

The Price of A Mountain

**ECONOMY – ENVIRONMENT
TRADE OFF**





A View from the window of Delivery Room at the back of Brokenshire Memorial Hospital.



Above Clouds In Talingod,
Davao del Norte



FORESTS



The Philippine forests are among the most **diverse** in the world.

FORESTS



BIODIVERSITY HOT SPOT

- World's richest plant and animal species
- Global biodiversity rankings: 2nd (fishes), 5th (plants, trees, and mammals), and 8th (reptiles)
 - 8,120 species of flowering plants
 - 3,500 species of indigenous trees
 - 33 species of gymnosperms
 - 640 species of mosses
 - 2,400 species and sub-species of fish
 - 3,000 species of plants which are endemic to the Philippines
- While the rest of the whole world discovers 1 specie per Taxa (family) per year, the Philippines discovers 5 or 6 specie per taxa per year

FORESTS



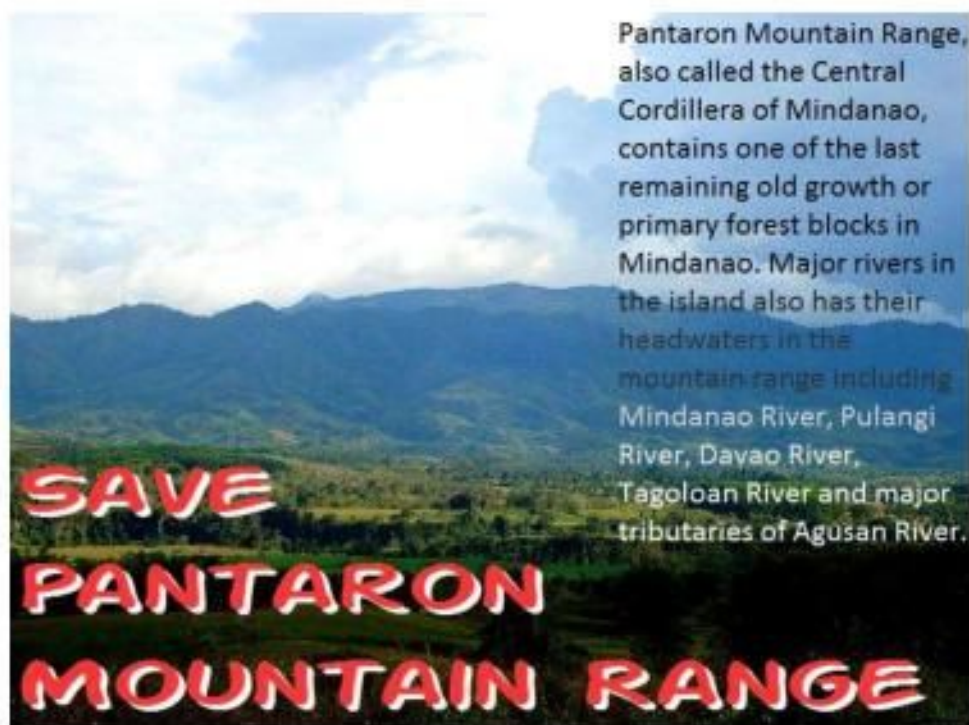
Source of:

- Food
- Water
- Clean air
- Electricity
- Shelter
- Livelihood

MINERALS



Philippines has rich mineral resources for national industrialization.





Sodal Cost

- 1 Human Rights Violations
- 2 Disruption of Education Activities
- 3 Food insecurity
- 4 Economic activities disrupted
- 5 Health Problems

Long term : loss of ancestral domain

Dusts rise fog-like from the mining operations of Platinum Group Metals Corp. (PGMC) in Claver, Surigao del Norte



Shenzou Mining Corp.'s tailings pond in Claver, Surigao del Norte fails to catch laterite which pollutes the ocean



Coal mining in Semirara



MAGNITUDE OF THE HEALTH PROBLEM



Forty percent of world electricity comes from coal combustion.

A photograph showing several industrial smokestacks emitting thick plumes of dark smoke into the sky.



26% of global mercury emissions come from the combustion of coal in power plants.

Air pollution from coal plants affects respiratory and cardiovascular systems, causes abnormal neurological development in children, poor growth of the fetus before birth, and cancer.



If health and other external costs of coal-fired electricity in the U.S. are included, they triple its cost to consumers

IRREVERSIBLE
DAMAGE



IRREVERSIBILITY OF THE DAMAGE



**CANCER
IS
IRREVERSIBLE**



The Coal Energy operators have blood in their hands since they contribute the biggest percentage of greenhouse gases (GHGs)



**Sendong
(Washi)**

1249 deaths



**Pablo
(Bopha)**

1901 deaths



**Yolanda
(Haiyan)**

6201 deaths

Those who died were the **least responsible** yet they were the **most vulnerable**

The highest level of CSR for power businesses is
NOT to Coal at all!



