



## SDG's and Peace

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## Biggest Global Environmental Threats

- **Climate Change**

- **Biodiversity Loss**

Intensive agriculture, unsustainable fishing, wildlife poaching, habitat degradation and destruction, acid rain, and climate change are threatening thousands of species.

- **Air and Water Pollution**

- **Water Crisis and conflicts**

- **Deforestation Impact and Soil Degradation**

## COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

Last updated: October 13, 2021, 19:10 GMT

[Weekly Trends](#) - [Graphs](#) - [Countries](#) - [News](#)

### Coronavirus Cases:

# 239,712,137

[view by country](#)

### Deaths:

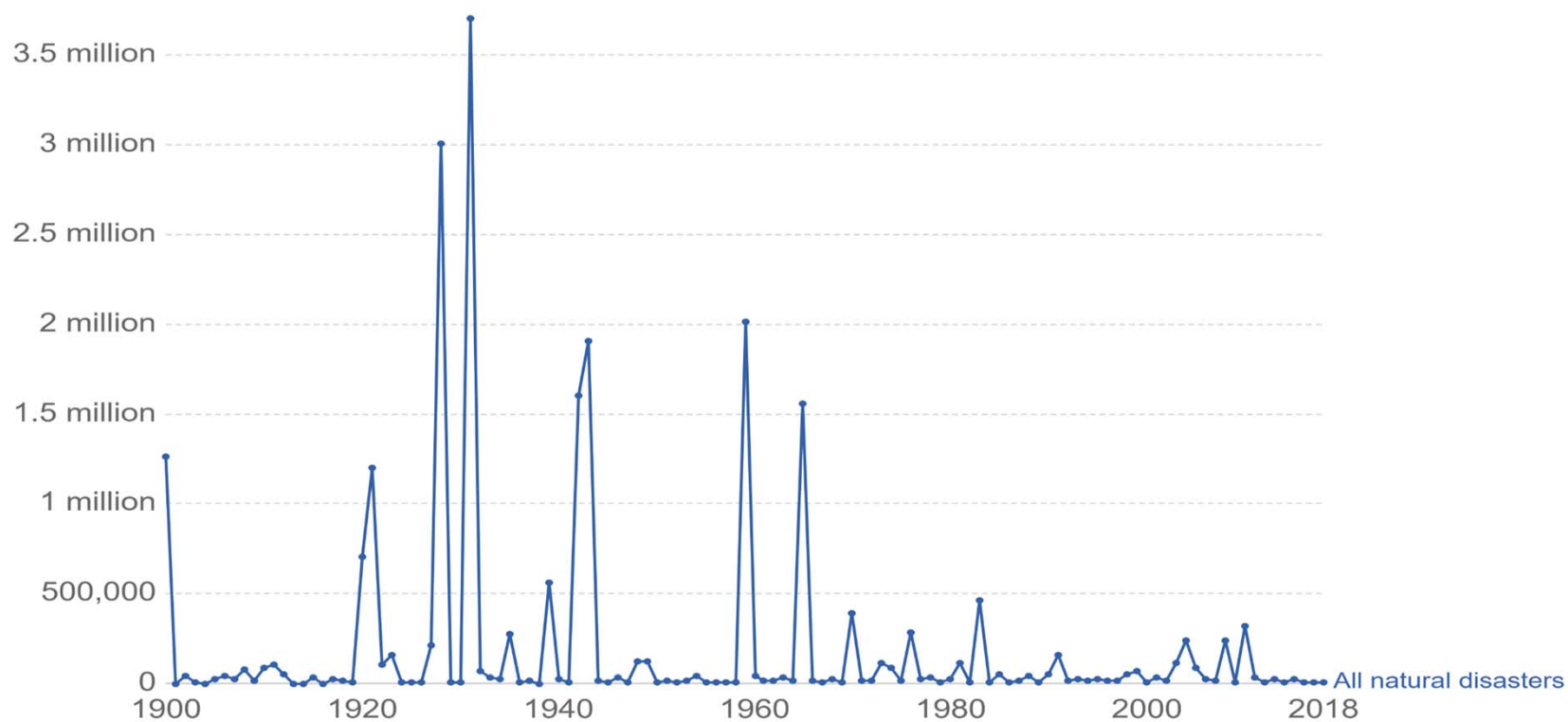
# 4,885,387

### Recovered:

# 217,042,009

## Global deaths from natural disasters, All natural disasters

Absolute number of global deaths per year as a result of natural disasters. "All natural disasters" includes those from drought, floods, extreme weather, extreme temperature, landslides, dry mass movements, wildfires, volcanic activity and earthquakes.



Source: EMDAT: OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, Université catholique de Louvain – Brussels – Belgium  
[OurWorldInData.org/natural-disasters/](https://OurWorldInData.org/natural-disasters/) • CC BY

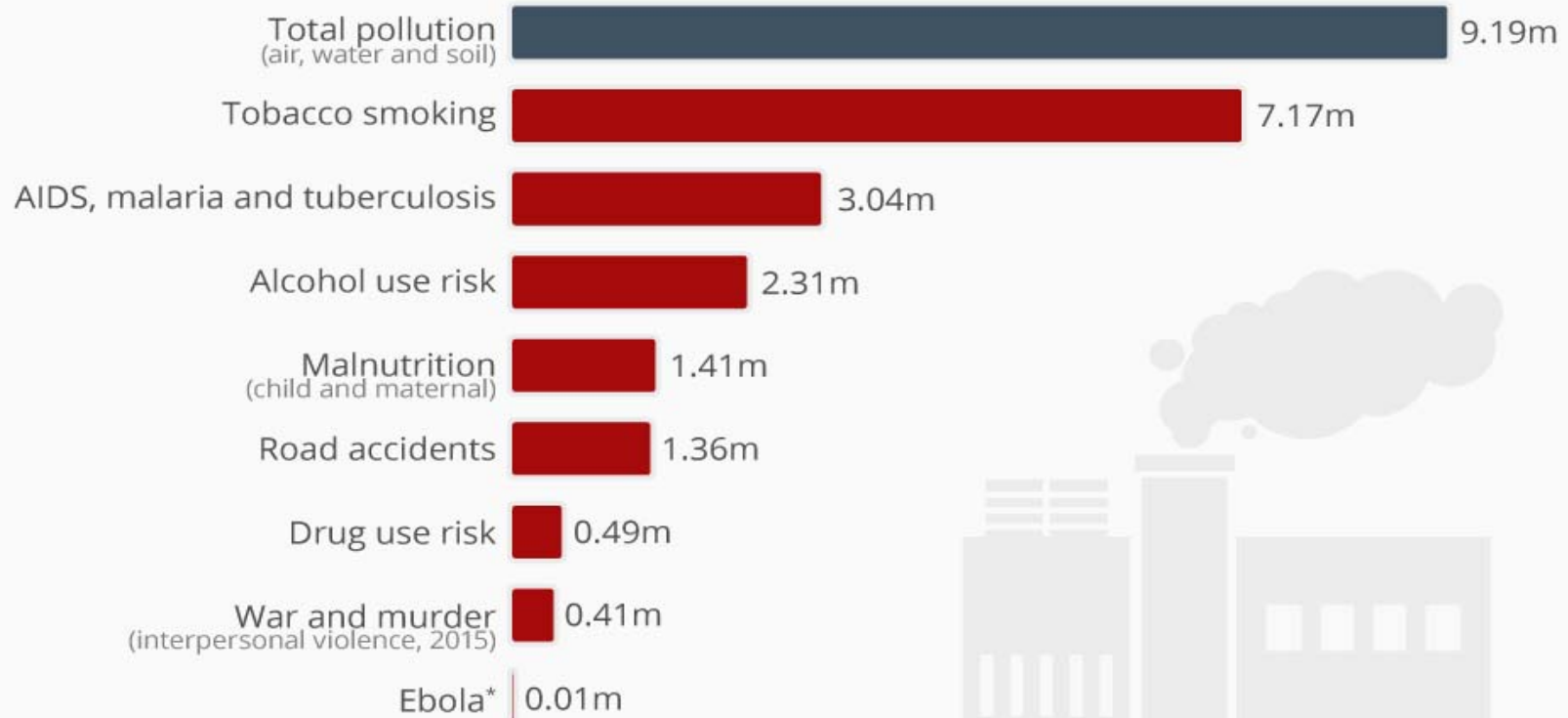
# DISASTER IMPACTS / 2000-2012

\*Disasters refers to drought, earthquake (seismic activity), epidemic, extreme temperature, flood, insect infestation, mass movement (dry & wet), storm, volcano, and wildfire / Data source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database / Data version: 12 March 2013 - v12.07  
OCHA Humanitarian Symbol (2012): <http://reliefweb.int/map/world/world-humanitarian-and-country-icons-2012> / Find out more about UNISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org>



# Pollution Kills 3x As Many As AIDS, TB & Malaria Combined

Global estimated deaths by major risk factor and cause in 2015





# Pollution Kills:

**3x** more deaths than  
AIDS, TB and malaria  
combined

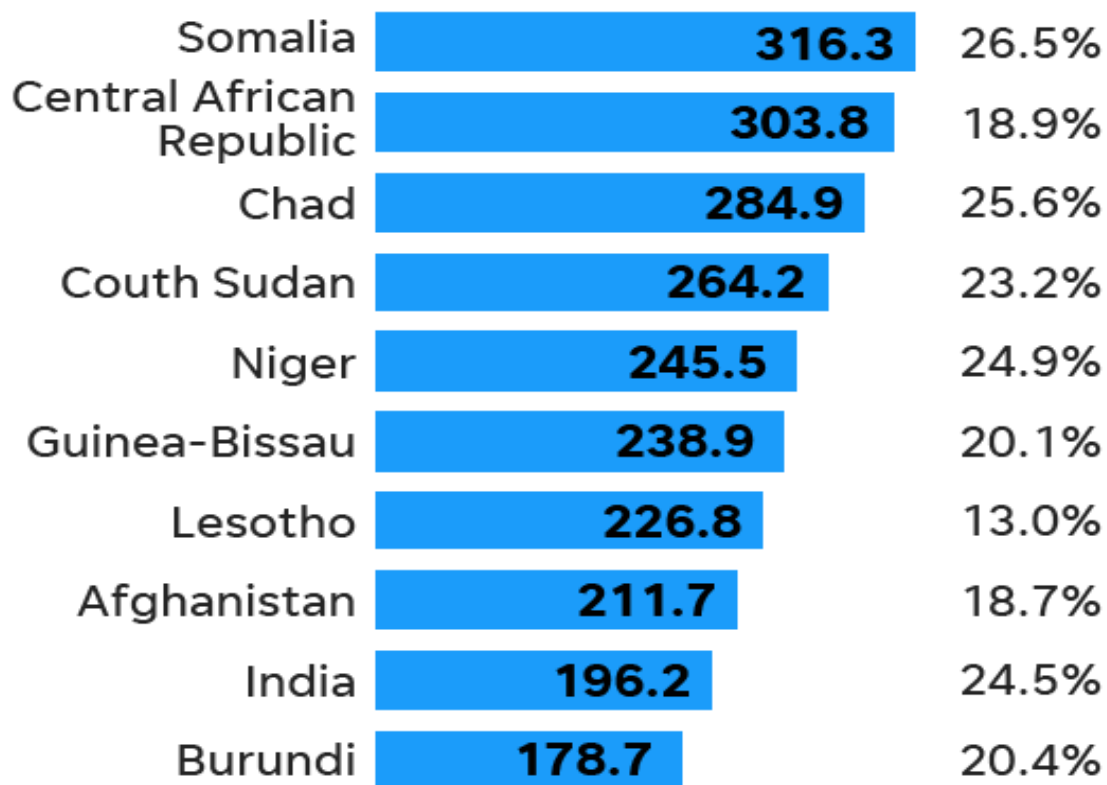
**15x** as many deaths as  
war and other  
types of violence

*The Lancet* Commission on Pollution and Health  
[www.gahp.net](http://www.gahp.net)

Photo: Larry C. Price

## 10 highest rates of pollution-related deaths per 100,000 population

(Percent of all deaths)



SOURCE The Lancet Pollution Commission







# Pollution

is the world's largest environmental cause of disease and premature death

**Pollution disproportionately kills the poor and the vulnerable.**

Nearly **92 percent of pollution-related deaths occur in low-income and middle-income countries.** Children face the highest risks because small exposures to chemicals in utero and in early childhood can result in lifelong disease, disability, premature death, as well as reduced learning and earning potential.

