

# Tracks at the Tällberg Forum 2007

*The underlying theme of the Tällberg Forum is the systems transformation required to mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change and the wider challenge of threatened ecosystems. We need to learn to think differently about the way our economic, social, political, cultural and financial systems function and how they fit into the natural systems. We need to “Learn to Live to Learn”. We need to change the way we act as individuals and as leaders in our societies. The aim of the Tracks at the Tällberg Forum this year is to allow participants an opportunity to reflect in greater detail about what this means in more practical terms in one of nine interrelated areas of society without losing the systems-based and humanistic approaches.*

The Tällberg Forum seeks to provide a balance between the wide systems-level discussions and the more action-oriented pursuit of practical solutions. This is mirrored in the program and its division between larger plenary sessions exploring the wider overarching questions, and the smaller thematic workshops referred to as “Tracks”. These consist of five sessions that build on each other and run over three days.

The Tracks evolved out of the “Design Workshops” that took place at the Tällberg Forum 2006. These were similar in form to this year’s Tracks, but took their starting points in one of ten physical locations around the world (for more about the Design Workshops, see p 59).

The Tracks at Tällberg this year are theme-specific, rather than location based. This is to allow participants to build on the more loose discussions from last year, and enable them to more easily draw practical conclusions.

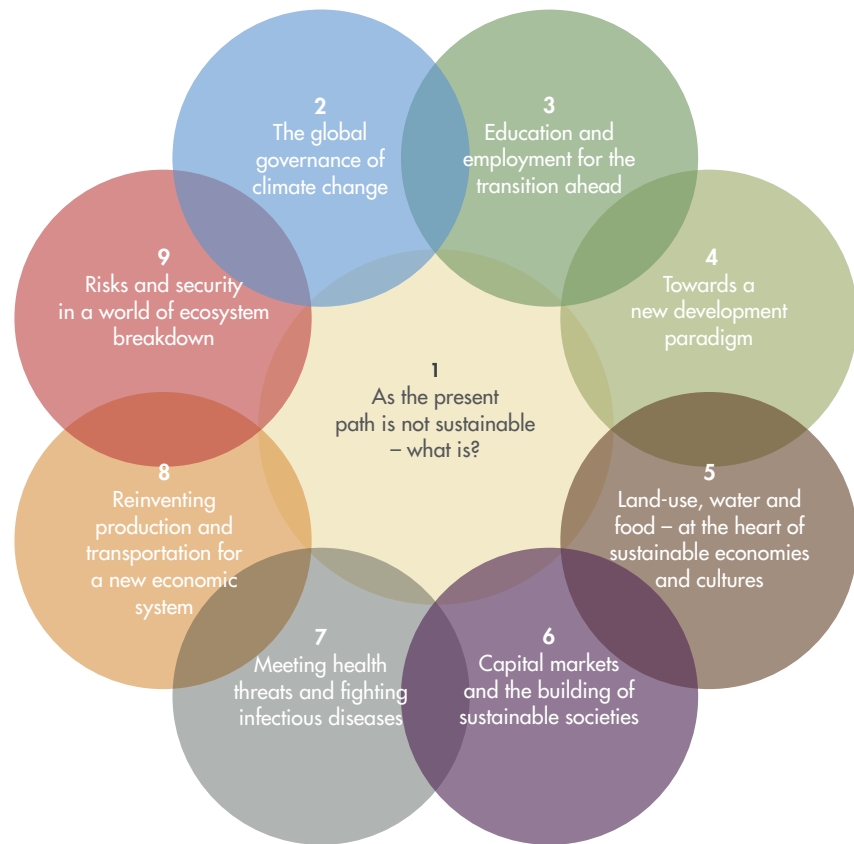
The focus is on the “learning” needed to meet the challenge ahead - in terms of new policies, strategies and technologies as well as new institutional, organizational and business models.

## How will the Tracks work?

All Tracks will be briefly presented during the opening session on Thursday afternoon. From that session on, Forum participants are free to select their Tracks at special tables inside the Forum tent. Accompanying family members and select media (but no cameras) are free to attend, space permitting (Chatham House rules apply).

For each Track there are one or two chairpersons, and two or more moderators. There are a number of prepared inputs to stimulate the discussions, but the idea is to leave a great deal of open time for unprepared comments or new ideas. Alterations to the programme may therefore occur. The focus is on conversation rather than on presentations.

Halfway through the Tracks conversations, the different groups get together for a World Café session. This will take place on Saturday after lunch during which time Tracks can cross pollinate and learn from each other. Towards the end of the Forum, there are two plenary sessions on Sunday for sharing of reflections and insights from the Tracks sessions.



## What is the task for the Tracks?

The starting point for the Tracks conversations is the need for a systems transformation to meet the wider sustainability challenge. Each group is then asked to formulate two related visions:

First, what would a vision, or an “idealised design” look like for each Track subsystem, that would make it consistent with true sustainability?

Second, given where we are, what practical steps can be taken and what levers for change exist?

Here participants face a dual challenge: how to plan for a shift towards models that are sustainable, while at the same time managing Business as Usual.

The Track sessions will allow time for each individual to digest the lessons of the discussions for him/herself, and to share thoughts and doubts about how to integrate the thinking into their everyday life, ie. “What to do when I return to work after the Forum”.

The aim of the Tracks process is to stimulate individual and personal reflection on what the transition into sustainability really means. Additionally, the process allows individuals and groups a powerful context within which to focus and identify new avenues for future work, and define strategies for collective action.

# TRACK 1: As the present path is not sustainable – what is?

*At a time of abundant knowledge, innumerable technologies, expanding human potential and innovation – all over the planet – how can this collective capital be mobilized to take us through the eco-systems and energy crises the world is facing? How can we find or invent the key to true sustainability? The search must start in our basic assumptions and value base.*



The world is being globalized and increasingly interconnected. The process of globalization is making the parts of systems – be they economic, financial, national, cultural, demographic or ecological – rapidly become more interdependent and interactive. Institutions, policies and business strategies have to incorporate understanding of, and relate to, the “whole”.

