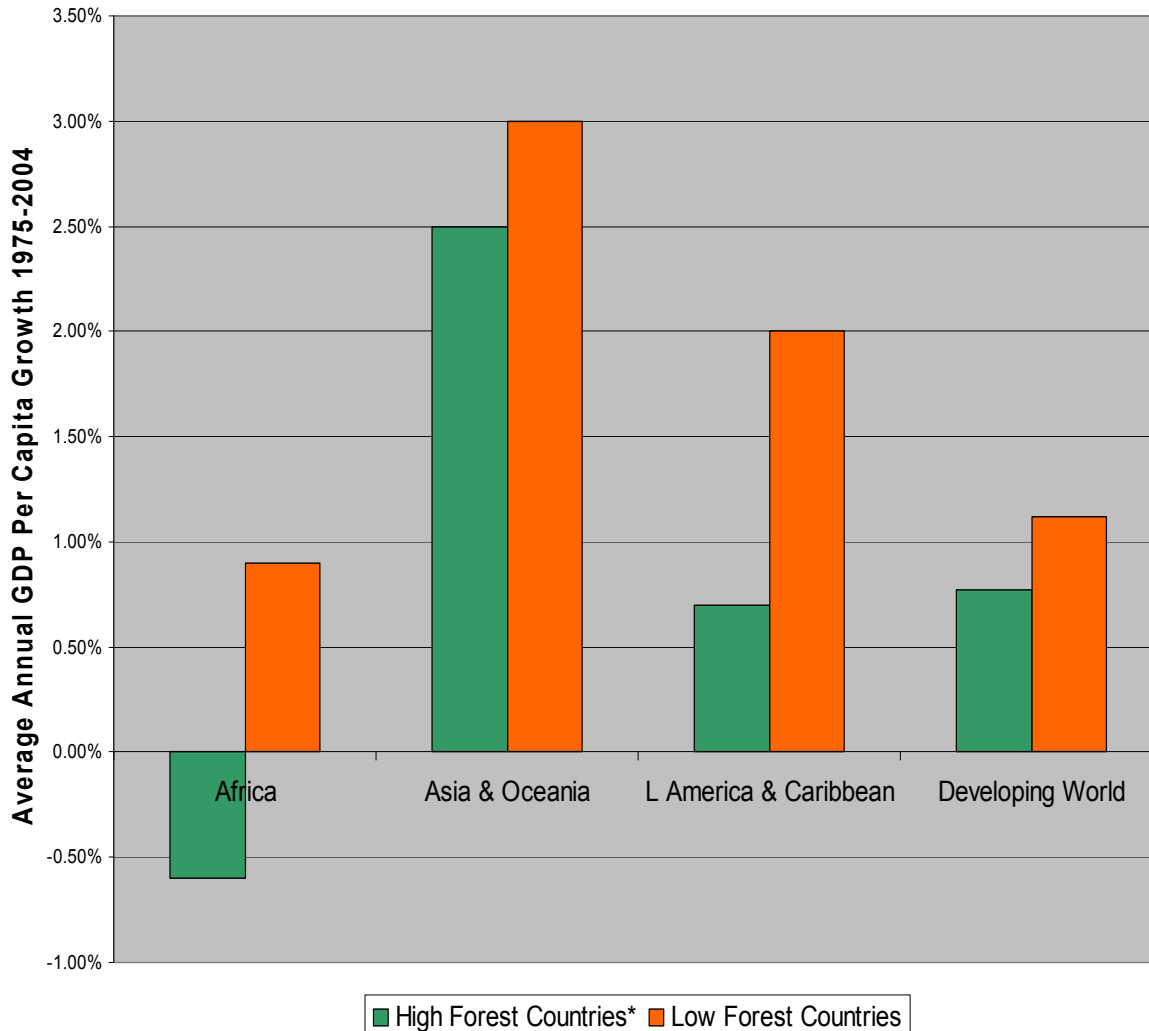
1. Not dealt with old problems
 2. Not equipped to deal with new challenges
 3. Disconnected from what the powerful are doing
- * Where's the hope?