In 2015, diseases caused by pollution were responsible for

**9 million premature deaths.**  
**That is 16 percent of all global deaths.**

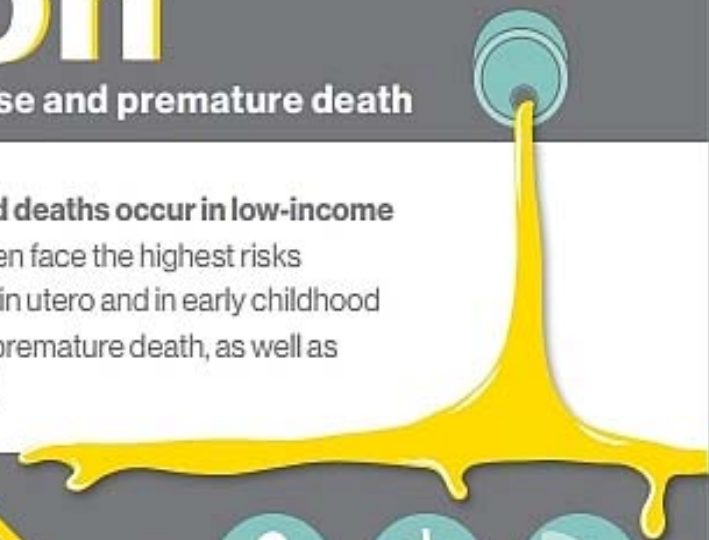
Exposures to contaminated air, water and soil kill more people than a high-sodium diet, obesity, alcohol, road accidents, or child and maternal malnutrition. They are also responsible for three times as many deaths as AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined, and for nearly 15 times as many deaths as war and all forms of violence.



3 x



15 x



# AIR POLLUTION – THE SILENT KILLER



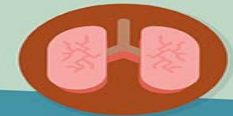
**Air pollution is a major environmental risk to health.** By reducing air pollution levels, countries can reduce:



**Stroke**

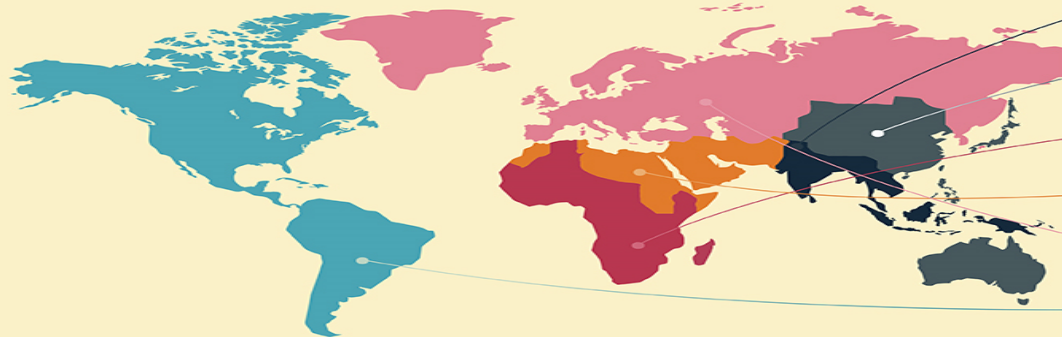


**Heart disease**



**Lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma**

## REGIONAL ESTIMATES ACCORDING TO WHO REGIONAL GROUPINGS:



- Over 2 million** in South-East Asia Region
- Over 2 million** in Western Pacific Region
- Nearly 1 million** in Africa Region
- About 500 000** deaths in Eastern Mediterranean Region
- About 500 000** deaths in European Region
- More than 300 000** in the Region of the Americas

**CLEAN AIR FOR HEALTH**

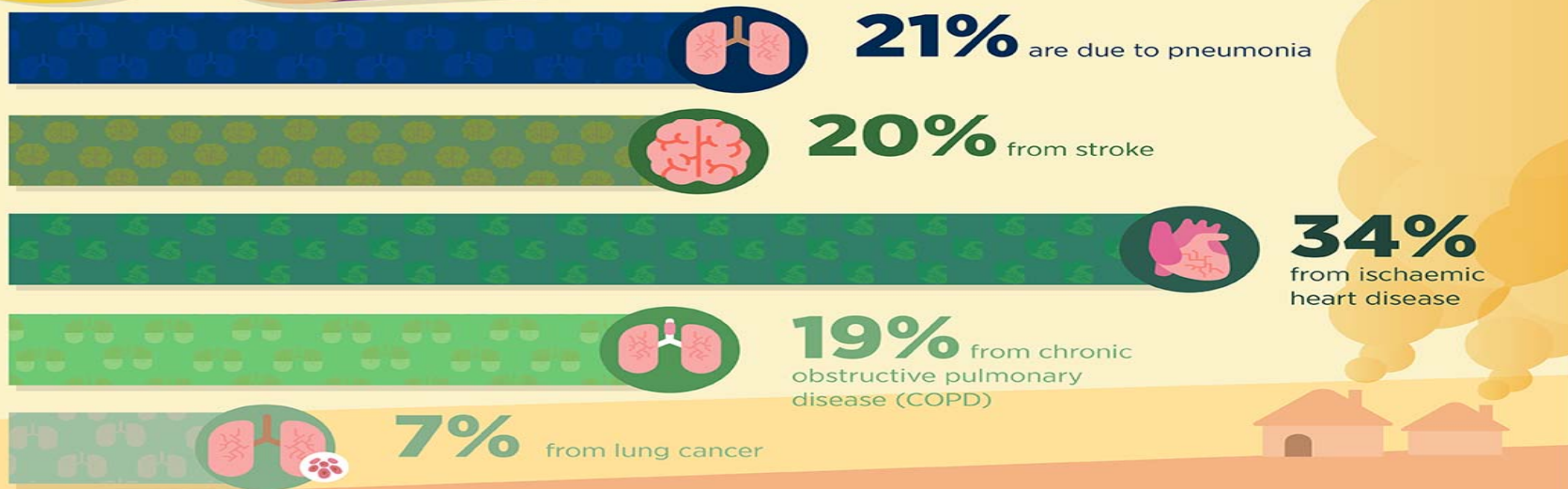
**#AirPollution**



# DEATHS LINKED TO OUTDOOR AND HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION



**7 million** people die prematurely every year from air pollution – both household and outdoor.  
Among these deaths:



CLEAN AIR FOR HEALTH

#AirPollution



# HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION

## 3.8 million

die prematurely every year from household air pollution from cooking (2016). Household air pollution is mostly created by using kerosene and solid fuels such as wood with polluting stoves, open fires and lamps.

Women and children are the most at risk.



