

# Can we feed the world without destroying the planet?

Development, Crisis, Faith and Hope

Murray Sheard

CEO: cbm

Christian Blind Mission International cbmnz.org.nz

#### The First XV: MDGs



The 8 Millennium Development Goals

















#### The Good ...



- Reduced extreme poverty by half
- Fight against malaria and tuberculosis has shown results
- Improved drinking water a reality for 2.3 billion
- Education disparities between boys and girls reduced
- The political participation of women has continued to increase

#### The Not So Good...

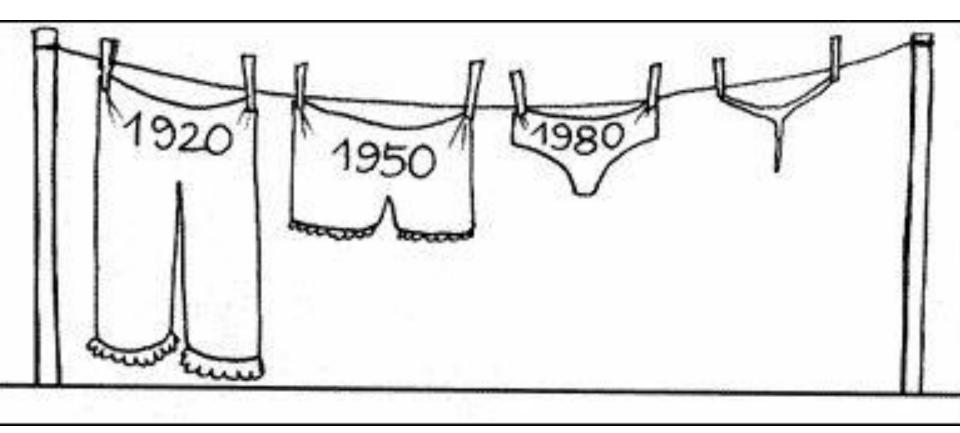


- Most of those in bottom 25% saw real incomes stagnate or drop.
- Threats to environmental sustainability continue,
- Progress on fighting undernourishment has slowed
- More needs to be done to reduce maternal mortality
- 50% of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas.
- Africa has been the continent most left behind.

#### **Emerging Global Crises**



- New conflicts
- Refugees
- Nationalism
- Climate disruption
- Those left behind





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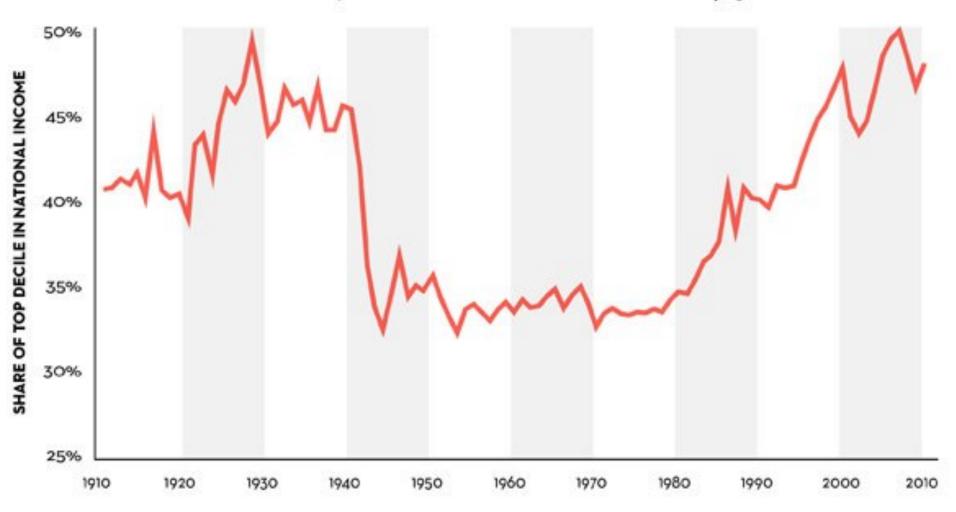