Old Problems (1) : Lack of Human, Civil Rights and Poor Governance



- At least 15 million people lack citizenship recognition – all hill tribes of Thailand, most Pygmies of Congo Basin
- Lack of respect for customary rights;
- Governments claim 75% of world's forests – illegal conservation, dispossession and refugees
- Corruption, limited rule of law
- Limited accountability, judicial redress
- Lack of basic services

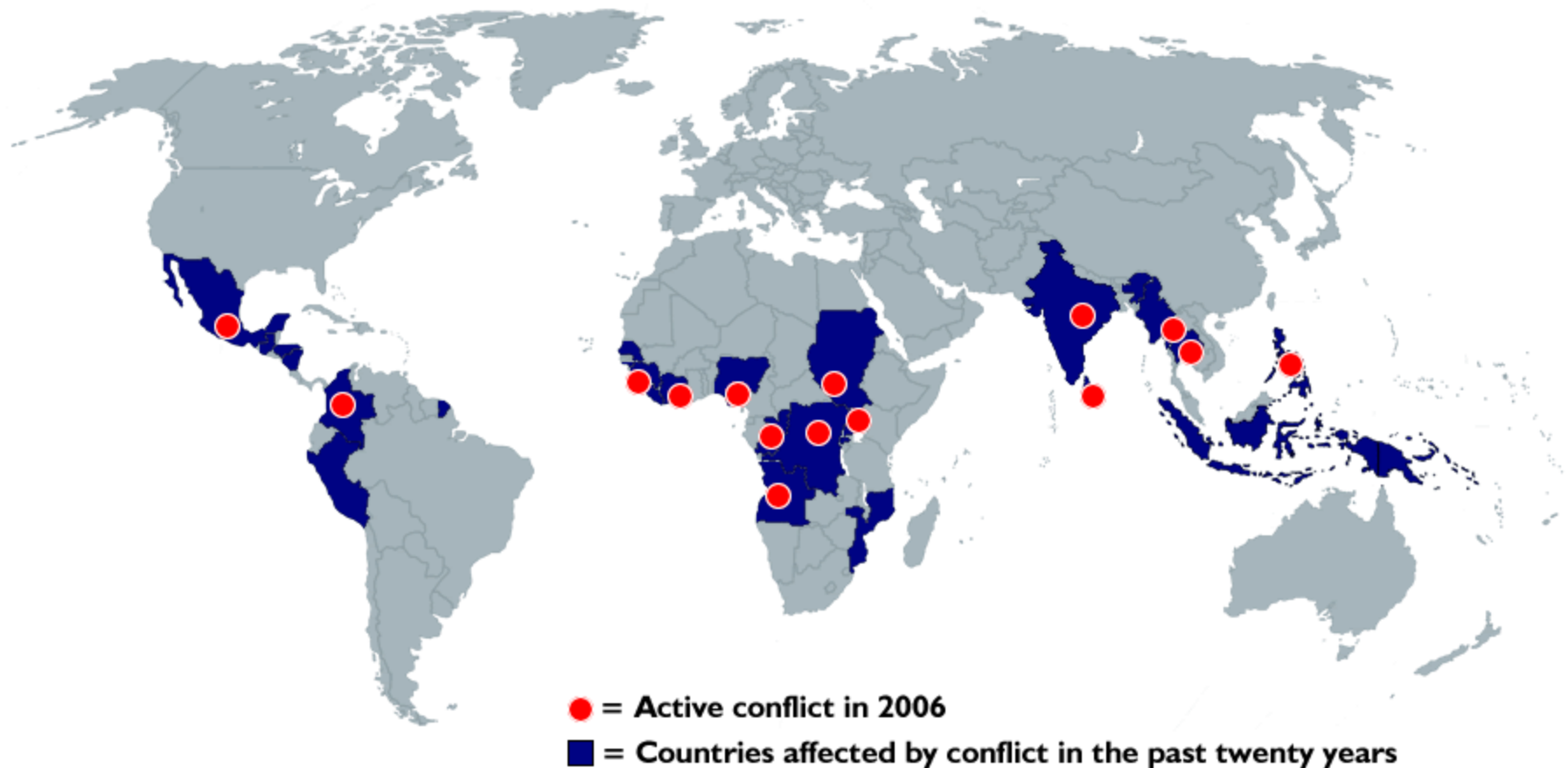
Old Problems (2): Extensive Poverty; Slow/No Growth



- extensive, chronic, poverty in forest areas
- “Bottom Billion” – 58 countries “falling apart and falling behind” (P. Collier '07)
- “growth” located in urban, coastal areas
- “forest rich” countries doing significantly worse
- ITTO producer countries doing significantly worse

Old Problems (3) Continued threat and changing nature of violent conflict

In the past twenty years 30 countries in the tropical regions of the world have experienced significant conflict between armed groups in forest areas.



