

## UN goals fall short of Francis' vision

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by [Carmen G. Gonzalez](#) | Sep. 24, 2015

Francis in the United States

### VIEWPOINT

In late September, the United Nations will formally adopt the sustainable development goals that establish an ambitious framework to combat poverty, inequality and environmental degradation over the next 15 years.

The approval of the sustainable development goals follows on the heels of Pope Francis' groundbreaking environmental encyclical, "Laudato Si', on Care for Our Common Home," which emphasizes the link between economic injustice and the alarming deterioration of the planet's ecosystems.

As Francis explains, climate change, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, pollution of air and water, and the export of toxic waste to poor countries pose serious threats to present and future generations and to the planet's fauna and flora.

The primary cause of global environmental degradation is the profligate consumption of the planet's resources by its wealthiest inhabitants. Twenty percent of the world's population currently consumes approximately 80 percent of its resources, and generates 90 percent of its waste.

Francis points out that our economy turns people and nature into commodities to be exploited for short-term gain and discarded when they are no longer useful. Efforts to protect the environment through market mechanisms and technological fixes often exacerbate the problem by failing to challenge an economic system based upon the domination of nature that has increased inequality within and between nations and has brought the planet's ecosystems to the brink of collapse.

Environmental degradation is a moral issue because its effects are borne disproportionately by those who contributed least to the problem and possess the fewest resources to protect themselves from harm.

As Francis observes, "The depletion of fishing reserves especially hurts small fishing communities without the means to replace these resources; water pollution particularly affects the poor who cannot buy bottled water; and rises in the sea level mainly affect impoverished coastal populations who have nowhere else to go."

Transnational corporations are implicated in many of the worst human rights and environmental

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transnational corporations are implicated in many of the most human rights and environmental abuses (particularly in developing countries), and often leave a trail of devastation when they depart, including, as Francis writes, "unemployment, abandoned towns, the depletion of natural reserves, deforestation, the impoverishment of agriculture and local stock breeding, open pits, riven hills, polluted rivers, and a handful of social works which are no longer sustainable."

Francis laments the failure of existing legal frameworks to combat poverty and environmental degradation, and calls for a new approach grounded in justice and morality to address the roots rather than merely the symptoms of these interrelated problems.

While the sustainable development goals represent a welcome incorporation of environmental concerns into the development agenda, they fall short of Francis' vision by seeking to moderate rather than transform the consumption-driven, growth-oriented model of economic development that degrades human dignity and has caused potentially catastrophic environmental harm.

In order to create legal frameworks faithful to Francis' insights, the following four reforms are essential:

- First, it is important to recognize the root cause of global environmental degradation: an economic development model premised on the fallacy of unlimited economic growth that is overshooting the planet's capacity to sustain life. We must devise alternative visions of development that emphasize respect for nature and for the rights of present and future generations. We must also reject trade and investment agreements that promote unbridled consumption of the planet's finite natural resources and that enrich corporations, investors and financial speculators at the expense of vulnerable nations and communities.
- Second, environmental treaties should expressly affirm the duty of all nations to respect, protect and fulfill human rights within their own territories and beyond national borders, including the rights to life, health, water, food and a healthy environment. States must take responsibility for the human rights violations that their activities cause in other countries, such as the plight of indigenous communities facing the imminent loss of their territories due to climate change.
- Third, affluent countries must repay their ecological debt to poor countries by taking the lead in efforts to protect the global environment. International environmental agreements should apportion responsibility for environmental harm among all nations based on historic and current contributions to global environmental degradation. With respect to climate change, for example, we must press our elected officials to do much more to reduce our massive greenhouse gas emissions and to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in poorer countries.
- Finally, an international legal framework is necessary to hold transnational corporations accountable for their abuse of nature and of vulnerable states and peoples. The United Nations is currently negotiating a treaty to impose enforceable human rights obligations on transnational corporations. The United States and the European Union should support rather than oppose this effort.

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