**18%**  
from stroke



**27%**  
from ischaemic heart disease



**20%**  
from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

**8%**  
from lung cancer

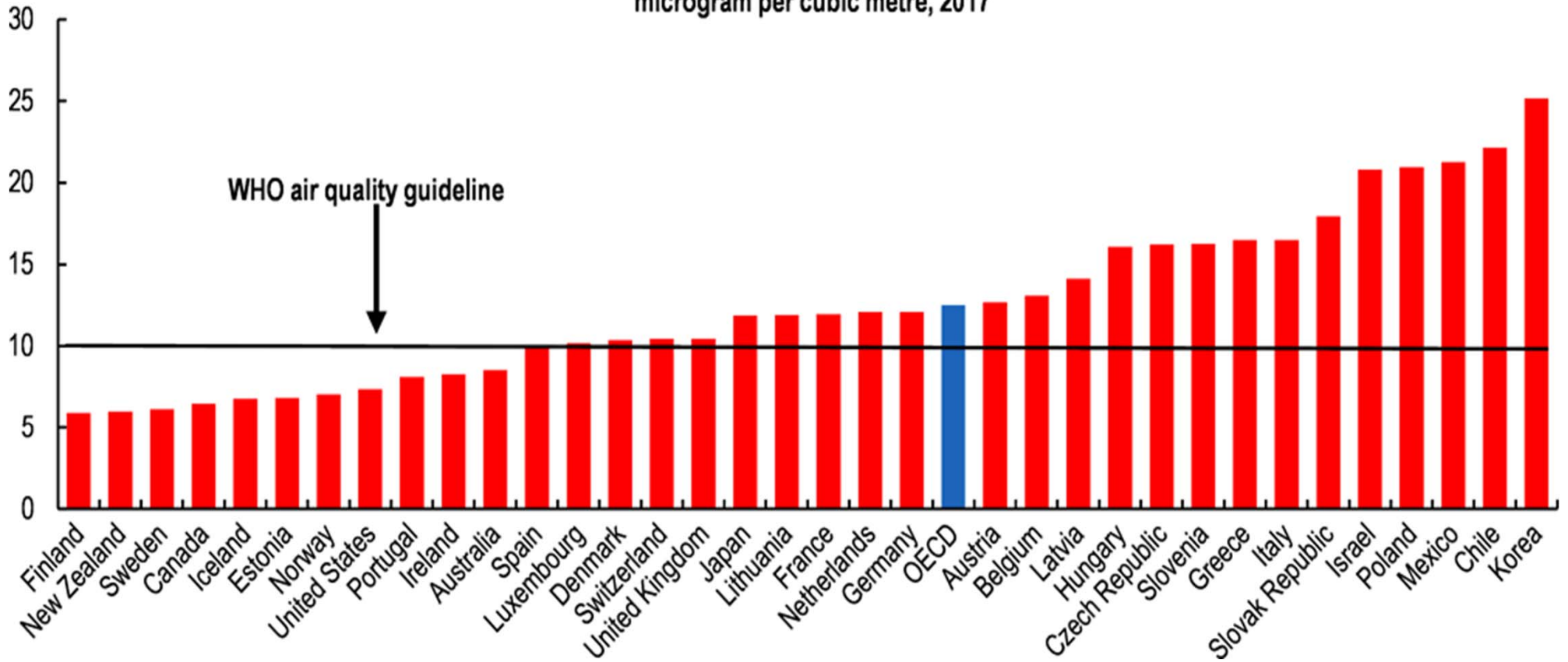
**27%**  
are due to pneumonia

CLEAN AIR FOR HEALTH

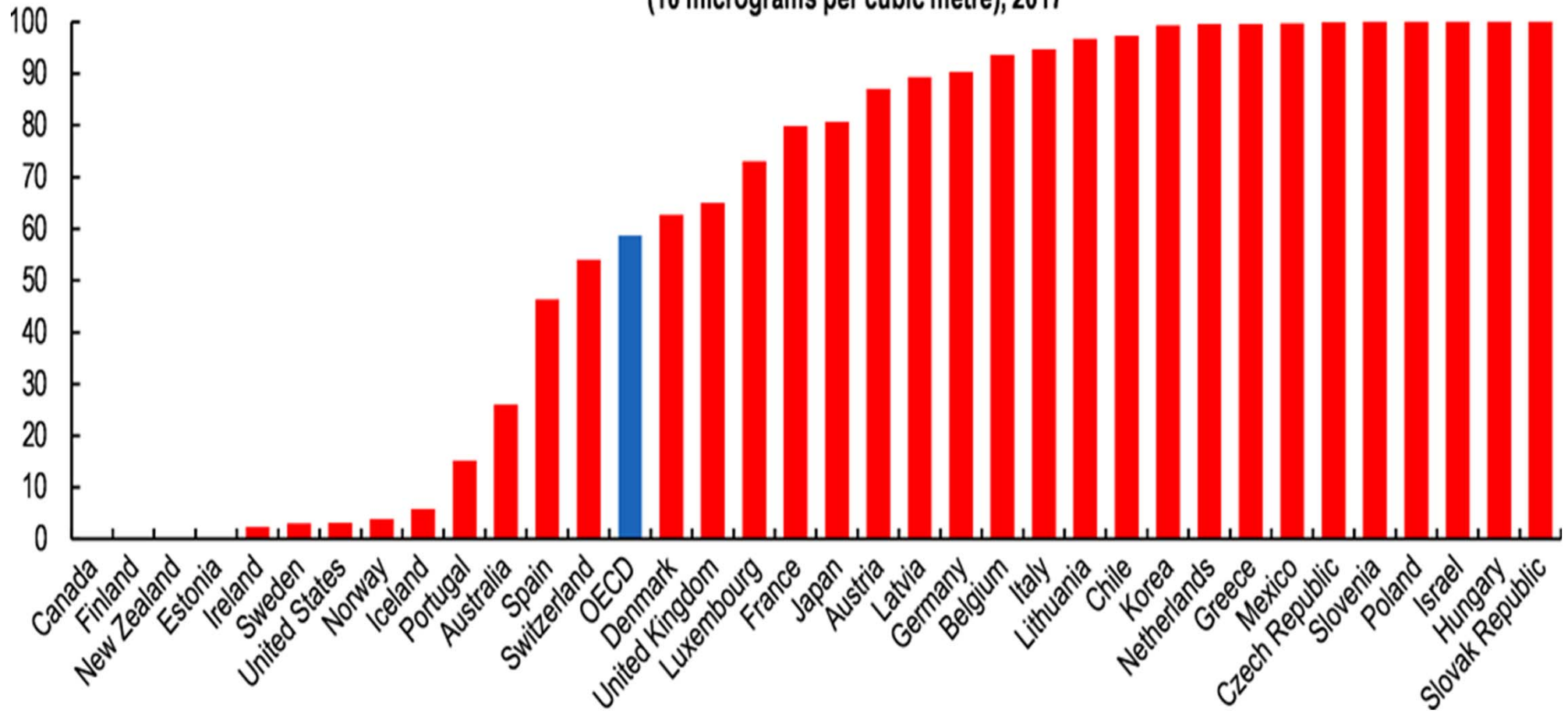
#AirPollution



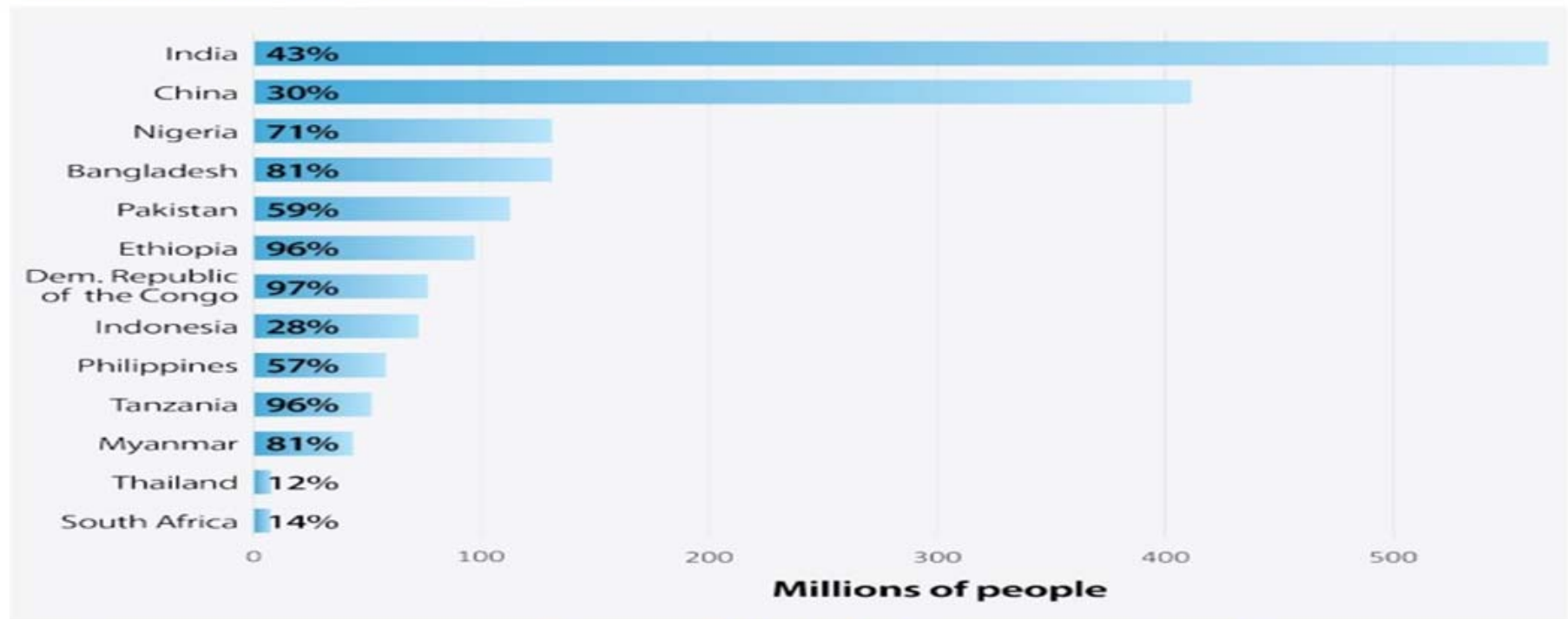
Mean population exposure to fine particulates (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)  
microgram per cubic metre, 2017



Percentage of population exposed to fine particulates (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) concentrations exceeding WHO guidelines  
(10 micrograms per cubic metre), 2017

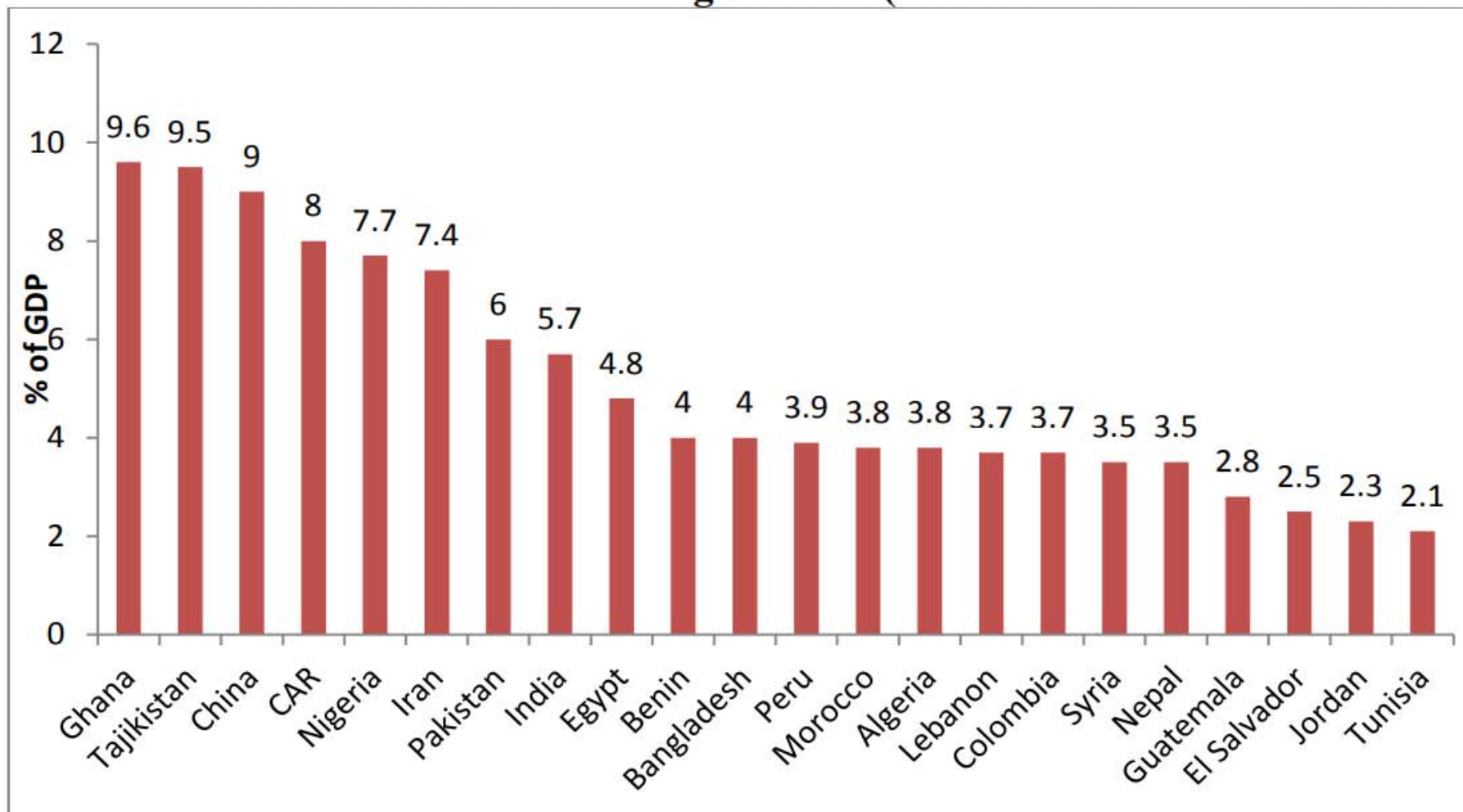


**Number of people and percentage of population exposed to household air pollution from solid fuel burning in countries with populations over 50 million and at least 10% solid fuel use in 2016.** Countries listed in order of absolute number of people exposed.