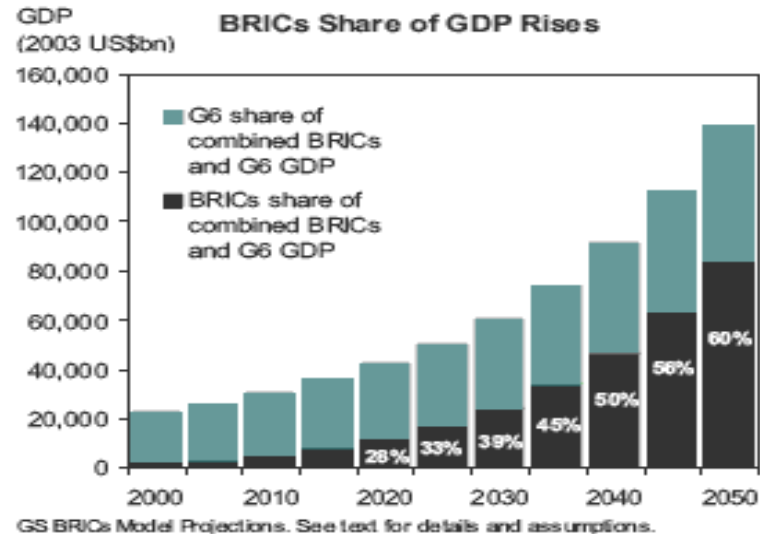
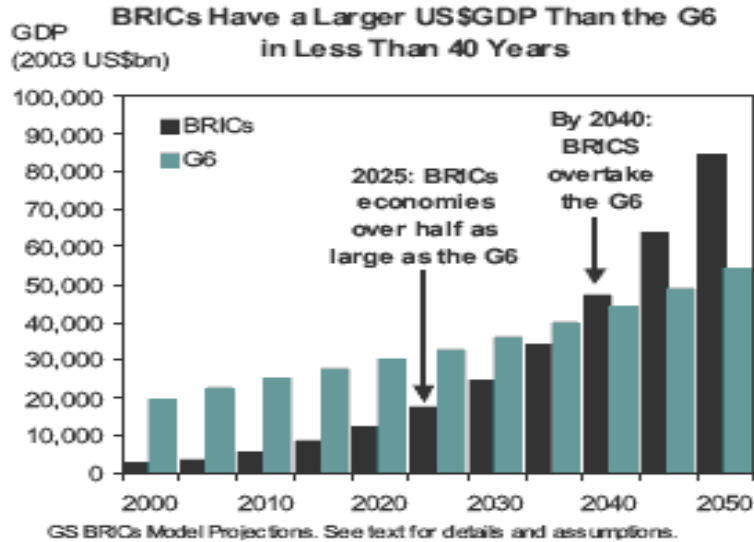
Forests in Conflict Zones since 1990

Continent	forest threatened (million hectares, % of total)	Population threatened (x 1.000.000)
Africa	130 (53%)	52
Latin America	50 (21%)	13
South/ Southeast Asia	52 (22%)	63
Europe/ Central Asia/ N America	10 (4%)	-
Total	242	127

- 9% of all forest, 20% of forest in the tropics experienced violent conflict, spread over 29 countries;
- Most threatened forest in Africa, most of 127 million forest dwellers potentially affected live in Asia.
- Good news, armed conflicts are declining
- Bad news, human rights abuses are continuing at same rates

Source: Capistrano, de Koning, Yasmi (CIFOR, RECOFTC)