The current society – in the broad context – has created problems of inequality, biosystem changes and resource depletion, the dimensions of which no previous society needed to manage. We are grappling with the problems of interfering with extremely complex adaptive systems. Yet all we have managed so far is to simplify and compartmentalize these complexities.

Thus, our current responses to the multiple challenges facing humanity are not working. The gap is huge and growing between the scale, speed and mutual reinforcement of the problems, and the responses. As a result, we stand before a multitude of tipping points in our ecosystems, beyond which accelerating and even catastrophic changes can occur.

It is not possible to point to any one idea, technology, political system, organisation or nation as the cause – or

the solution – to our challenge. The system in itself – with all its integrated parts – is the reason for the problems we face. This calls for the tackling of the very ideas, values and designs behind our systems.

We need to better understand the interaction between the biosphere, the economic processes, the energy systems configurations and social organisations. We also need a new vision about what a sustainable society truly means – regardless of the technological and economic paradigm of the time – while also being prepared for the fact that development may move in the wrong direction and that the course of systems change is unpredictable. And urgently, we need to translate our understanding and our vision into a practical program for building sustainability. This is, to begin with, an existential and practical philosophical matter – and, of course, also a market, environment and technology issue.

## Program Outline\* for Track 1

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### Business as usual and its consequences

Moderator: Achim Steiner, UNEP, Kenya

James Hansen, The NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, USA

#### Our myths, values and visions of sustainability

Moderator: Sverker Sörlin, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

Nayan Chanda, Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, USA

Graham Barnes, Inform, Sweden

*\*A more detailed program will be available at the first session*

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### Will our current energy systems sustain our lifestyles?

Moderator: Ruud Lubbers, the Netherlands Energy Research Center

Kjell Aleklett, Uppsala University, Sweden

Mattia Romani, Royal Dutch Shell, the Netherlands

CS Kiang, Peking University Environment Fund, China

#### What is sustainability?

Moderator: Tariq Banuri, SEI, Thailand

John Elkington, SustainAbility, UK

#### Governing Sustainability

Moderator: Jonathon Porritt, Forum for the Future, UK

### July 1

09.00 – 12.00

#### Towards a practical redefinition of sustainability

Iqbal Paroo, Omidyar Foundation, USA

Peter Senge, Society for Organizational Learning, USA

**Track Chair:** Johan Rockström, Stockholm Environment Institute and Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sweden

**Location:** Bystugan

## Perspectives:

**Johan Rockström**, Executive Director, Stockholm Environment Institute and Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sweden



Major advancements have been made over the past 50 years in our efforts to minimise the negative consequences of our model for economic growth. After all, an average industrialised country is signatory to over 450 environmental agreements. Increasingly though, we see signs of our Planet's complaints over this approach, which largely has continued in a business-as-usual model.

It is increasingly clear that we humans are the major driving force behind planetary ecosystems changes. The time for action is now, and the objective must be nothing less than a radical change in how we perceive wealth, development and our cross-generational responsibilities.

We need to redefine sustainability in the face of rising risks for abrupt global environmental changes. The challenge is huge, but so are the opportunities - to create a world where socio-ecological wisdom translates into new entrepreneurship, and where a global threat translates into new ethical grounds for collaboration.

**Bo Ekman**, Founder and Chairman, Tällberg Foundation, Sweden



For nearly two decades, the response to our global unsustainable trends has been conceptualized under the banner of sustainable development – a promise of fostering economic growth for 6.5 billion people while sustaining an environment in balance and in good health.

The reality has belied this assumption (or dream). Forty five years after the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, the planet is worse off.

We must now find and develop a practical theory that can harmonize – forever – mankind's relations to the living environment of which it is but a part, and harmonize mankind's relations amongst itself. This both theoretical and operational formula needs to mirror the interest of the whole (of the system) and thus be based on the principle of shared instead of conflicting interests.

## TRACK 2: The global governance of climate change

*Without a stronger global governance system, will we achieve the rapid multilateral action needed to stabilise greenhouse gases at levels that avoid dangerous climate change? Much is happening, from political processes such as Kyoto and the IPCC, the G8+5, EU initiatives and actions by cities, states, and national governments, to alliances between global corporations and civil society action groups. But can they deliver in time?*



Current systems for addressing climate change in all spheres – in global and national politics, and within sectors such as transport and industry – do not appear to be achieving a deep-seated systems change that will drive down our emissions of greenhouse gases as needed. Indeed, these many disjointed and unstructured initiatives may be insufficient to do so.

Political processes such as the G8, Kyoto, and the IPCC are slowly galvanising global attention and stimulating the gradual creation of national, state and regional (EU) policy. Other sectors are placing pressure on governance systems, such as sustainable city partnerships and coalitions within industry. Civil society groups are becoming increasingly vocal and commanding media space. But are these initiatives capable of effectively addressing climate change?

Market-based mechanisms such as carbon emissions trading and the Kyoto Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) are redirecting investments, and building both momentum and experience. But can they stimulate change at the speed and scale that climate scientists are indicating is necessary?

Looking beyond existing systems, there is a need to explore new approaches to the complex issue of governing climate

change at the global level to understand the degree of co-operation required for an across-the-board response. What would a new institution look like that was acceptable to all parties?

Adaptation to a changing climate in the worst effected world regions, often the poorest, will also place demands on a global governance system. Can richer parts of the world share the financial burden brought by risks such as increased precipitation, rising sea levels and prolonged dry seasons?

To achieve the necessary systems change, any global governance measure must link emerging responses and understand how they can work hand in hand with measures to address other pressing social needs such as conflict resolution, health, food production, poverty alleviation and the need for economic stability.