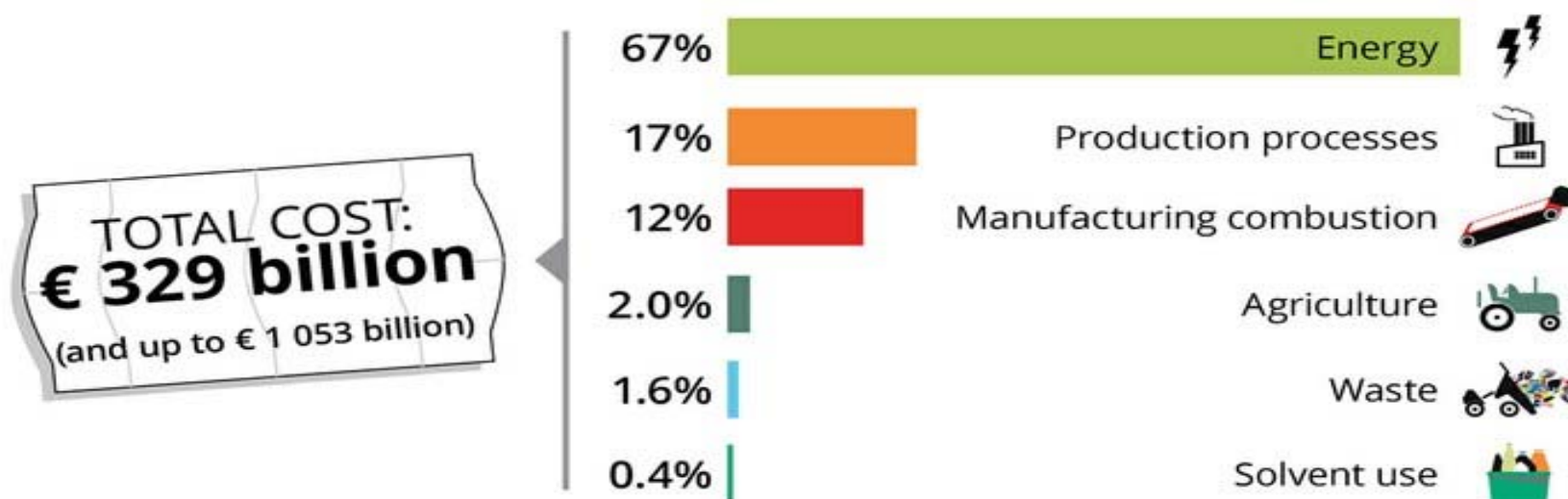
Explore the data on the [State of Global Air interactive site](#).

## Cost of Environmental Degradation (Health and Natural Resources Damages)





# Health and environmental costs of air pollution from industrial facilities in Europe Damage costs by industrial sector (2008–2012)



**Note 1:** Sectors are based on information reported to the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR). The E-PRTR Regulation (EU, 2006) requires only those industrial facilities with an activity rate exceeding a defined threshold and emissions exceeding pollutant-specific thresholds to report information to the register. As a result, the E-PRTR's coverage varies significantly across the different pollutants and sectors. The low-high range of damage cost values reflects a) the different approaches used to value health impacts and b) the range of values used to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> related damage costs. **Note 2:** The low-high range of damage cost values reflects a) the different approaches used to value health impacts from air pollution and b) the range of values used to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> related damage costs.

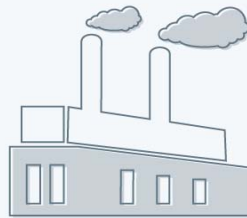
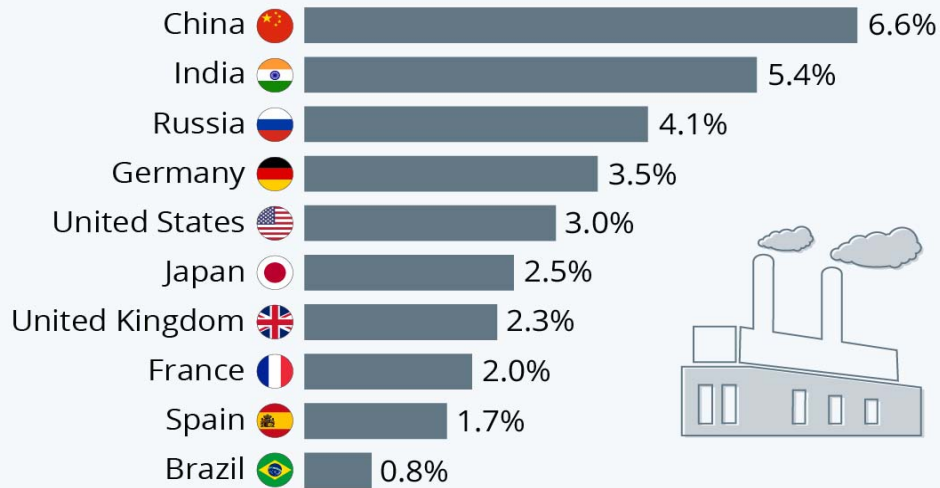
- Global air pollution-related healthcare costs are projected to increase from USD 21 billion in 2015 to USD 176 billion in 2060.
- By 2060, the annual number of lost working days, which affect labour productivity, are projected to reach 3.7 billion (currently around 1.2 billion) at the global level.
- The market impacts of outdoor air pollution, which include impacts on labour productivity, health expenditures and agricultural crop yields, are projected to lead to global economic costs that gradually increase to 1% of global GDP by 2060.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and  
Development (OECD)



# The Economic Burden Of Air Pollution

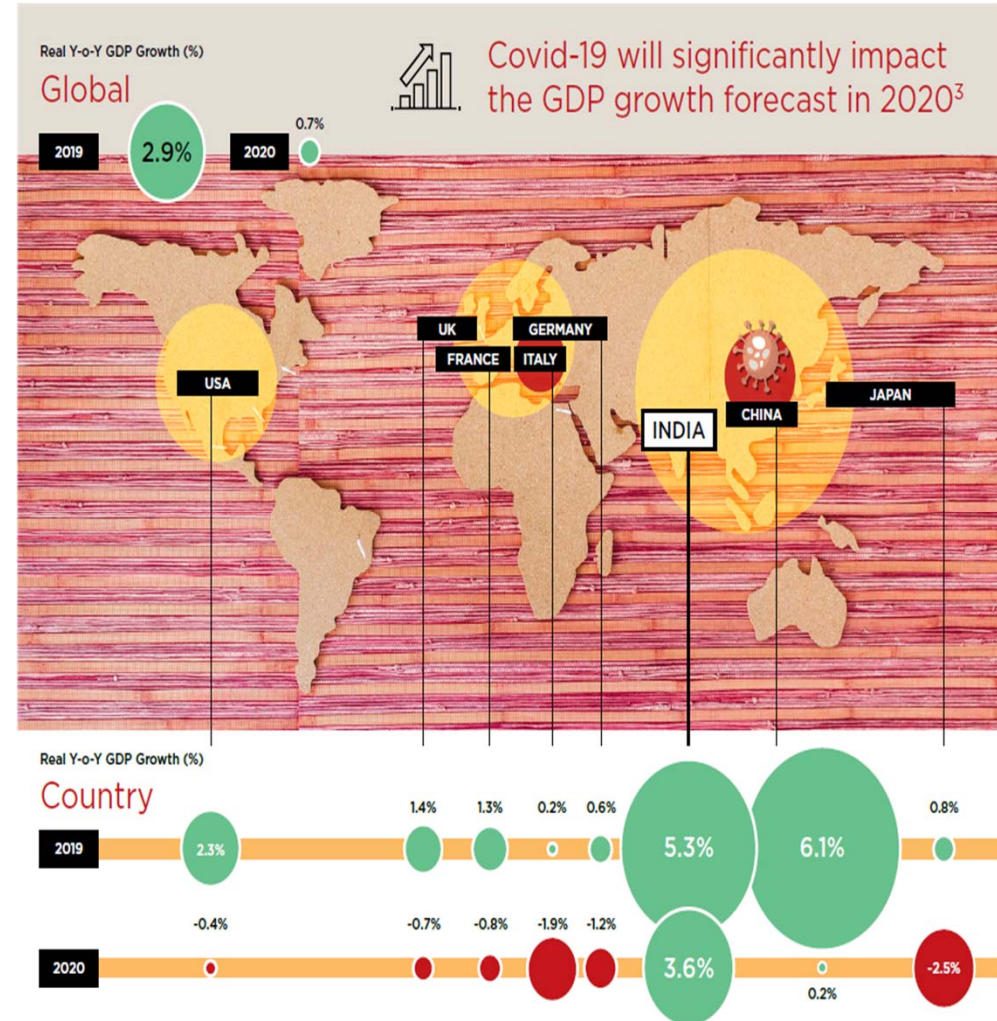
Economic costs of air pollution from fossil fuels as a share of GDP in 2018