New Challenges (1): Fundamental Shifts, Dramatic New Demands



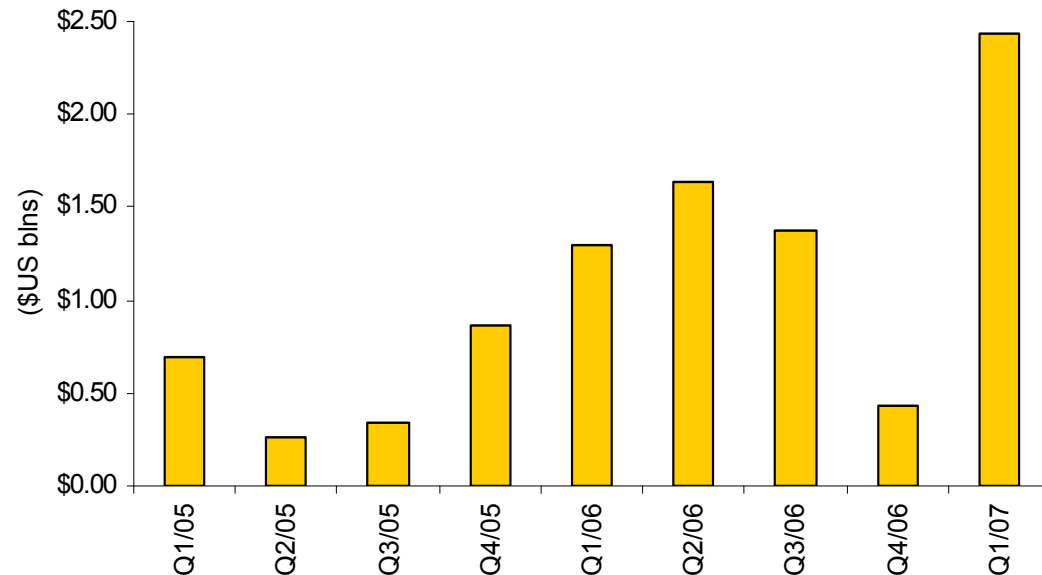
- BRICS driving Global Growth:
 - BRICs overtake the G6 by 2040
 - \$55 trillion global GDP today, near \$80 trillion by 2020, \$150 trillion by 2100?
 - the **wall of capital**
- Growth in demand for commodities
 - Food to double by 2020
 - Meat by 50%
 - Price of sugar doubled, oil, steel and gold tripled and copper quadrupled since 2001
 - the **wall of speculation and demand**
- Land required for food alone would 3 billion ha (without ↑ in productivity)

New Challenges (2) Energy: Big Changes, Big Biofuels

Projected world biofuels consumption (MToe)

2010	2015		2030
With No New Government Measures On Climate Change			
Europe	14.8	18.0	26.6
US	14.9	19.8	22.8
Brazil	8.3	10.4	20.3
China	0.7	1.5	7.9
India	0.1	0.2	2.4
Total	41.5	54.4	92.4
With Government Measures			
Europe	16.4	21.5	35.6
US	16.4	27.5	42.9
Brazil	8.6	11.0	23.0
China	1.2	2.7	13.0
India	0.1	0.3	4.5
Total	48.8	73.0	146.7

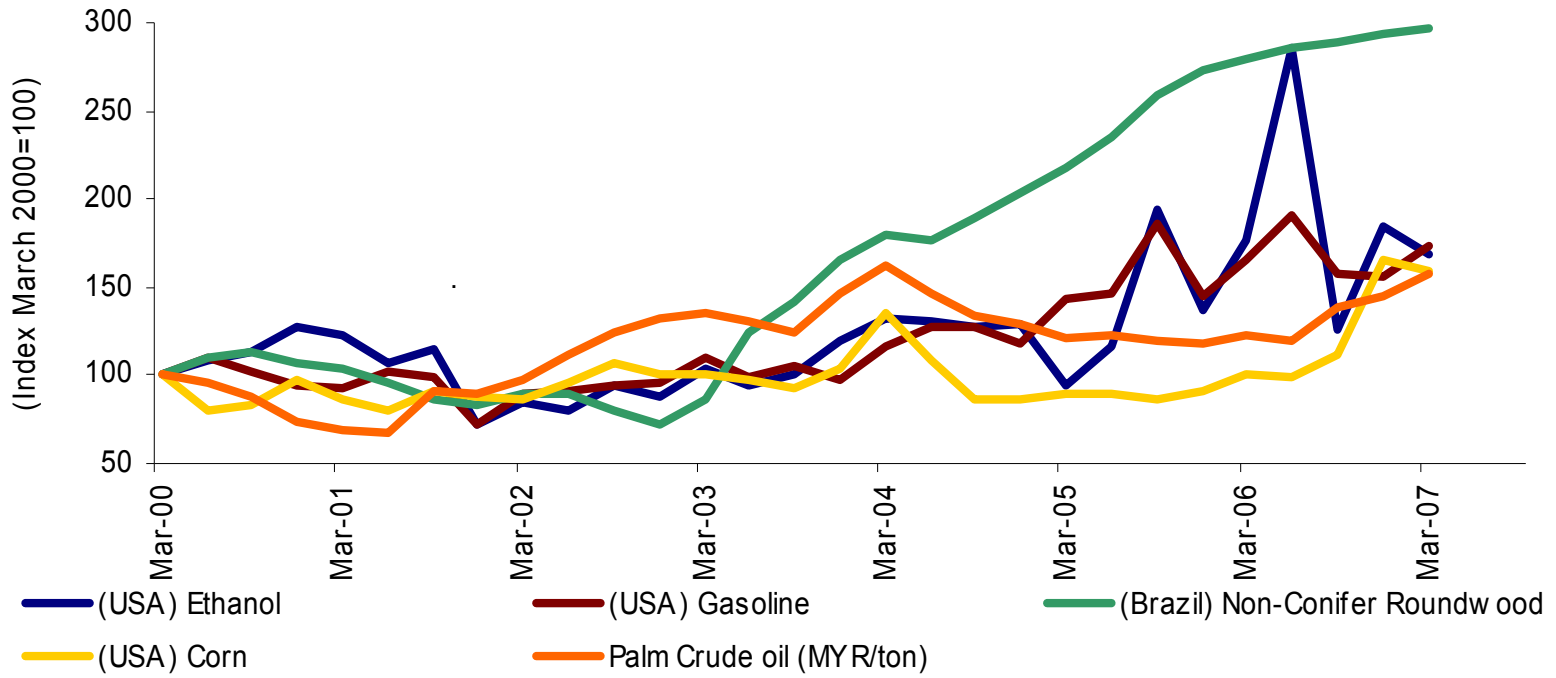
- By 2030 Demand for energy ↑ 50%
- Biofuels – increase in investment, consumption and area
- Brazil – 4.5 million ha by 2016,
- Oil palm in tropics – up by 5.5 million ha in last 10 years
- 100 MToe of biofuels = 35 million ha