## Program Outline\* for Track 2

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### An assessment of current global governance initiatives for climate change

Hermann Ott, Wuppertal Institute, Germany

Jia Feng, World Environment Magazine, China

#### Mitigation and Adaptation – how do we strike the right balance

Mihir Bhatt, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, India

John Schellnhuber, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany

Camilla Toulmin, International Institute for Environment and Development, UK

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### What could a vision for global governance of climate change be?

Andrei Marcu, International Emissions Trading Association, Switzerland

Nicky Gavron, Deputy Mayor, London, UK

#### Can business stimulate and shape the global governance of climate change?

Lars G Josefsson, Vattenfall, Sweden

Jeremy Bentham, Royal Dutch Shell, the Netherlands

Mark Moody-Stuart, Anglo American, UK

### July 1

09.00 – 12.00

#### Unlocking a new era in international, cross sector co-operation

Erland Källén, University of Stockholm, Sweden

Michael Wood, US Ambassador to Sweden

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**Track Chair:** Anders Wijkman, Member of the European Parliament, Sweden

**Session moderator:**  
Mohamed El-Ashry, United Nations Foundation, USA

**Location:** Hotel Åkerblads

\*A more detailed program will be available at the first session

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Tracks

## Perspectives:

**Anders Wijkman, Member of the European Parliament, Sweden**



“Global carbon emissions are presently growing more rapidly than even the worst-case climate scenario”. That was the sombre message from Australian researchers this May.

At the same time, both the IPCC and Stern call for total emissions to start declining well before 2020 to give us a chance to avoid “dangerous climate change”.

It’s a formidable challenge, not made easier by the parallel crisis of worldwide ecosystem degradation. New technologies are needed, for sure, but we must rethink lifestyles and consumption patterns too. We cannot continue to deplete natural assets – whether a stable climate or healthy forests and fertile soil – at the expense of our children.

A post-2012 climate regime must involve all major actors and have the principle of equity at its core. Industrialised countries created the present emissions crisis by overuse of natural assets, so to engage developing countries on a new development path, based on resource efficiency and respect for natural systems, a greater willingness to help build capacity, to share technology and to co-finance necessary investments in green technology is indispensable.

**Mohamed El-Ashry, Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation, USA**



Climate change is a serious challenge that is global in its causes, impacts, and possible solutions. With greater warming, the IPCC predicts sea levels will rise and heat waves, droughts, and heavy rainfall events will increase, adversely affecting agriculture, forestry, water resources, and human health. Poor countries with limited capacity to respond will be the most seriously affected. Equal emphasis on adaptation as on mitigation is needed.

While there is a convergence of science, economics and technology to guide international action, the window of opportunity for staying within an acceptable range of greenhouse gases is rapidly closing. Some progress has been made (EU, corporations and financial institutions, cities and municipalities) but the scale of the response is so large that comprehensive global action is essential. Harnessing new energy technologies to address climate change can be the engine that drives a new era of global sustainable development and prosperity.

## TRACK 3: Education and employment for the transition ahead

*The radical shift toward a sustainable path that we stand before requires knowledge, involvement and commitment from the many people that build the webs of our societies. However, our current path of development is leading to growing social gaps and inequalities. These inequalities not only waste valuable resources, they also channel energy in directions which have the potential to destabilise societies.*



We are now witnessing how the dynamics of globalisation generate economic growth but also new stress levels within societies. We are faced with the challenge of increasing numbers of people not being able to find meaningful and fair employment that is also within the limits of the ecosystems. Unemployment, as well as detrimental or marginalised work, creates severe pressures on a significant section of the world population – whether in economic terms or in the sense of a deepening void of purpose.

The gaps are widening between leaders, professionals and the generally privileged on the one hand, and those on the margin on the other. Among the many people, who face the challenges of irrelevant or insufficient education, lack of dignified jobs and insufficient integration into society, social tension is rising. This clearly manifests itself in how productive energy is taking destructive directions, with youth violence, intolerance and criminality, as well as the lure of populist political or fanatical religious tendencies.

Our traditional institutions are failing to provide the fabric that can hold the societies together, let alone support the mobilisation for social and democratic change. This is a challenge for public educational institutions, private corporations, media and socially oriented organisations alike.

We need to think in new ways about how these institutions can help change our mental models, our value creating systems and our social support functions to provide the necessary foundation for everyone to engage in the local and global challenges.

There is an urgent need to find new tools for learning, involvement and creativity among the many people. Our traditional institutions must find ways of providing these tools, in order to create a social ecology where dialogue, creativity and collaboration is leading society away from fragmentation and short-term economics, and into a sustainable direction.

This starts with developing educational experiences that equip young people for the challenges of tomorrow, and extends to the need for meaningful paid employment. If the intellectual, technological and communicative means become available, people will have the possibility to engage in the democratic debate on fair terms, enabling all sectors of society to collaborate in the transformation towards sustainability.

## Program Outline for Track 3

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### The challenges of the young for the future

Geoff Mulgan, The Young Foundation, UK

Poonam Ahluwalia, YES, USA

Charles Handy, Author, UK

#### Mobilisation for the path towards sustainability

Bill Drayton, Ashoka, USA

Vicki Saunders, Impactation, Canada

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### Involvement in multicultural societies

HRH Princess Deema Al-Saud  
of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Berth Jönsson, Research International, Sweden

Millicent Monks, Interfaith Minister, USA

#### Learning for social and economic change

Sandy Ogg, Unilever, UK

Otto Scharmer, Massachusetts Institute of  
Technology, USA

### July 1

09.00 – 12.00

#### Learning how to change minds

Howard Gardner, Harvard Graduate School of  
Education, USA

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**Track Chair:** Mary Catherine Bateson: Institute for  
Intercultural Studies, USA

#### Session Moderators:

Colin Jones, Pygmalion, South Africa

Charles Leadbeater, Author, UK

**Location:** Green Hotel

## Perspectives:

**Colin Jones, Senior Consultant, Pygmalion Management Consultants, South Africa**



Our biggest challenge in laying the foundations for a sustainable humanistic global community is to give the young generation visions and hope for the future and to involve them in society as responsible citizens. We urgently need to reach out to all young people, even those who currently do not see the future in their society – because of terminal illness, economic marginalization or other reasons.