Sources: Greenpeace, Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air



statista

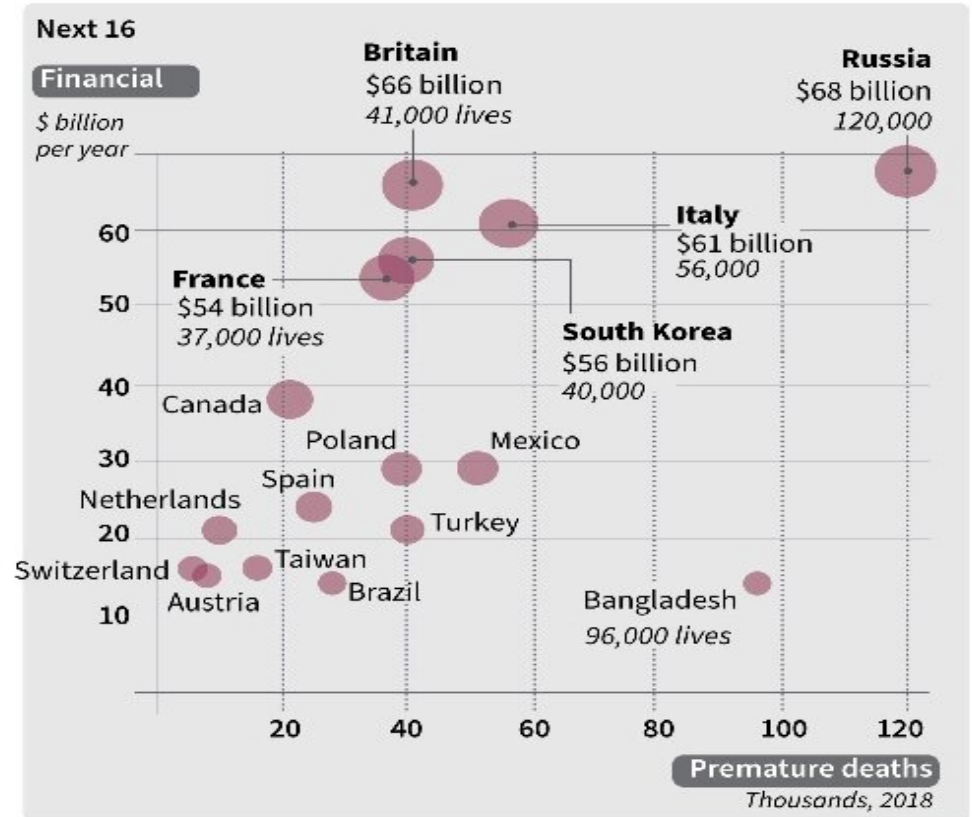
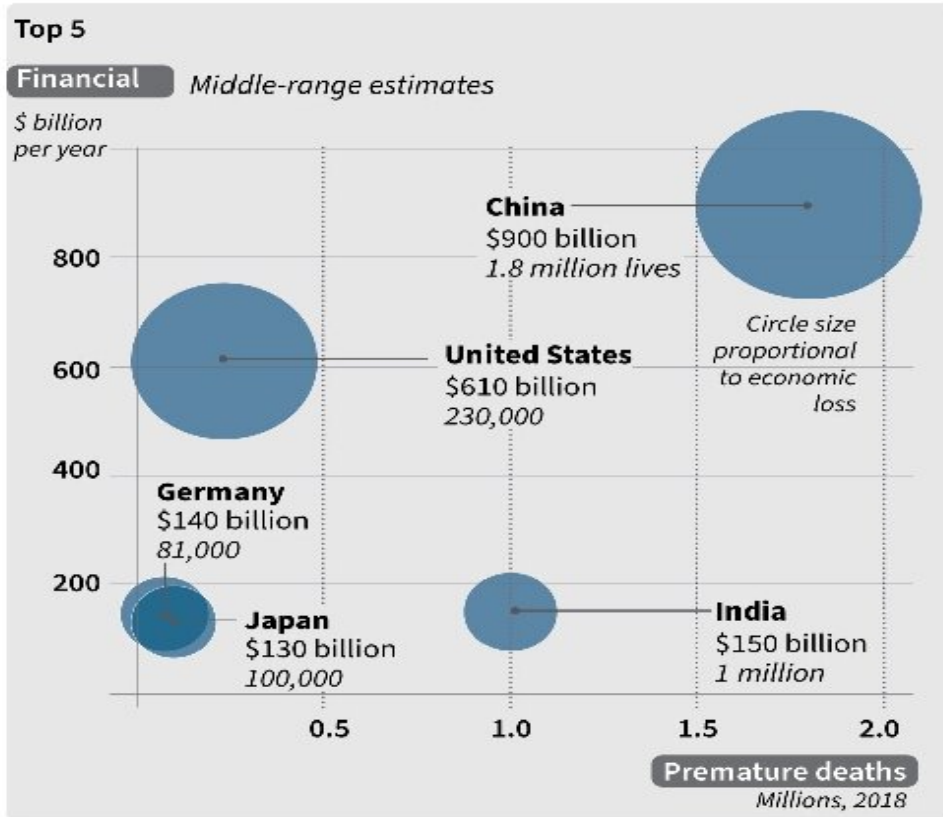


# Cash and lives: the global cost of air pollution

Air pollution costs \$2.9 trillion a year worldwide and causes 4.5 million premature deaths: NGO report

Findings from the CREA\* and Greenpeace Southeast Asia Assessment of costs from burning oil, gas and coal

## Countries paying the highest costs



Source: \*Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air/Greenpeace Southeast Asia



## The cost of air pollution

Health impacts of road transport

# 3.5 MILLION

PEOPLE KILLED A YEAR GLOBALLY BY OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION

\* THAT'S MORE DEATHS THAN FROM DIRTY WATER AND POOR SANITATION



# 50% OF DEATHS

FROM OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION IN OECD CAUSED BY ROAD TRANSPORT

\* DIESEL VEHICLES THE BIGGEST CULPRIT



# US\$ 1.6 TRILLION

VALUE OF PREMATURE DEATH BY OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION IN OECD

= ALMOST THE SIZE OF THE CANADIAN ECONOMY



[www.oecd.org/env/cost-of-air-pollution.htm](http://www.oecd.org/env/cost-of-air-pollution.htm)

## Health Costs of Climate Change and Air Pollution



Impact of climate change on lives lost and ill health in OECD countries, China and India:

# \$3.5 trillion annually

Costs of childhood asthma, childhood cancer, childhood lead exposures, and childhood neurobehavioral disorders associated with environmental exposures, in California:

# \$254 million every year



2015 World Environmental Health Day:  
The Call to Protect Children's Environment and Health  
[ourhealthandenvironment.wordpress.com](http://ourhealthandenvironment.wordpress.com)

- Informed forecasts suggest that the pandemic and its effects will cost the global economy up to 8 percent of real GDP in 2020.
- Poor health costs twice as much—around 15 percent of global real GDP from premature deaths and lost productive potential among the working-age population.
- How exactly does better health promote economic growth? First, fewer people are likely to die prematurely, so the working-age population will increase.
- When people are healthier, absences from sickness decline, and workers are less distracted by managing their own conditions or those of their loved ones.
- We sized the economic impact of better health and found that it could add \$12 trillion to global GDP in 2040

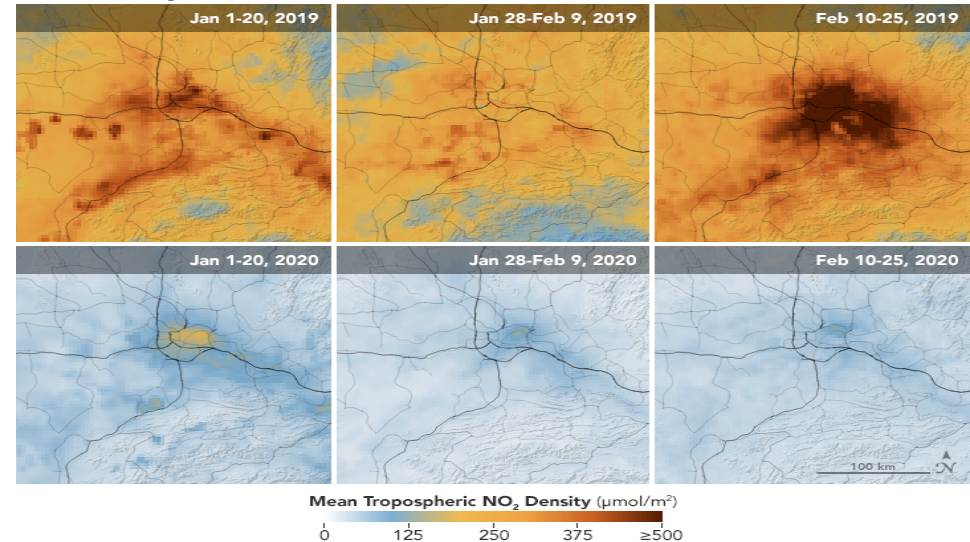
- While there is no way to tell exactly what the economic damage from the global COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic will be, there is widespread agreement among economists that it will have severe negative impacts on the global economy.
- Early estimates predicated that, should the virus become a global pandemic, most major economies will lose at least 2.9 percent of their gross domestic product (GDP) over 2020.
- This forecast was already restated to a GDP loss of 4.5 percent.
- To put this number in perspective, global GDP was estimated at around 87.55 trillion U.S. dollars in 2019 – meaning that a 4.5 percent drop in economic growth results in almost 3.94 trillion U.S. dollars of lost economic output.

- Due to the lockdown globally, several positive findings were reported on earth healing, reduction of emissions, a decrease of road accidents,
- and a drop of greenhouse gases which might slow climate change and less disposal of waste in waterways made it clearer.
- The drastic reduction of environmental pollution will eventually lessen the negative impact on our health and lower the cost of healthcare.
- The great majority of the global armed conflicts ceased naturally which also preserved human lives.



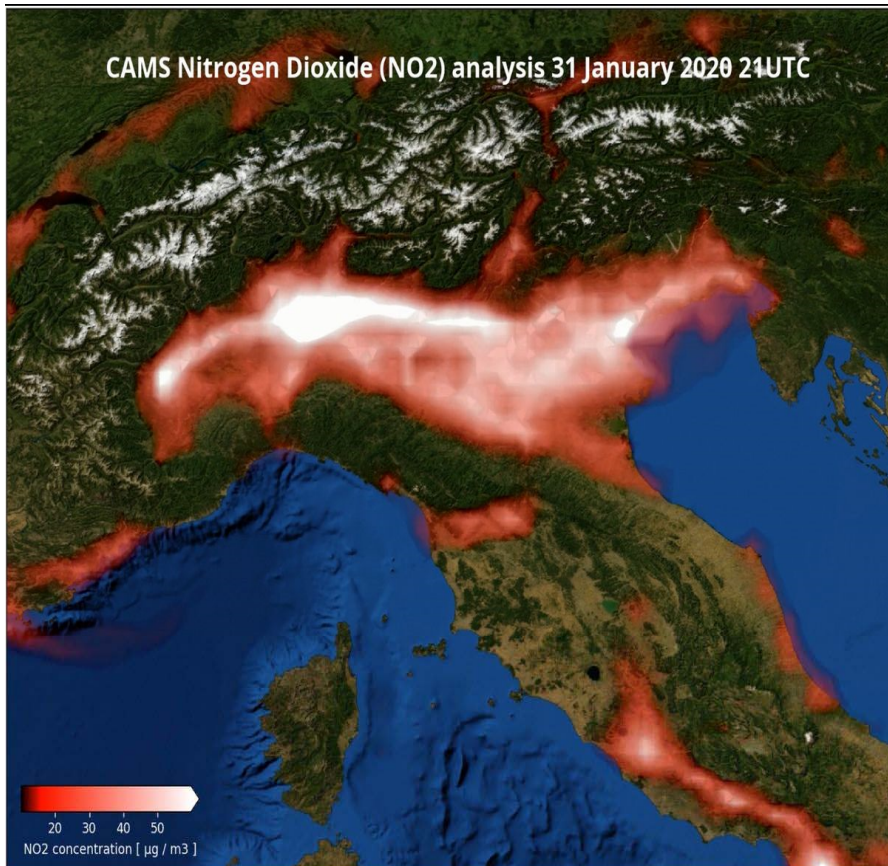
**Pollutant Drops in Wuhan—and Does not Rebound**

Unlike 2019, NO<sub>2</sub> levels in 2020 did not rise after the Chinese New Year.