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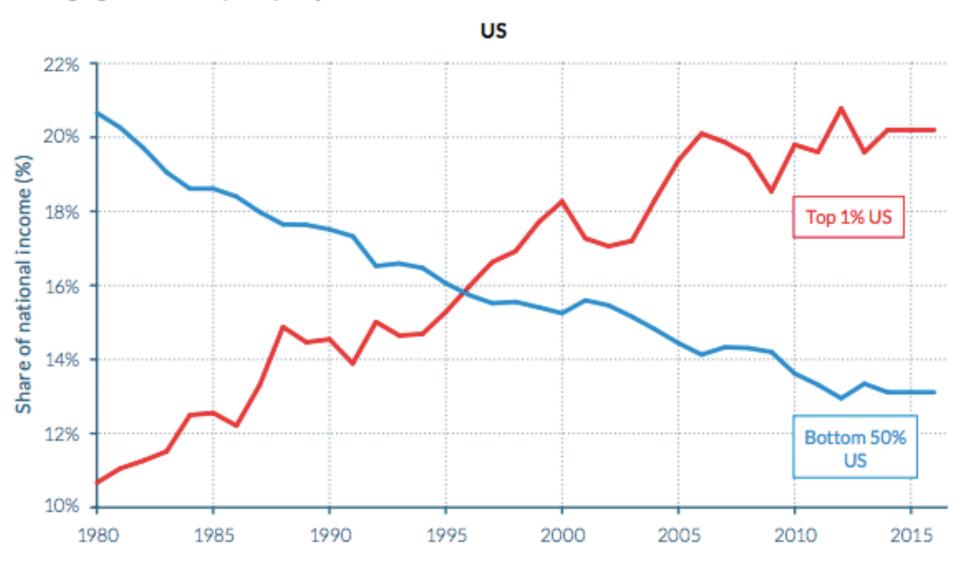