Meaningful educational experiences and employment provide the institutional base for involvement in society and responsibility for others and for the environment. Readiness to take responsibility and engage in the future, however, also requires the ability to understand the wider context of our livelihoods and see the future generations ahead. We all - as parents, educators, leaders or role models - have the unyieldable task of transmitting a culture of learning, cohesion and community responsibility. This is desperately needed to make the next generations build a stronger society than ours.

If we let go of the young, we let go of the future!

**Mary Catherine Bateson, President, Institute for Intercultural Studies, USA**



Education is most often linked to employment as a national system for preparing and renewing the work force in knowledge-based economies. But learning occurs beyond contexts defined as “educational” and the work place can and should be adapted to develop human potentials. Like health, learning must be sustained throughout adulthood and beyond retirement.

Education must prepare youth for an unpredictable world and must protect adults from obsolescence and fear of change. Fear of failure and an emphasis on competition may produce rigid and opinionated adults. How can educational institutions combine the missions of cultural continuity and adaptability? How can lifelong learning become the basis for emergent wisdom?

As we strive toward a sustainable global society, adults will be called upon to shift and develop their values, abandon established assumptions, and act with hope and wisdom for the future, learning along the way. Can we adapt educational institutions to instill a joyful willingness to learn that lasts a lifetime?

## TRACK 4: Towards a new development paradigm

*Extending our current economic models to fully include those in poverty is simply not compatible with the stability of our ecosystems. To reduce poverty on sustainable and fair terms, we urgently need new approaches to economic growth and development. As the roles of business and public agencies are changing with new actors entering the arena, new avenues to achieve change open up.*



Globalization of the economy has brought obvious benefits, with significant efficiency gains and increased living standards. Benefits, however, are unequally distributed both between and within countries. It is now clear that capital flows into developing countries do not necessarily turn into benefits for the poorest. Furthermore, it is also clear that our present globalized economic model is unsustainable. Our life supporting ecosystems are being undermined in the process of “value creation”.

Growth relates to the quantitative growth of income and wealth. Development refers to the expansion of quality of life and of human competence. A new development paradigm should search for a combination that yields a better balance between the two.

We need a growth and development model that can help bring those in poverty into a prosperous and dignified society without ruining the planet. Not only must we be more efficient in fighting poverty, we must also find new ways to generate economic value that are compatible with the demands of our ecosystem and encourage human advancement. The quest for growth must be balanced by a vision of development that locates humans as parts on the ecosystems. This requires strategic rethinking from all actors involved.

The roles of corporations are changing – with people living in poverty increasingly being viewed as customers or clients rather than as aid recipients. Companies are exploring new business models to reach into the most poverty struck livelihoods, even if they may be driven by the demand for ever greater return on capital. Similarly, philanthropists, foundations and socially oriented companies are bringing in new ideas, new methods and new networks into the development field. New types of actors are thus entering into a field previously only occupied by NGOs and development cooperation agencies.

These dynamics have opened up new avenues for achieving change and have highlighted the urgency for new partnerships and coalitions, both to improve the impact and efficiency of international development cooperation and to help tilt the economic trajectory towards greater sustainability.

## Program Outline for Track 4

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### Development challenges in a changing ecology

Giles Kahika, Kasese District Local Government, Uganda

Mildred Callear, Small Enterprise Assistance Funds, USA

#### Redefining growth and development

Rakesh Khanna, Development Alternatives, India

Göran Holmkvist, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sweden

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### New coalitions to increase development effectiveness

Luiz Eduardo Maia, Rio Bravo Investments, Brazil

Julia Novy-Hildesley, Lemelson Foundation, USA

#### Acting in difficult markets

Lisa Curtis, UK Department for International Development, Sierra Leone

### July 1

08.45 – 12.00

#### Scaling up for a new development paradigm

Open discussion

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**Track Chair:** Kurt Hoffman, Shell Foundation, UK

**Co-chair:** Marcello Palazzi, Progressio Foundation, the Netherlands

#### Session Moderators:

David Batstone, RightReality, USA

Carl Mossfeldt, Tällberg Advisors, Sweden

**Location:** Hotel Klockargården

## Perspectives:

**Rakesh Khanna**, Senior Advisor,  
Development Alternatives, India



Large scale industry is supposed to supply the goods and services people need in clean and efficient ways.

However, large parts of our society cannot access these goods, nor do they benefit from employment in the industrial systems. Meanwhile, these resource-intensive production systems are of such scales that nature can no longer support them.

Our great development challenge is to create wealth in a socially just manner, which cares for the environmental quality and productivity of the resource base - also for generations to come. To create alternatives, we need clean and efficient production systems at all scales that create jobs by the millions. This, however, requires investments in the public sphere that the current capital flows do not find attractive enough.

**Kurt Hoffman**, Director,  
Shell Foundation, UK



The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to development banker Muhammad Yunus and the sale of CelTel - a leading African mobile

operator - for \$ 3.5 billion, could indicate a tipping point. Billions in funding is being committed to entrepreneurial ventures reaching the poor in developing economies. New players entering the development field, from foundations and philanthropreneurs to multinational corporations and public-private-partnerships, are shifting traditional approaches.

In this new paradigm, can we ensure that the entrepreneurial energies are directed not only to economic growth but also to sustainability? And how can public agencies respond and find their new roles?