2 models



41,293.2 km² (15,943.4 sq mi)
8,061,516
.005 km² /capita
Less
Less
#3 0.917 (Very High)
#76 0.953
#2 0.030

Total Area
Population

Biodiversity
Minerals
HDI
GDI
GII



300,000 km² (120,000 sq mi)
97.704 million
.003 km² /capita
Rich
Rich (5th mineralized in the world)
#117 .660 (Medium)
#17 0.989
#78 0.406

PARADOX OF DEVELOPMENT



- "Switzerland practically has no resources but has attained great scientific & technological development
 "...sells grey matter- an intangible, non-material resource contained in technological innovation of its products and services."
 - Oswaldo de Rivero
 The Myth of Development
- They will survive dematerialisation and deproletarianisation.

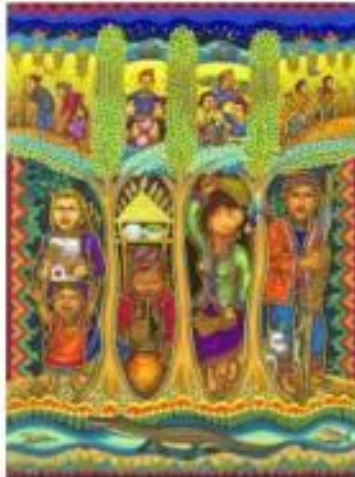
PARADOX OF DEVELOPMENT



Philippines : a Non-viable National Economy (NNE)

- Philippines has rich natural resources, is a biodiversity hotspot, 5th mineralized country in the world...and is practically "sitting on gold mine."
- Poor people despite selling mountains of minerals, coffee, woods, sugar
- Not likely to survive dematerialisation and deproletarianisation

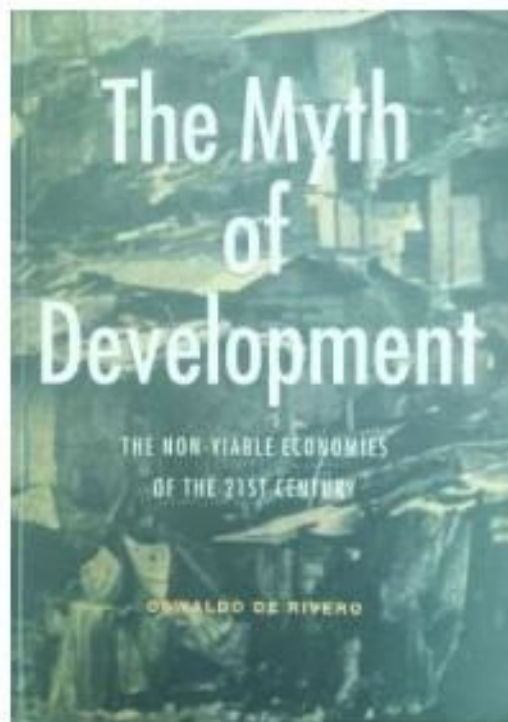
Economic Development, not an end



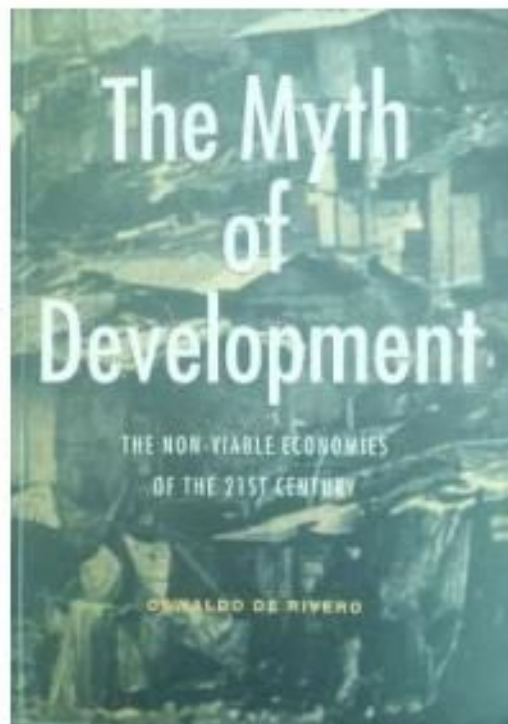
“Economic growth can provide the **means** to human development but only if the growth in wealth is accompanied by a reduction in inequality and deprivation.”