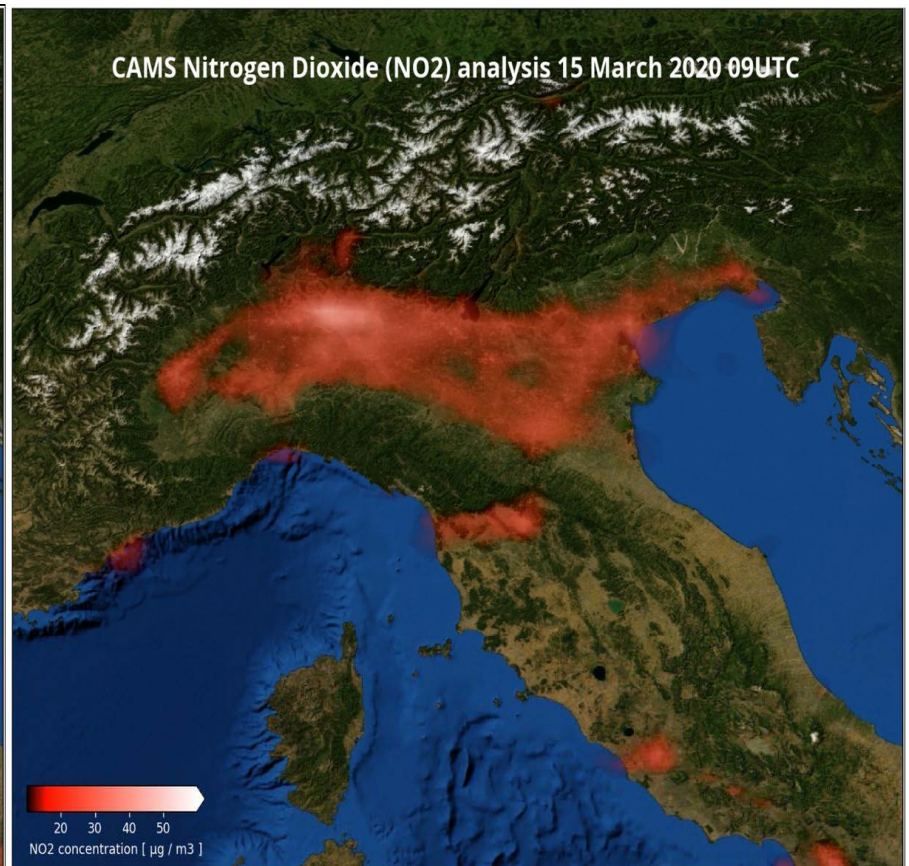




CAMS Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) analysis 31 January 2020 21UTC



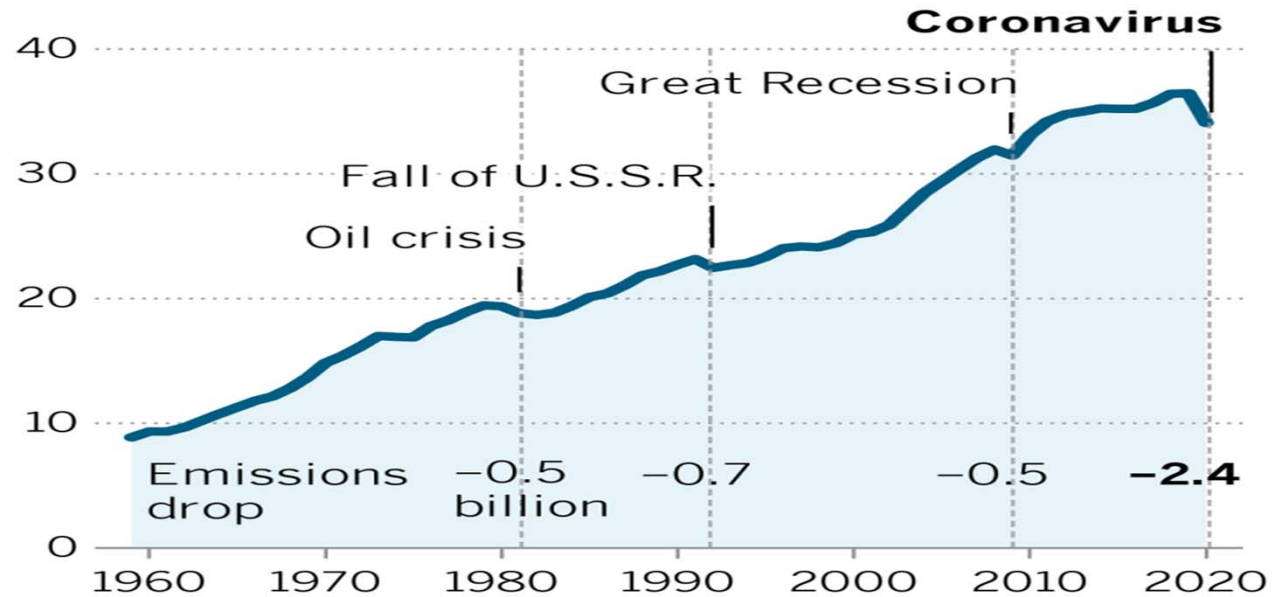
CAMS Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) analysis 15 March 2020 09UTC



# Pandemic brings big drop in carbon pollution

Global emissions dip during economic downturns, but never as much as in 2020.

**Fossil emissions in billions of metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>**



Global Carbon Project

Los Angeles Times



## THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC'S IMPACT ON WASTE

### UNITED STATES

Surge in solid medical waste puts **467K** WASTE COLLECTION WORKERS AT RISK

REUSABLE BAGS ARE BANNED IN SEVERAL STATES



**1B TREES PER YEAR** are needed to package shipped goods.



### ITALY



**111%** INCREASE IN CONSUMER SPEND ON PACKAGED MANDARINS

### CHINA



MEDICAL WASTE QUADRUPLED TO **200** TONS PER DAY


While China grapples with medical-waste facilities at near or full capacities, the rest of the world braces for a huge increase in infectious waste. It remains to be seen if a dip in office waste balances out the increase in food and shipping packaging.



#### WASTE STATISTICAL SOURCES:

- Mother Jones
- POLITICO New York
- Bloomberg
- Forbes
- South China Morning Post
- Food Navigator
- MarketWatch



 VENNGAGE

Read the full blog post: [venngage.com/blog/coronavirus-impact-on-environment-infographic](https://venngage.com/blog/coronavirus-impact-on-environment-infographic)

## The Way Forward ?

# Sustainable Development

## 1. Three Spheres of Sustainability

**environmental-  
economic**  
- energy efficiency  
- incentives for use of  
natural resources

**economic  
aspects:**  
- wealth creation  
- property  
- employment

**environmental aspects:**  
- natural resource use  
- environmental protection

**sustainable  
development**

**social  
aspects:**  
- cultural identity  
- social inclusion  
- civil rights

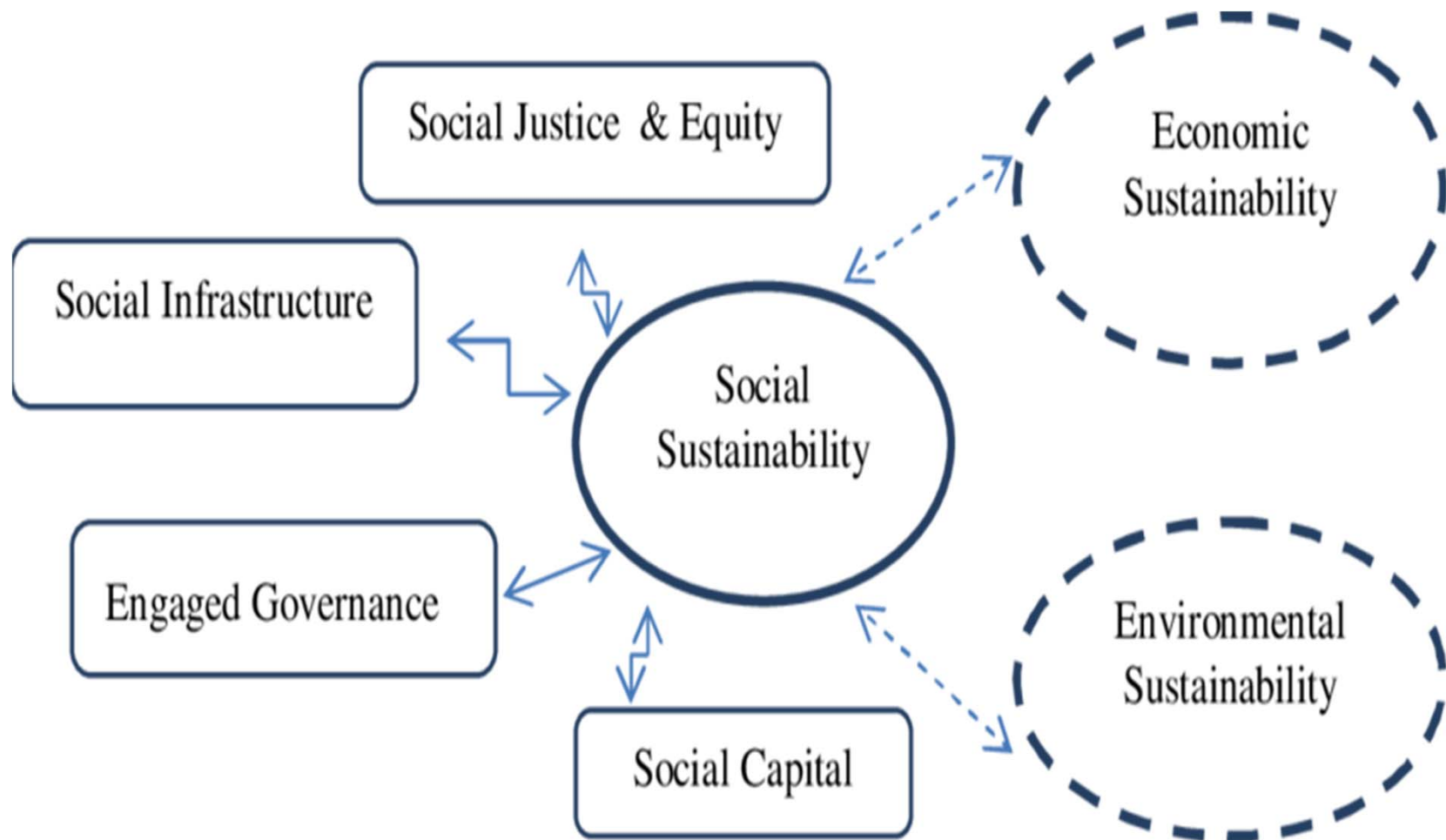
**social-  
environmental**  
- environmental justice  
- natural resources  
stewardship