**Göran Holmkvist**, Acting Director General,  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sweden



Extreme poverty is decreasing. New markets emerge. Many developing countries have shown massive growth over a series of years, partly

as a result of successful development cooperation. Meanwhile, technologies, increased consumption and population growth make mankind a powerful force over nature.

We need more, result-oriented cooperation between states, development organisations, scientists and the private sector. But we must accept that there is no invariant relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction.

Pro-poor growth needs an open market economy, protection of property rights, a high savings rate and good business environment, an adequate system for public resource mobilisation and a sustainable use of natural resources. Let's use this as our platform for new partnerships and more constructive dialogues.

## TRACK 5: Land-use, water and food – at the heart of sustainable economies and cultures

*Our current efforts to provide food and water to a world population of 6.5 billion stress the ecosystems that support us. The production of food, a central component of global health, culture and the economy, competes for land and water with the production of raw materials and fibre destined for industry. This competition between global land-use priorities is now set to intensify with the shifting emphasis towards biofuels.*



The world's ecosystems supply our food. Fresh water and fertile soil, pollinating insects and naturally-occurring minerals define the productivity of each region, and have shaped local cultures and economies. Ecosystems are also the engines of natural cycles, such as those for carbon and nitrogen. Global climate stability depends upon land cover reflectivity and the carbon-sink function of forests. Since agriculture and livestock rearing began, man has altered ecosystems, but today agricultural activities alone are responsible for approximately 70% of deforestation and 60% of global fresh water use.

The globalization of our food supply has created long, complicated supply chains, divorcing companies from the source of their raw materials. Competition pushes for higher productivity and profitability which collides with care for the environment, the climate and for producer livelihoods.

At the other end of the chain, a balanced diet, essential for physical and mental health, for children's ability to learn and for adult productivity, is more easily accessible. But malnutrition, from both hunger and obesity, persists. The rising consumption of meat, for example, is a double-edged sword both for the environment and for health.

Many people are becoming divorced from the land, with more than 50% living in urban areas. Research reveals that many American consumers view food in terms of a triangle: the store – the refrigerator – the plate, without considering where food comes from or how it was made. Local food cultures are disappearing and many families no longer cook nutritious meals to eat together.

Food, produced cheaply by countries new to the global marketplace, travels thousands of kilometres to be sold, often wrapped in plastic, at supermarkets reachable only by car. What is a sustainable diet?

The current food chain has evolved within today's unsustainable business and lifestyle models. We will not fix the health and wellbeing of our human society and the health of the planet if we do not re-assess our food production, distribution and consumption.

## Program Outline for Track 5

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### Sustainable food; connecting our well being and the well being of our planet

Hal Hamilton, Sustainable Food Laboratory, USA

Stewart Wallis, New Economic Foundation, UK

#### Water and land-use: the natural limits to growth

Malin Falkenmark, Stockholm International Water Institute, Sweden

Sten Nilsson, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria

Rohini Nilekani, Arghyam, India

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### Eating for the best of all worlds. Defining the principles of a global sustainable diet

Robert Myall, Water Users Association in Nanyuki, Kenya

Fred Pearce, Author, UK

#### The needs of humanity – food, fuel, fibre and security, and the challenge of climate change

Olof Johansson, Sveaskog, Sweden

Andre Heinz, Sustainable Technologies Fund, USA

### July 1

08.45 – 12.00

#### Responding to the vision. Where are the critical levers for change?

Andre van Heemstra, European Academy of Business in Society, the Netherlands

Marie Arwidson, Forest Industries, Sweden

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**Track Chair and Session Moderator:** Carl Folke, Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics and Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sweden

**Track Co-chair:** Dawn Austwick, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, UK

**Session Moderator:** Tensie Whelan, Rainforest Alliance, USA

**Location:** Hotel Åkerblads

## Perspectives:

**Dawn Austwick, Director,  
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, UK**



There's more than a ring of truth to the old adage "You are what you eat". Food is central to our lives. It's not just the impact of food on our health, well-being and even our behaviour, it's also what it says about how we live, what we value, and where we come from. Are we proud or ashamed of what we eat? Do we have too much or too little? What is the real cost behind the price of our food?

The local and the global, the personal and the political, the ethical and the economic are all interconnected every meal time. Our choice of food impacts on our lives in many complex ways, wherever we live, and we need to find solutions to these knotty issues which recognise the inter-connections between personal consumption and lifestyle and global resource allocation.

**Tensie Whelan, Executive Director,  
Rainforest Alliance, USA**



Today, some 29% of the planet's land mass is utilized in some form of agriculture, which is dependent on petrochemicals and results in deforestation and massive water use while giving low return on investment for small producers and inadequate pay and working conditions for workers.

Fortunately, recent years have begun to see the beginnings of an interest in the sustainability of food – whether from the consumer looking for local, organic and "slow food" options or the business looking to better manage its supply chain due to food security, brand risk, and quality issues.

As humanity becomes increasingly aware that one planet is shared between all, we will reconnect with our resources. The only question is: can we do it fast enough to ameliorate and repair the worst of the environmental and social disasters we have set in motion.

Civil society, working together with the private sector, can reengineer agriculture to create a comprehensive set of good practices that are rewarded in the marketplace and that can operate at the mainstream level.

## TRACK 6: Capital markets and the building of sustainable societies

*Institutional transformation of the various mechanisms for allocating capital – over time and between parties – is essential to any exercise aimed at altering the direction of the overall economy. Transforming the nature of these mechanisms is likely to require a new institutional infrastructure, touching both basic ownership arrangements, accounting principles, as well as product development and business strategies.*



Capital markets and the wider financial system sit at the very heart of the modern globalised economy. In channeling surplus savings to profitable investment opportunities, capital markets provide the underlying incentive structures that set the direction for economic growth. By reallocating risk, over time and between parties, the capital markets and the financial system also serve to break up cost structures and dissolve financial barriers that would otherwise prohibit investments in certain regions, business models and product areas.