### What's the big picture?

#### INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910-2010

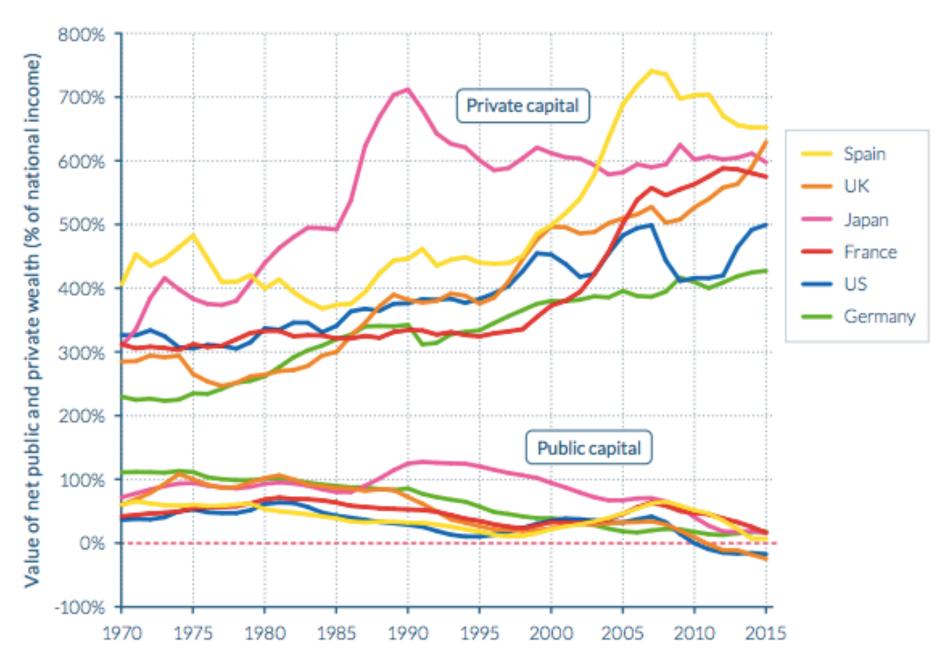


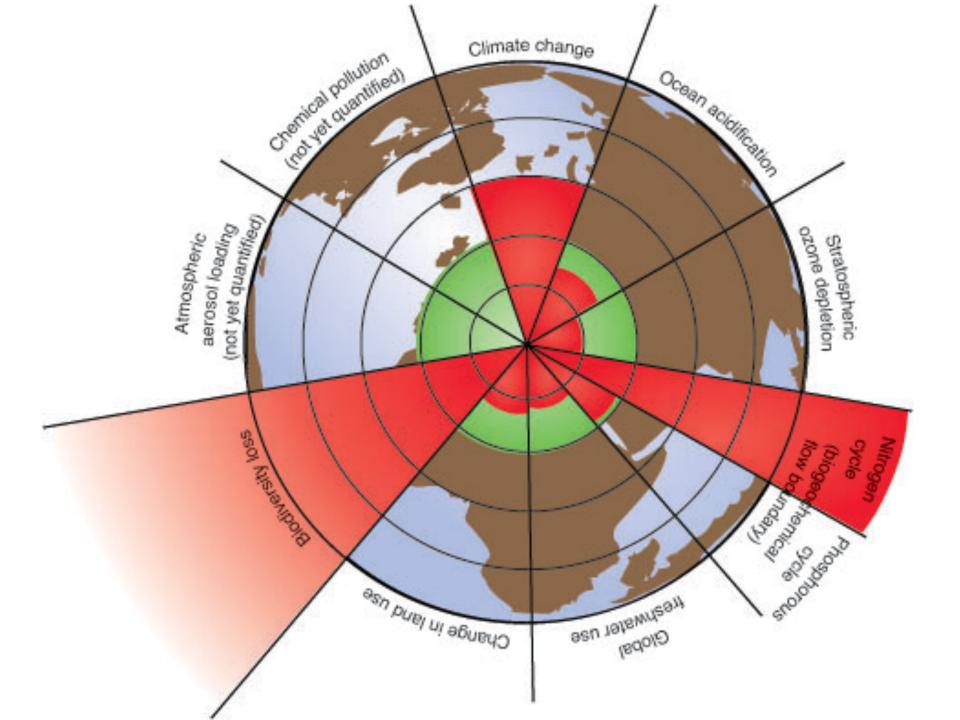
Top 1% vs. Bottom 50% national income shares in the US and Western Europe, 1980–2016: Diverging income inequality trajectories

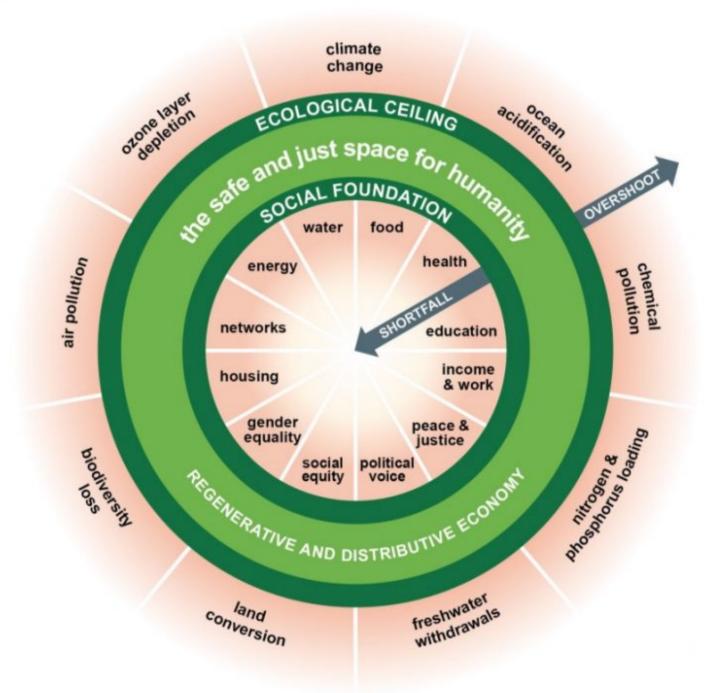


Source: WID.world (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for data series and notes.

The rise of private capital and the fall of public capital in rich countries, 1970-2016







#### The Second XV: SDGs



#### Fix what was missing

- Sustainability: Planetary boundaries
  - Development cannot be the enemy of the earth for very long!
- Universality: We are all 'developing' now
  - Development is not something "we" do to "them". We help to cause global threats and we must "develop" away from this.
- Equality: No one left behind
  - Development has not been even it has increased inequality and instability





## Where is Hope?

#### 1 Globally



## A Just World? Creating a 'restorative' economy

#### 5 Shifts



- Energy: From fossil fuels to renewable energy
- Resources: From linear to circular economy
- Growth: accounting for environmental degradation
- Incentivise Innovation for the future
- Policy to rein in inequality.
- Participation of those most affected by poverty and inequality

#### 2 As Christians



Global development and environmental questions are questions of:

- Spirituality
- Morality
- Values
- Lifestyle

They reflect our most accepted values and assumptions about how we should live.



#### 3 Personally

Develop everyday practices to align our actions with global challenges