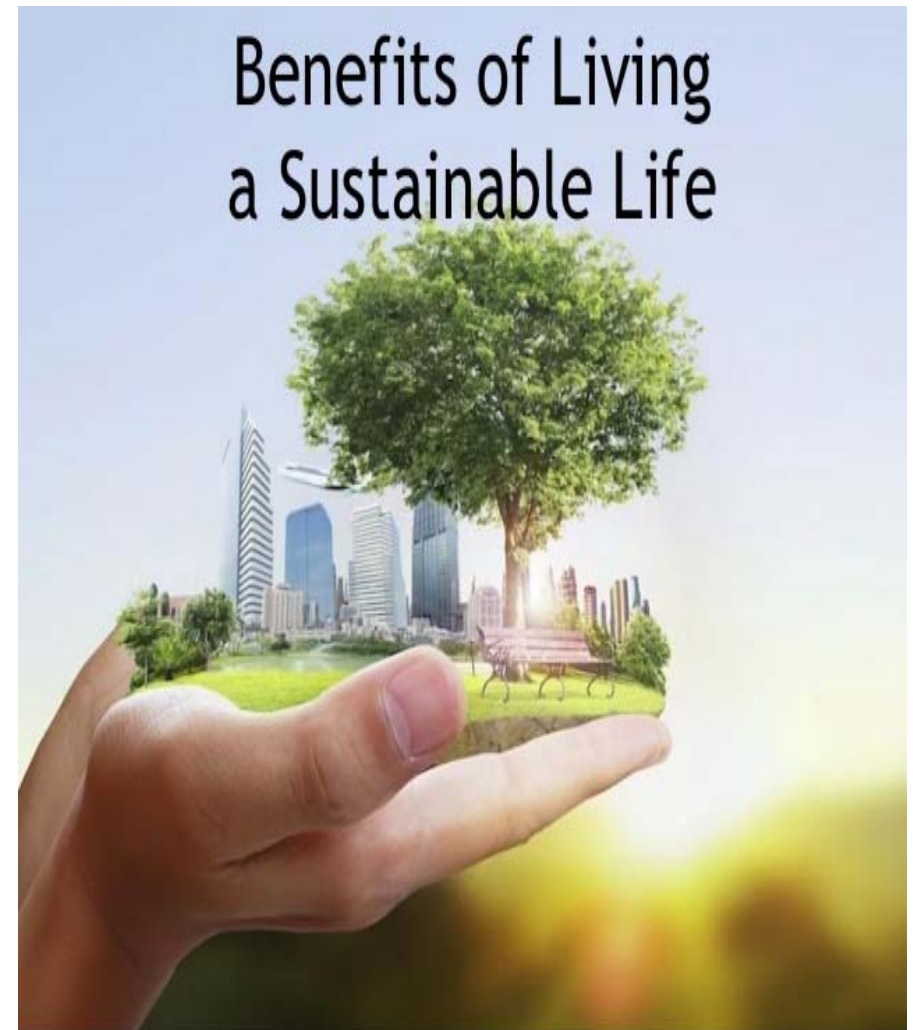
# Economic Sustainability

- Decoupling economic growth from environment
- Incorporating eco-efficient measures at the manufacturing and production stage
- Advocating Green Economy
- Expediting enforcement of environmental concerns into organizational management and strategizing
- Encouraging evolvement of regulatory institutions in tandem with cognitive ones



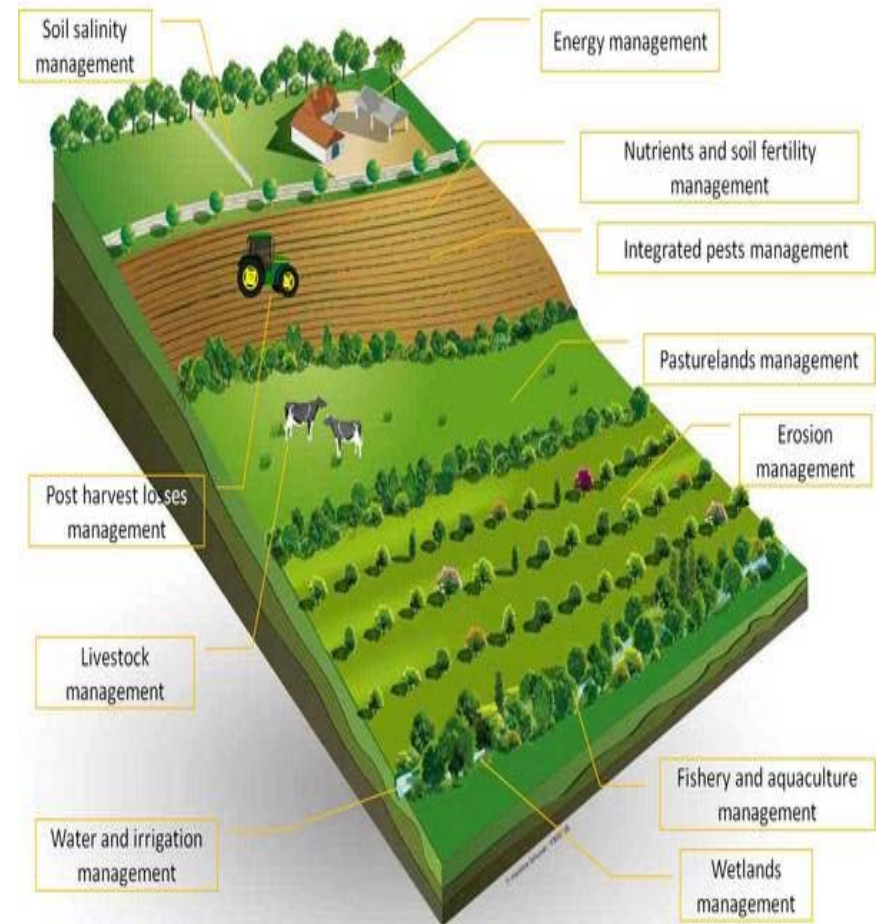


- All of us wherever we are, we should see this crisis as a motivator for new change in our lives in pursuit of sustainable living and here are some potential future opportunities.
- We had an opportunity to see how our world will be and how a cleaner planet is our collective responsibility and it's actually within reach.
- Among the tools at our disposal are the digital economy should be seen as a driver for innovation and competitiveness which can be strengthened by global cooperation.
- Most if not all companies have already taken advantage of work remotely and many reported success and lowered costs.



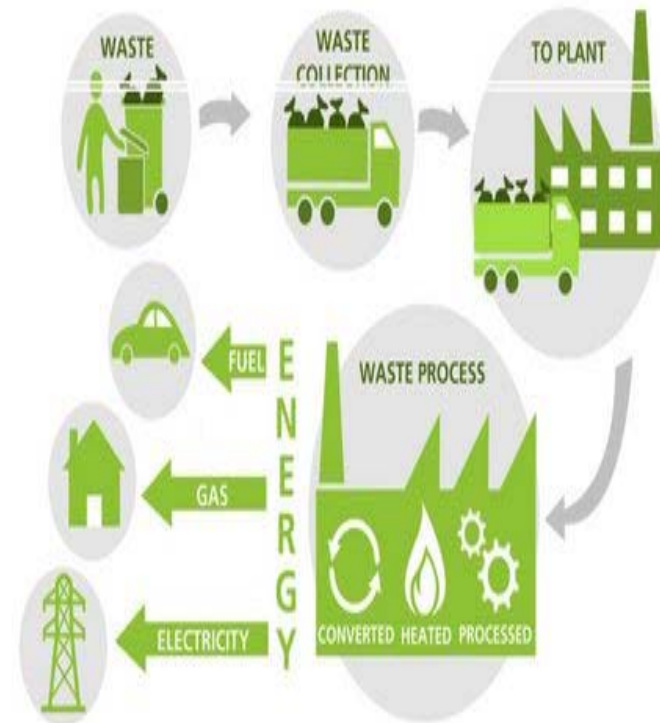


- Not only will it save money, but it will also lessen the negative impact on our planet and preserve our resources.
- Education policies should be aligned with the emerging dynamics online learning platforms to facilitate and ease the whole process for learners anywhere.
- Sustainable agriculture, local urban farms and bio pesticides will be a promising matrix to cut food waste and also achieve local food security, while saving water and reducing chemical pesticides use.



- Environmental and personal hygiene awareness should be a basic knowledge to be offered starting from kindergarten.
- Preserving the environment should not be seen as an economic burden, rather as an opportunity for business sustainability, the clear example is recycling and waste to energy approach (Waste to Wealth).

## Why is waste to energy important?



- Reduction of pollution is a collective responsibility, government, industries, communities and NGO's, because as we see now, all of us are paying the costly price of neglecting the environment.
- Governmental incentives or tax reduction coupled with solid environmental regulations and policies will facilitate pollution control by the industries.
- Working from home might be practiced at least for part of the week, as proved by recent studies that it's more productive than working from office.
- This practice will reduce traffic congestion, accidents, reduce emissions, save energy, improve human mental health and strengthen family bonding.
- But it will also allow companies to spend less on office rental, health expenses and office supplies.



- The multi-trillion military budgets have served no one at this pandemic crisis even among the developed nations.
- There is a need for a stable political environment, strong legal and enforcement system and generous government budgets for health, education and IT infrastructure.



- Going back to business, as usual, won't make any of us any safer, so all of us have to adapt and recalibrate.
- A healthy ecosystem is a foundation for sustainable economic growth and stable societal wellbeing.



## Eco Civilisation and Peace

- Ecological civilisation (EC) was written into the [Chinese constitution](#) in 2018.
- It serves as a vision of sustainable development with Chinese characteristics and refers to Chinese philosophical and civilisational traditions.
- It seeks to complement the three core dimensions of the concept of sustainable development (SD) – the environmental, the economic, and the social dimensions – with specific features of Chinese political civilisation, aspects of Chinese governance, and core elements of the Chinese sustainable economic development agenda.
- The concept of ecological civilisation connects future visions of ecological, social and economic development to Chinese traditions.
- Due to its backing by the highest level of political leadership, it has gained significant traction over recent years.

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are described by the UN as the blueprint to achieving a better and more sustainable future for all, and address the global challenges related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.
- While EC and SD both seek to improve humanity's relationship with the environment and have many compatibilities, they are not identical concepts.
- SD seeks to reconcile the competing interests of society, the economy and the environment to identify the 'sweet spot' where they all come together synergistically.
- The environmental challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and environmental pollution have adversely impacted the well-being of human society, often aggravating social injustice.

- Similarly, unsustainable and unequal social development inevitably results in systems and practices that are harmful to the environment.
- This mutually reinforcing and destructive cycle has often resulted in violence and conflict, posing a serious threat to peace, and which will only intensify with accelerating and irreversible climate change.
- There is an urgent need to fully link dialogues on building sustained peace with the context of ongoing climate change and environmental degradation, drawing on the notion of ecocivilization.



➤ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.

➤ At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.

➤ They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.



**THE PANDEMIC IS INTENSIFYING CHILDREN'S RISK OF EXPLOITATION**

INCLUDING

**TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR**



**1 IN 3**

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS WERE CHILDREN (2018)



CHILD LABOUR ROSE TO **160 MILLION** (2020)

FIRST INCREASE IN TWO DECADES



IN 2020, THE KILLINGS OF **331 HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS** WERE REPORTED IN **32 COUNTRIES**

AN **18% INCREASE** FROM 2019

**ONLY 82 COUNTRIES** HAD INDEPENDENT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (2020)



**BRIBERY IS AT LEAST FIVE TIMES MORE LIKELY**

IN



LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

**37.6%**

THAN IN


VS

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

**7.2%**

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2021/

## **Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

- **Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.**
  - **Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.**
  - **Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.**
  - **Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.**
- 

**Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.**

- **16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.**
- **16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.**
- **16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.**

**Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.**

- **16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.**
- **16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.**
- **16.3.3: Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.**

**Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.**

- **16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars).**
- **16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments.**

## **Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.**

- **16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.**
- **16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.**

## Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

- 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar).
- 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services  
See metadata :



**Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.**

- **16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups.**
- **16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.**

- **Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.**
- **16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.**
- **Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.**
- **16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.**

**Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.**

- **16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.**
- **16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.**

**Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.**

➤ **16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.**

**Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.**

➤ **16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.**

## Global Peace Index 2021

- Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness.
- This report presents the most comprehensive data-driven analysis to-date on trends in peace, its economic value, and how to develop peaceful societies.
- The GPI covers 99.7% of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace across three domains:
  - the level of Societal Safety and Security,
  - the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict,
  - and the degree of Militarization.