Source: OECD/IEA (2006).

Global Biofuels Financings: Q1/05-Q1/07

New Challenges (3) Convergence of Food, Fuel, Fiber Markets - Pressure



Source: Bloomberg, Wood Resources, CIBC World Markets

- Food, fuel and fiber all competing for the same, declining amount of land – about 300 million available (IIASA 2007), all driving concerns about food security, riots, conflicts

What do the Powerful Care About?

1. Security

- Political
- Energy
- Climate/water

2. Making money

What Does All of This Trigger?

1. Speculation – on land

- the last great global land grab?

2. Subsidies (domestic)

- Already high, will US & OECD stop subsidizing biofuels?

* *(Limited) attempts at global collective action*

- *Severe injustice in: who caused it, whose vulnerable and who is doing something about it*

* *Limited appetite to change the consumption model that fuels all of this*

Why so Pessimistic?

1. ODA: history of big promises, limited delivery and top-down control:
 - 1992 – Rio
 - 2000 – MDGs
 - 2002 - Monterrey

2. Tight, top-down, control of design of new carbon mechanisms

3. Why think carbon any different than other commodities?

Agenda 21 Pledges	Dose Prescribed \$bln/yr	Dose Received %
Water	6.1	92%
Land	18.2	2%
Climate Change	20	4%
Biodiversity	1.75	7%
Total	46.05	15%

Source: *Greening of Aid?* T. Roberts et al. 2008

Where's the Hope?

1. People

- holding us all accountable



2. Empowering technologies

- enabling organization and access



Source: Economist; iAfrica

What to Do?

1. Secure their **rights** (human, civil, property)

- facilitating negotiation, delimitation, “capacity building”, procedural justice
- enabling resilience, as well as social and widely-shared economic development.
- *The least cost approach to REDD?*

2. Support **their** organizations, their voice, and their enterprises

- Enabling establishment of new intermediary mechanisms and partners
- *Enabling them to construct the institutional bases for their development*

How?

1. Modestly, inclusively

- accept limited power of intergovernmental initiatives (*if all you've got is a hammer everything looks like a nail*)
- expect high probability of unintended consequences

2. Drop the plan, trust in people, accept some chaos,

- be bold, strategic, catalytic

*If this “the social justice issue of our generation”, or even just one of two global challenges, real reputational risk if we screw this up.
We have to invest in social justice.*

Thank You



*Challenges never so
daunting, opportunity for a
dramatic difference never so
great*

**We must do things
differently**

www.rightsandresources.org