Su-Ming Khoo
Trocaire Development Review
2005

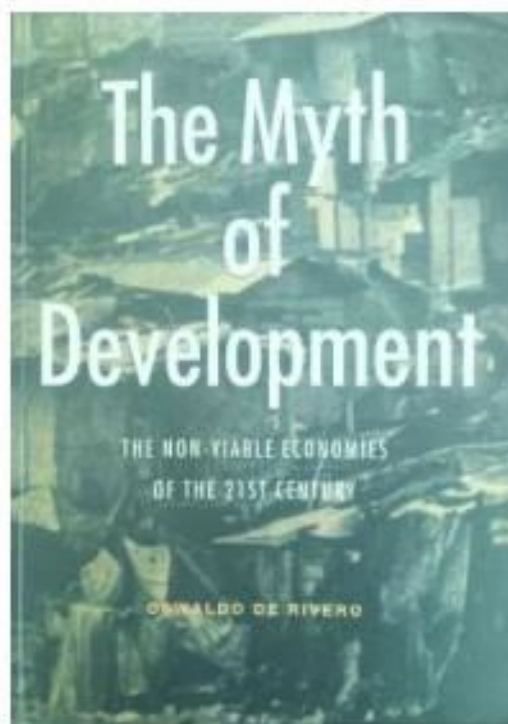
Face reality. Be honest about what is happening to the majority of the people in Third World Countries. The message of this courageous book is that the benefits of development, so long promised over the past fifty years, have not come about for most people. Nor are they going to. The necessary investment is not available and modern technology actually dispenses with labour rather than providing jobs for the growing multitudes in the city of the South.



Many countries, and the large part of their cities in particular, are already collapsing into 'ungovernable chaotic entities' under the control of warlords and mafias. State-driven and market-led development models have both failed. Many countries are mistakenly called 'developing' - they would, in fact, be better described as 'non-viable national economies' (NNEs).



What is to be done? The **'wealth of nations'** agenda must be replaced by a **'survival of nations'** agenda. In order to prevent increasing human misery and political disorder, many countries must abandon dreams of development and adopt instead a policy of national survival based on providing basic water, food and energy, and stabilizing their populations.



The true driving forces behind climate change:

1. war and militarism
2. environmental racism & classism
3. unsustainable and unjust systems of production, distribution and consumption



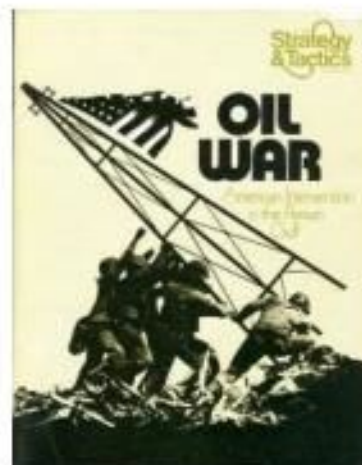
WAR & MILITARISM

IMPACT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Militaries are among the main consumers of fossil fuels.

The U.S. military is presently using vast amounts of oil to fuel a war in Iraq fought at least in part to ensure future U.S. control of oil supplies.

Pentagon :
U.S. military burns 5.46 billion gallons of fuel annually, or the same amount every day as the entire nation of Sweden.



WAR & MILITARISM



Militarism undermines democracy and diplomacy:

- erodes civil liberties,
- pushes women out of the public arena
- reduces the space for inclusive debate on how to address climate change
- It stands in the way of the kind of peaceful diplomacy and international solidarity needed to forge socially just responses to climate change.

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM/CLASSISM

disproportionate placement of waste facilities, chemical plants, landfills, and other toxic infrastructure in low-income communities, communities of color.



The global and the local are connected:

Some of the same powerful forces that drive environmental injustice at the local level contribute to climate change on the global level.

KEY ACTORS:
Corporations & Politicians

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM/CLASSISM

Environmental justice includes food security:

Climate-related scarcities of food and other natural resources such as water and firewood are likely to create burdens that fall disproportionately on poor people, especially women and girls whose domestic responsibilities include the management of these resources.

In some families and communities, gendered food hierarchies in the household can put women at greater risk of malnutrition in times of crisis.



ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM/CLASSISM



This means **challenging present corporate food systems** that appropriate land from peasant producers (many of whom are women) for large-scale luxury export crop production; engage in environmentally unsustainable monocropping and chemical-intensive agriculture; and draw down water supplies through inappropriate irrigation technologies.

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM/CLASSISM

Corporate solutions:

Increase the vulnerability of poor women and communities

In the international arena, corporate greed outweigh human needs when it comes to official climate change agreements



UNJUST & UNSUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, & CONSUMPTION



1.95 million domestic help employed in the country, aside from some 1.3 million more overseas (IBON)

P167.4 billion worth of services and remittances to the economy (IBON)



only 211,000 employed (IBON)

only P122.1 billion contribution to the economy (Mines & Geosciences Bureau)

0.91% of GDP

UNJUST & UNSUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, & CONSUMPTION



Clean Energy
(Renewable Energy)

Vs.

Dirty Energy
(COAL)

MEDICAL EDUCATION
(in the context of the real world scenario)



INTEGRATIVE

- Integrative
- Holistic
- Healing
- Inclusive
- Indigenous Medicine
- Traditional Medicine
- Confronting Dominant Medicine (North American-European)



RIGHTS-BASED

- Rights-Based
- Health & Human Rights
- International Humanitarian Law
- Gender-Based Analysis
- Health Peace and Justice



SUSTAINABLE

- Sustainable
- Green Medicine
- Health Care Environmentalism
- Sustainable Development
- MDG
- Climate Change