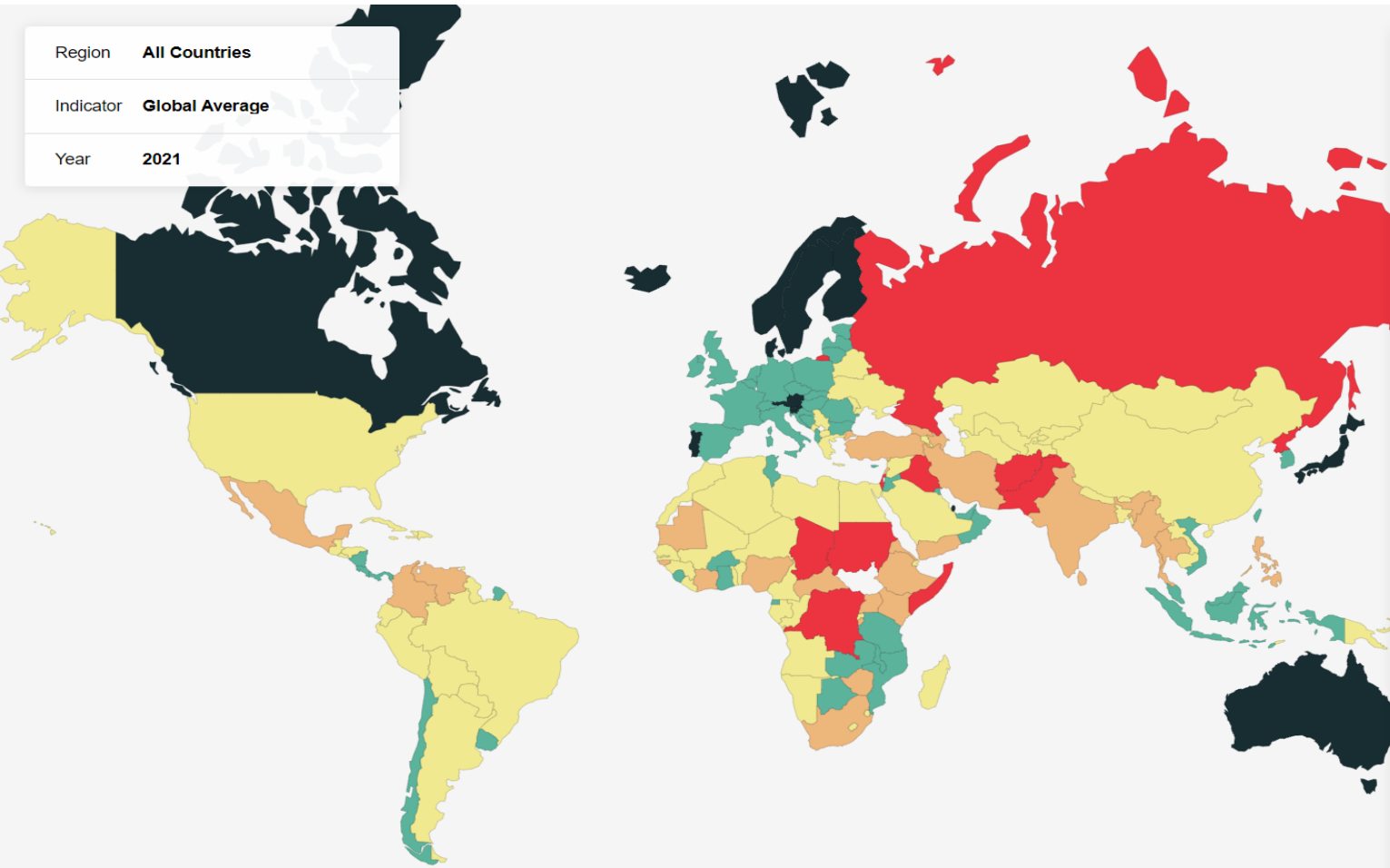
- This year's results show that the average level of global peacefulness deteriorated by 0.07%.
- This is the 9<sup>th</sup> deterioration in peacefulness in the last 13 years, with 87 countries improving, and 73 recording deteriorations; however, the change in score is the second smallest in the history of the index.
- The 2021 GPI reveals a world in which the conflicts and crises that emerged in the past decade have begun to abate, only to be replaced with a new wave of tension and uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and rising tensions between many of the major powers.

# Global Peace Index

Region **All Countries**

Indicator **Global Average**

Year **2021**



NO DATA MORE PEACEFUL LESS PEACEFUL

## 2021 Global Peace Index



### Overall GPI Score

A composite index measuring the peacefulness of countries made up of 23 quantitative and qualitative indicators each weighted on a scale of 1-5. The lower the score the more peaceful the country.

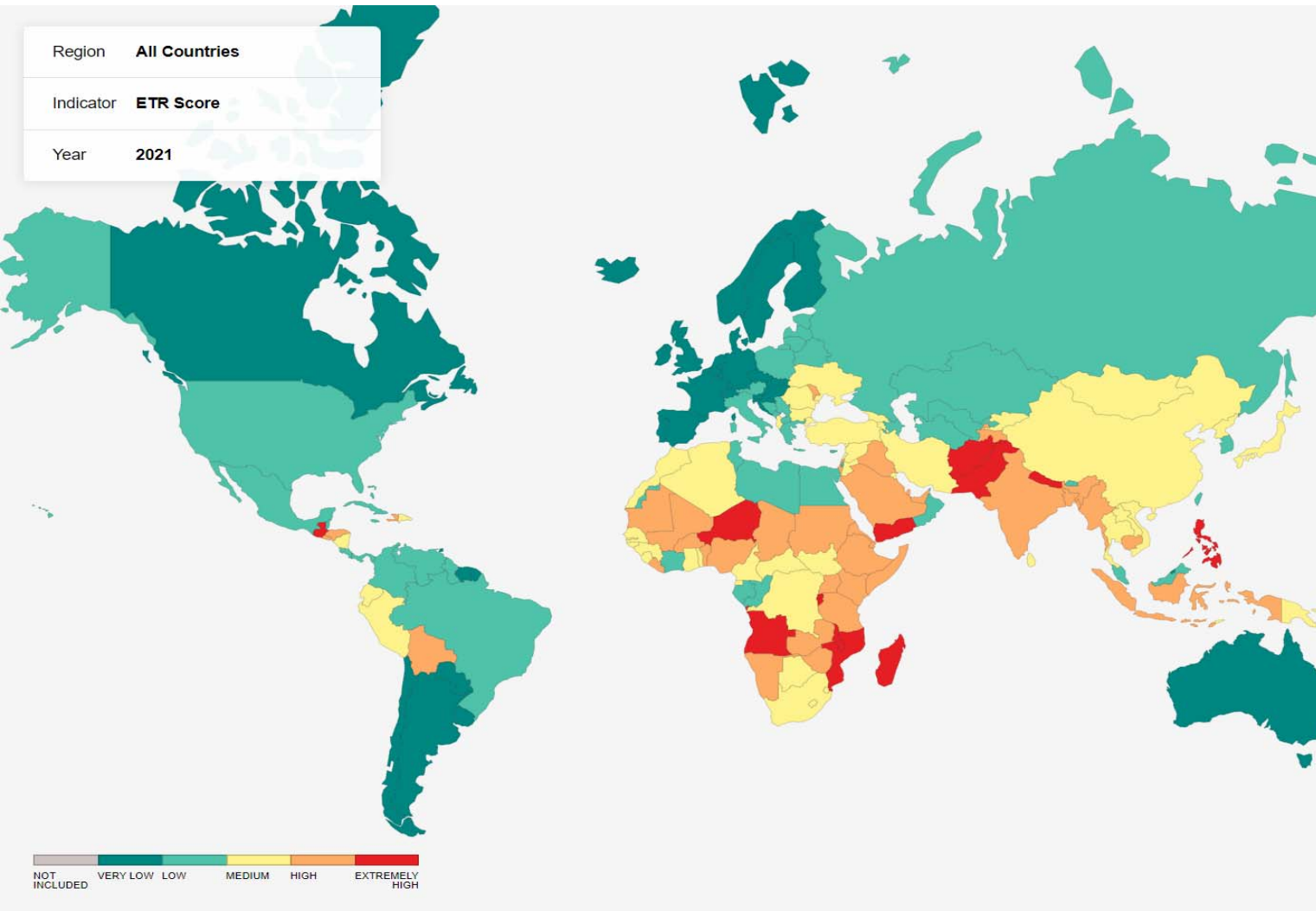
RANK	REGION	SCORE
1	Iceland	1.185
2	Denmark	1.265
3	New Zealand	1.306
4	Norway	1.348
5	Austria	1.361
6	Slovenia	1.382
7	Japan	1.389
8	Qatar	1.4
9	Finland	1.407
10	Australia	1.408
11	Sweden	1.429
12	Canada	1.437

## Ecological Threat Register

- This is the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Ecological Threat Register (ETR), which analyses 178 independent states and territories. Produced by the [Institute for Economics and Peace](#) (IEP), the report covers 99.9% of the world's population.
- The report assesses threats relating to food risk, water risk, rapid population growth, temperature anomalies and natural disasters.
- These assessments are then combined with national measures of socio- economic resilience to determine which countries have the most severe threats and lowest coping capabilities.
- These are the countries most likely to suffer from increased levels of ecological-threat related conflict.
- The Ecological Threat Register report also looks at the future, with projections out to 2050.



# Ecological Threat Register



## 2021 Ecological Threat Report



### Overall ETR Score

A composite index measuring the impact of ecological threats to countries made up of 5 qualitative indicators each weighed on a scale of 1-5. The higher the score, the more at risk the country.

RANK	REGION	SCORE
1	Iceland	1
2	Singapore	1
3	Ireland	1
4	United Kingdom	1
5	Norway	1
6	Netherlands	1
7	Finland	1
8	Uruguay	1
9	Sweden	1
10	Hong Kong	1
11	Åland	1
12	Denmark	1

- Many ecological threats exist independently of climate change.
- However, climate change will have an amplifying effect, causing further ecological degradation and pushing some countries through violent tipping points.
- Countries with high population growth are amongst the most ecologically degraded.
- The combination of weak socio-economic resilience, extreme ecological risk and rapid population growth can result in societal collapse.

- The report uses IEP's Positive Peace framework to identify countries without enough socio-economic resilience to adapt to or cope with these future shocks.
- Positive Peace has a strong statistically significant relationship to peace, and this framework has proven successful in forecasting substantial falls in peace and predicting superior economic growth.
- The main finding from the 2021 ETR is that a cyclic relationship exists between ecological degradation and conflict.
- It is a vicious cycle whereby degradation of resources leads to conflict, and the ensuing conflict leads to further resource degradation.
- Breaking the cycle requires improving ecological resource management and socio-economic resilience.
- The resilience and adaptability of the socio-economic system, referred to as the societal system, will generally determine the outcome.

## Key Recommendations

- International agencies need new integrated structures that combine health, food, water, refugee relief, finance, agricultural, development and other functions.
- Many of the solutions to the ecological problems can generate income. An example is the provision of water that can then be used to grow food.
- Empowering local communities. Community-led approaches to development and human security result in more effective programme design, easier implementation and more accurate evaluation.
- In summary, ecological threats will continue to create humanitarian emergencies and will likely increase without a sustained effort to reverse the current trend.
- Ecological threats are becoming more pronounced and affecting more people than ever.
- Building resilience to these threats will increasingly become more important and will require substantial investment now and into the future.

**Thank You**  
**Q&A**