However, the central role played by the financial system results in the imperfections of this system being replicated and sometimes aggravated in the wider economy. Thus, missing markets (eg. uninsured risks from climate change), mis-priced assets (eg. natural capital such as forests or fresh water) and institutional shortcomings (eg. the lack of efficient markets for social investments) generate destructive results in the economy. The sustainability challenge also raises a more fundamental question: can a price be put on everything, or should the value of certain things remain absolute?

In recent years we have seen increased trends towards decoupling long-term strategic thinking from capital return calculations. This trend takes place both through larger pools of blind institutional fund capital, and through the rise of some forms of private equity and hedge funds. This trend has rightly put useful pressure on structural shake-ups but it has also exacerbated the short-termism of many corporate strategies.

At the same time, related trends in the world of foundations and private individuals are pushing in the opposite direction towards greater social concerns. Massive pools of politically driven capital are also becoming increasingly active as countries like China and Russia direct their investments according to political, rather than traditional capital markets calculations. These trends contribute to a more complex picture and carry their own challenges.

## Program Outline for Track 6

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### The Ecosystems challenge and the urgent need to fund and power the transformation

Jonathan Porritt, Forum for the Future, United Kingdom

Robert Monks, Lens Governance Advisors, USA

#### Countries and trends

##### transforming the capital markets

Steve Xu, The Economist Intelligence Unit, China

Melissa Berman, Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, USA

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### Considering the underlying challenges – and identifying needs going forward

Albrecht Matuschka, Matuschka Group, Germany

Antoinette Hunziker-Ebnetter, Forma Futura, Switzerland

#### Designing new products, initiatives and strategies to make the capital markets work better for all.

Open discussion

### July 1

08.45 – 12.00

#### What do we do now?

Open discussion

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**Track Chair:** Erik Berglöv, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, UK

**Session moderators:** Jim Butcher, Morgan Stanley, USA

Amber Nystrom, Tendris, USA

**Location:** Hotel Klockargården

## Perspectives:

**Erik Berglöv**, Chief Economist, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, UK



A legacy of the command economy has been the inefficient use of energy and other resources threatening the competitiveness of companies and economies, but also undermining energy security and contributing disproportionately to carbon emissions.

The role of any development bank is to encourage investments where they are needed, but not readily forthcoming. Energy efficiency, and the wider sustainability challenge, is naturally a major focus for us. In close interaction with the private sector and sometimes with government, we are looking to develop new products and search for investment opportunities that can make a wider difference. As the largest financial investor in our region, we are also a catalyst of change in the policies affecting the decisions of corporations and government entities.

**Jim Butcher**, Head of Sustainability, Morgan Stanley, USA



New ways to address capital markets are rapidly unfolding and many investment banks, such as Morgan Stanley, are becoming more creative with helping the global economy move toward a more sustainable and low-carbon path. We have already committed \$3Bn over the next five years toward carbon emissions reduction efforts globally, and, increasingly, we are working with various clients in re-thinking business models and financing.

An ongoing challenge, not surprisingly, is how best to meld shorter timeframe concerns per quarterly earnings pressures with a longer timeframe and more systemic understanding that encompass a truer sense of sustainability. This session will hopefully identify key incremental steps per capital markets transformation, but may also, in the spirit of Tallberg, identify new synergies among the diverse participants as well as new insights.

# TRACK 7: Meeting health threats and fighting infectious diseases

*Health threats are often indicators of system imbalances. Effective, long-term prevention must therefore involve measures addressing the social and ecological frameworks that are coming under increasing stress. Yet, too often available resources are spent ineffectively, with a focus on treatments developed with short term profit calculations as the driver. To make progress towards creating a healthier world, the response needs better coordination – involving new actors and new partnerships and a new vision of what health for all can actually mean.*



Global health is one of the great triumphs, and tragedies, of our age. Science has revealed the molecular mysteries of many devastating diseases. New approaches – from cutting-edge treatments to simple mosquito nets – mean that billions of people can look forward to a greater quality of life, well into old age.

But we have yet to master these new-found resources. Each year, almost 15 million people – half of them children under 5 – still die from infectious diseases. Of these, hundreds of thousands are women who die in childbirth. These are age-old afflictions which are easily prevented or treated. We even have the tools to tackle new threats, such as cardiovascular disease, on the rise in developing countries – yet many are living, and dying, without the benefit of this knowledge.

Why, with so much money and manpower devoted to global health, are so many people still let down and left behind? The complex puzzle that is sustainability touches health too, and any analysis of what needs to change in politics, economics, education and society must include global sustainable health as a key deliverable.

In Africa, Asia and Latin America innovative ways of tackling healthcare problems are emerging from unexpected places, and new partnerships between unlikely allies are taking on some of the world's most daunting healthcare challenges.

The current system for delivering health globally is constantly challenged by the threat of new pandemics and floods of refugees from political strife. It is clear that a system to deliver sustainability in this field is not just for health specialists to consider. A new world of healthcare needs players in business, civil society and enterprise and many other walks of life.

Finding a vision and a definition for sustainable global healthcare demands a clear-eyed assessment of medical research and its funding, the production and distribution of medicines, and the depth of our approach to disease prevention. It is also time to understand and make preparations for any changes that climate change may bring.

## Program Outline\* for track 7

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### Setting the stage: Health in the wider context

Karin Källander, World Infection Fund, Sweden

Satya Sivaraman, Action on Antibiotic Resistance (ReAct), India

Craig Burges, GAVI Alliance, Switzerland

#### No Leadership – no action: The role of governance in health

Lars O Kallings, UN Secretary General special envoy on HIV/AIDS, Sweden

Chris Desmond, Human Science Research Council, South Africa.

