



Introducing Geographical Layers Of Sustainability - GLOS - and 10 Sustainable Human Rights - SHR to the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, and related parties.

Potential: By appointing and qualifying Geographical Layers Of Sustainability - GLOS - the management and control of areas, as well as modeling and reinforcing of sustainability simplifies: Making sustainability, wealth/poverty, health, inequalities, and employment manageable and creatable. This also simplifies the consultations and negotiations of those goals.

Layers:

1. Location
2. Governance
3. Law
4. Resources
5. Population and Creative Potential
6. Sustainability
7. Sustainability Plan, Feasibility and Monitor
8. Implementation and Management
9. Risk, Disaster Avoidance, and Disaster Emergency

(4. Resources: Climate, Vegetations, Raw materials, Technology, and Created Possession.)

Recognition of the role of the layers in the Sustainability Issues enables its solution: by optimizing them and deploy.

This refers especially to the pages 16 to 19 of the September 2013 Prototype Edition of the Global Sustainable Development Report.

Within the UN consultation is sometimes a lack of allocation and understanding around the hierarchies of issues discussed.

A broughter hierarchic classification:

- First gradation - Conscious: Awareness, Analytics, Chronicles;
- Second gradation - Universe: Time, Space, Energy, and Matter;
- Third gradation - GLOS26 1-4: Location, Government, Rights, Resources;
- Fourth gradation - GLOS 5-8: Potential, Need, Plan, Management;
- Fifth gradation - GLOS 9+: Emergency, Livable, Comfort, Luxury;
- Sixth gradation - Sustainabilities: Wealth, Understanding, Commons, Longevity.

In more detail:

5. Population and Creative Potential are basically the behavior and quantity components influencing, disturbing or/and realizing sustainability.

Because all is connected, S4all is near the same as S41. So 14S (we) has to become All4S otherwise it can't be done.

4. Resources are partly pre-defined (the deeper earth), partly developable (soil and streams), and completely developable (housing and reserve banking). At the UNFCCC over 200 CDM's are defined and over 5.000 project samples are given.

3. Law can be seen as an instrument for Sustainability. At <http://globalhumancommons.org> ten additional Human Rights are proposed to thrive sustainability and wealth. On local level people and governance has

to become more thankful and recognize the tenderness and helplessness of poor and unable by supporting lawfully on respectful rights.

2. Governance 4a11S: G4S

1. Location seems to be a fix element, but adding Climate and Populations layers to it, it becomes clear that we are at present highly confronted with "The History of Human Evolution", population quantum inequality per location, Emission (pollution) inequality, and Emission Impact inequality (Coral Reef, poor people without emission protection means).

Nature is our source of life. However: in our daily battle to survive, humanity sees its relationships to nature in economic terms. Can we learn from the unsustainable practices of the past 1000 years and move from economic ownership through conquest to an economy based on owning and sharing?

This can be achieved by adopting the following principles:

- Nature is the basis for all forms of life;
- Each human being must have, as a part of his or her birthright, a place to live and to harvest so as to have a valuable rib;
- Each human being has the right to take care of nature, neighbors, those with disabilities and the elderly;
- Each person has the right to work in a free economy provided safe and sustainable technology is used;
- If these four levels of interconnection are taken into account, humankind will be able to live in peace and harmony with nature by finding the right relationship with other members of society, food, a flourishing natural environment and spiritual and emotional balance.

This leads us to the formulation of additional Sustainability Human Rights as proposed at <http://globalhumancommons.org>, to thrive sustainability and wealth. On local level people and governance will become more thankful and recognize the tenderness and helplessness of poor and unable by supporting lawfully on respectful rights.

GLOS - Geographical Layers Of Sustainability - as thinking and acting model has the potential to have High Level impact on reaching the sustainability targets by law. Embraced by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and related parties Geographical Layers Of Sustainability, in short GLOS, and the additional Sustainability Human Rights as proposed at <http://globalhumancommons.org>, can make the needed difference.

In 1948 the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, consisting of 30 articles. With the following 10, the new Declaration would number 40.

31. Parts of our world's lands and waters are set aside to ensure that each person can partake of the benefits from our natural environment on which all forms of life depend to survive and thrive. Everyone has the right to share in these natural commons and the responsibility to ensure the sustainability of nature and biodiversity.

32. Everyone has the right to visit these natural commons.

33. Everyone has the right to sufficient fertile land and enough sunlight and water to produce wholesome food and a healthy living.

34. Everyone has the right to benefit from the commons--nature, culture, information, the Internet--and the duty to care for all those in need, including those with disabilities and the elderly.

35. Everyone has the right to sufficient free energy, good lighting, temperature control, waste disposal, telephone and Internet.

36. Everyone has the right to a healthy environment and unpolluted air. Everyone also has the responsibility to safeguard the cap that must be placed on pollution levels to ensure sustainability.

37. Everyone has the right to accurate information and to participate in decision making at all levels on matters regarding his or her well-being--this on the basis of subsidiarity.

38. Everyone has the right to work on four levels – provided all use of technology is sustainable:

- i. On his/her own land;
- ii. In service of the community;
- iii. In social services;
- iv. Commercially.

39. Everyone has the right to work and build on his/her land and to exchange, but never sell or divest him or herself of it. After death, a person's land will stay in the family for 5 years, after which time it is returned to the community to be given to a newly born child.

40. Humankind has the right to live in peace and harmony with nature and the responsibility to find a sustainable balance, taking into account population pressures, food, capacity of the natural environment and the necessary emotional and spiritual balance.

These rights were earlier submitted on July 15th, 2010 to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's speech writer for mentioned in the Letter to the S-G, 64/196, U.N. GA 65 session, HQ, 14 September 2010, at 3 p.m. Agenda point 20(i).

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