Sigrun Mogedahl, HIV/AIDS Ambassador, Norway

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### The human face of healthcare

Gustaaf Wolvaardt, Foundation for Professional Development, South Africa

Sabina Pradhan, Nepal Family Health Program (NFHP)

#### Breaking the mould: new thinking on global healthcare

Sverker Ljunghall, AstraZeneca, Sweden

Mikkel Vestergaard-Frandsen, Vestergaard-Frandsen Group, Switzerland

Giorgio Roscigno, Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics, Switzerland

### July 1

08.45 – 12.00

#### Can we manage a healthier world?

Thomas Tufte, Roskilde University, Denmark

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**Track Chair:** Rodrigo Garay, AIDS Accountability International and World Infection Fund, Sweden

**Session moderators:**  
Shereen El Feki, Al Jazeera International, UK

Lennarth Hjelmåker, HIV/AIDS Ambassador, Sweden

**Location:** Hotel Gyllene Hornet

\*A more detailed program will be available at the first session

## Perspectives:

**Rodrigo Garay, Founder and Executive Director,  
AIDS Accountability International, Sweden**



Never before have we been better prepared to take on the challenges of global health. In the last few decades we have seen tremendous scientific progress and funding has increased substantially. But still 15 million people die every year from infectious diseases that in most cases are preventable and curable. How can that be? More research and more money would probably help, but without leadership there is little chance of achieving sustainable improvement. Political leaders in all countries and at all levels must be made accountable for what they do and what they fail to do.

Issues, such as global health, that are truly everybody's responsibility, have a tendency to become no-one's responsibility. What is needed is a stable structure of incentives, so that everybody, from big pharma CEOs and politicians to local health workers and patients are urged to take their share of the responsibility.

**Shereen El Feki, Presenter-Reporter,  
Al Jazeera International, UK**



Much of the history of medicine has been the pursuit of the unattainable. What if we could keep children free of crippling diseases with a single shot? How wonderful if young women with breast cancer could live to see their grandchildren! What if we could revive hearts and reinforce bones, so that old age was a blessing, not a curse?

Today modern healthcare can do all that—and much more. True there is still unfinished business—an HIV vaccine, for example. But the real question today is how to make the most of what we have, so that the fruits of modern medicine are affordable and accessible to everyone. The challenge facing healthcare in the 21st century is not just achieving the impossible; it's managing the possible.

This transition requires novel ideas, original approaches and different partners. Not just the usual suspects from the rich world, but new participants from unexpected disciplines in the developing world as well. Globalisation in healthcare, as in so many other fields, is about sharing solutions, not just spreading problems.

## TRACK 8: Reinventing production and transportation for a new economic system

*The wider ecosystems challenge, together with the increasingly insecure and uncertain access to non-renewable energy resources, forces us to rethink our processes for production and logistics. We must question our material-intensive concept of value creation and rethink the logic of many established business models, as well as our modern, “developed” lifestyles.*



The globalisation of the value creating systems and the relentless pressures of capital markets have brought constantly increasing returns on capital and enabled innovation and technological development. This has been fuelled by safe and cheap access to fossil fuel-based energy, and the effects on natural capital have been largely unaccounted for – be it depletion of natural resources, destruction of arable land, or pollution of air and water.

New technologies have brought significant efficiency gains in the use of materials and energy. Yet, efficiency gains have constantly been outpaced by volume increases. The gains from vehicles using less fuel, for example, have been cancelled out by increased traffic and a rise in traded volumes. We now also see billions of people about to enter the “global middle class” and fully take advantage of the benefits of the global economy. The critical strain of our ecosystems requires us to challenge the underlying design of the global economic system.

Looking ahead, we need business models able to offer basic products and services in ways that allow for radical improvements in systems efficiencies. We need to learn to do things differently, not merely do things more efficiently. We must learn, for example, to build societies that do not

rely on fossil fuel-consuming modes of transport; we must find more efficient logistic setups to produce those goods we really need to consume, we must design business models based on resource cycles rather than the consumption and disposal of raw materials, whether extracted or cultivated.

At the same time, we need to redirect the course of economic growth towards a much greater reliance on new forms of value creation – in developed as well as in less developed countries. We need to further explore the technological possibilities and market opportunities of business models based on services, communication and information channels rather than physical goods.

Seeking a way forward requires us to take a holistic approach that integrates new perspectives on product development, transportation and trade patterns, as well as urban planning and consumer demands, and it critically challenges us to identify strategies that can create the impetus for systems change.

## Program Outline for Track 8

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### Development and challenges to sustainable production and transportation

Anders Dahlvig, IKEA Group, Sweden

Christine Loh, Civic Exchange, Hong Kong, China

#### Technological innovation and the path towards a dematerialized, sustainable economy

Adrian Nelson, Unilever, UK

Jacqueline McGlade, European Environment Agency, Denmark

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### Global business - how to improve efficiency in production and logistics

Ulf Bergkvist, Bergkvist-Insjön Sawmill, Sweden

Johan Roos, Stena Shipping, Sweden

#### A new meaning of growth

Hans-Olov Olsson, The Association of Swedish Engineering Industries, Sweden

Koosum Kalyan, Shell International, UK

### July 1

08.45 – 12.00

#### Identifying the critical levers for change

Marilyn Tam, Us Foundation, USA

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**Track Chair:** Ulla-Britt Fräjdin-Hellqvist, Tällberg Advisors, Sweden

**Session Moderators:** Tom Cummings, Executive Learning Partnership, the Netherlands

Nicole Boyer, Adaptive Edge, France/USA

**Location:** Hotel Åkerblads (Saturday morning at Bergkvist-Insjön Sawmill)

## Perspectives:

**Ulla-Britt Fräjdin-Hellqvist**, Associated Advisor, Tällberg Advisors, Sweden



In spite of the revolution of internet, mobile communication and rapid information sharing, many businesses are still firmly tied into old concepts of value creation. It is, however, clear that the value creation is constantly pushed further towards the customer.

Material production and transportation are cheap, while customer relationships are expensive. Business is increasingly about intangible values inherent in relationships. Yet, we still continue to think of products in terms of “things” – not because this is more profitable, but because we struggle to leave our mental models behind and change our economic system to incorporate long term values.

**Christine Loh**, CEO, Civic Exchange, Hong Kong, China



In the globalized economy, firms pursue their business in the context of a wide web of tightly interlocking relationships: investors, suppliers, regulators, customers, etc. Most managers feel tied into business as usual with limited room for strategic rethinking. There are very few companies or institutions that have sufficient clout in the market to take independent actions with potential to affect the underlying drivers of the system.

There are however clusters of larger actors that could constitute an exception. Among them are those running the major cities, the mega ports and the large airport hubs. Identifying the means to influence these actors may therefore help us provide impetus for more general systems change.

## TRACK 9: Risks and security in a world of ecosystem breakdown

*Human technological power is shrinking the world and transforming the global ecosystem from yesterday's infinite public good today's finite system under increasing strain. This has important consequences for our thinking about risks and security, and requires us to include the ecological dimension in our security analyses.*



The strain placed on our ecosystems has direct consequences for human societies that translate into wider security threats, such as dangers from pollution, desertification, catastrophic storms, as well as high-mortality global pandemics. These represent potential for significant impact on regional and global economic patterns, as well as effecting 'human security' issues such as hunger, dislocation and migration flows.

Second order security problems emerge as these increasingly intrusive phenomena influence human behaviour and political or military relations. The risks range from the 'grand strategy' level geopolitics for control over diminishing vital non-renewable resources to local conflicts over renewable but degraded resources such as fresh water or arable land. The risk pattern is complemented by the potential for man-made disasters - such as nuclear accidents or proliferation.

To add to this already complex picture caused by over-exploitation of natural resources, climate change will have a further profound impact on the security landscape, generating possible new conflicts over fuel sources, land and water, in addition to new migration flows - crises and sources of conflict and instability whose full magnitude we cannot predict. From another angle, the physical changes in the world due

to climate change – such as an ice-free Arctic – may also open up both new security threats and new opportunities for cooperation.

Thus, we need to develop a holistic perspective of security. The ecological, functional and political security dimensions are now so intertwined that our existing stovepipe systems of narrow sectorial expertise must be complemented with broader multidimensional analyses, and a different level of preparedness on the part of the world community. We must do this in light of the need to reconcile our growth-based globalised economy – fundamental for sustaining global political order – with an increasingly exhausted ecosystem.

## Program Outline for Track 9

The contributors listed below will, together with others, provide their perspectives within a context of dynamic, open, moderated conversation

### June 29

13.30 – 17.30

#### The human meaning of security

Jan Eliasson, UN Special Envoy to Sudan, Sweden

Emmanuel Jal, Artist and former child soldier, Kenya

Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga, President of the Republic of Latvia

#### Political barriers and solutions to security challenges

José María Figueres, FRIDE, Spain and former President of Costa Rica

### June 30

08.45 – 12.00 and 16.30 – 18.00

#### Can security threats turn to opportunities for peace?

Hafid Abbas, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Indonesia

Basil Abdulwahhab Mohammad, Iraqi Commission for Civil Society Enterprises, Iraq

#### The broad implications of security

Pindarous W. T. Allison, YES, Liberia

### July 1

08.45 – 12.00

#### What are the paths towards local and global security?

Diana Buttu, Paltel Group, Palestine

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**Track Chair:** Tomas Ries, The Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Sweden

**Co-chair:** Alyson Bailes, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sweden

#### Session Moderators:

Robert Evans, Plowshares Institute, USA

Alice Evans, Plowshares Institute, USA

**Location:** Green Hotel

## Perspectives:

**Tomas Ries, The Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Sweden**



As human scientific and technological power multiplied during the industrial age, so did our impact on the global ecosystem. Interrelated consequences of this include depletion of vital non-renewable resources such as oil, degrading of renewable resources - including water and arable land, climate change and other disruptions of the ecosystems, and an increasing potential for catastrophic disasters, such as Chernobyl.

While technological innovation plays a key part in reducing humanity's ecological footprint, it will probably have to be complemented by a shift from the anthropocentric approach of the industrial age to a humbler awareness of our place in the world. This is the great existential challenge, growth challenge and security challenge of the 21st century.

**Alyson Bailes, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sweden**



In light of the security risks we face, it is easy to agree that we need solutions that do not divide, or exclude, different genders, nationalities or religions. It is sometimes harder to accept that the business sector, governments, academics and civil society all have to work together on this.

Yet climate and the issue of energy use are above all challenges that arise at the crossing-point of security, economics and social and individual behavior.

Fair and peaceful solutions can only come if all concerned are ready to go beyond the limits not just of sectoral roles, but of the very categories in which our present expertise and knowledge are defined.

**Hafid Abbas, Director General of Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Indonesia**



Indonesia is rapidly moving toward a political environment of freedom and democratization. National leaders face complex transitional challenges including historic distrust of authorities, poverty, disenfranchisement, community violence, serious ecological damage from unchecked logging and mining and the effects of global warming, shown by the recent massive floods in Jakarta. In the midst of this dramatic transition, Indonesia is deeply affected by terrorism, traceable both to internal factors such as violations of human rights and more recently, support from elements outside of Indonesia.

Careful balance is now essential for this new democracy to both protect rights and freedoms and strengthen national security. The roots of terrorism must be urgently addressed, together with social, cultural, economic and ecological issues closely related to national security.