

Sustainable Development and Green Economy

Concept

Sustainable Development

Development that meets that needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development.)

Green Economy (UNEP)

Economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities

Green Growth (OECD)

Fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies

Green Economy

Current Situation

Actors of the global society are diversified

→Need to share roles based on capacities

Planetary boundaries:

- Population growth
 - Food, water and energy scarcity
 - Environmental degradation
- Need to review the existing growth model

Disparity is widening

→Need to create society where people can share benefits of economic growth

Natural disasters are increasing

→Need to build resilience

Complex Correlation:
Comprehensive approach based on “The shape of relationship for the 21st century” between economy, society and environment is needed

Actors:

All stakeholders act on their own

(activities at all levels)

- Developed countries
- Emerging countries
- Developing countries

- Business
- Civil society
- Local governments
- Workers
- Farmers

Means:

To create wealth through green growth

Tools:

- Market-based instrument (Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), subsidy reform, etc)
- Technological innovation (recycling technology, etc)
- Environmental education (including Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)), awareness raising and vocational training.

Establish Low Carbon Society

- Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Reducing emission greenhouse gases
- Ensuring resources security (water, food, etc)
- Building resilience to natural disasters
- Creating decent jobs

Address by Mr. Kan, Prime Minister of Japan, at the Commemoration Ceremony of the 50th Anniversary of the OECD (Paris, France on May 25, 2011)

“The second is the environmental challenge of fossil fuels. Promoting the thorough efficient use of fossil fuels and minimising the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂) to the limit by drawing on the most advanced technologies is a challenge with great significance for us.

The third challenge concerns the practical use of renewable energy. We will mobilise all our resources to break the barrier to practical use due to such aspects as technology and costs, and we will elevate renewable energy to one of society's core energy sources. We will engage in drastic technological innovation in order to increase the share of renewable energy in total electric power supply to at least go beyond 20 percent by the earliest possible in the 2020s. As a first step for this purpose, we aim to lower the cost of solar power generation to one third of its current level by 2020 and to one sixth by 2030. Moreover, we aim to equip solar panels on all the roofs of 10 million houses capable of doing so.

The fourth challenge is one the potential of energy efficiency. We are the world's front runner in terms of industrial energy efficiency. The next test is to achieve energy efficiency without compromising the comfort of life in households and communities. We must engage in a societal innovation in the sense that it creates a new culture of energy consumption.”

Communiqué of the Third TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting (Dakar, Senegal on May 1-2, 2011)

“The Participants recognized the value of building a shared medium- and long-term vision to promote sustainable and low-carbon growth in Africa, and are determined to commence work to prepare a ‘Low Carbon Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy in Africa.’ They also recognized that such a strategy should correspond with the needs and priorities of African countries that are in different development stages and accordingly have differing mitigation/adaptation needs. To promote this task, the Participants shared the view that meetings of relevant parties, particularly African countries, should be organized within the course of 2011, with a view to preparing an interim progress report for the 4th TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in 2012, and a final report at an appropriate time during 2012.”

The Fourth Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit (Tokyo, Japan on May 22, 2011)

“In order to achieve sustainable growth more effectively and comprehensively, we confirm the importance of establishing a framework to appropriately evaluate effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation through the diffusion of low carbon technologies and products as well as through other efforts. From the medium- and long-term perspective, we deem it appropriate that the three countries should commence research or consultation in the area of sustainable growth including renewable energy and energy efficiency.

We express our will to strengthen policy dialogues at every level. In particular, we confirm that the three countries will closely exchange views to explore cooperation to share expertise and information in this field. We are committed to cooperation to promote policies and programs that advance renewable energy technology and energy efficiency globally, through existing international frameworks, such as Clean Energy Ministerial, APEC and IPEEC. We confirmed that the three countries will hold the Green Technology Forum in Japan in terms of science and technology cooperation. The forum aims to share the basic research achievements and to build close network among policy makers and scientists.”

Progress on the education and health related- goals has been slow

➤ Progress towards the achievement of universal primary education.

However, the goal has not been achieved.

- 69 million out-of-school children
- Decrease in educational quality due to the rapid expansion of primary education
- Delays in conflict areas are serious (approximately 50% of out-of-school children)

**Education
(MDG 2/3)**

➤ Unlikely to be achieved in many countries. Health system strengthening is the key.

- Slowest progress in the field of health (MDG 4/5/6)
- Delays of MDG4 (Reduce child mortality) and the MDG5 (Improve maternal health) are gravely concerned
- While the efforts for the MDG6 (Combat diseases) have produced some positive results, continued assistance and expanded support remain a challenge.

**Health
(MDG4/5/6)**

The UN High-level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs in September 2010

= Top-level forum to discuss the development issues

A unique opportunity to introduce the contribution of Japan, which is a leading player in the development field to the international community.

Japan's commitment was put to the test.

● Lustral UN Summit

While Security Council reform was also discussed at the previous High-level Plenary Meeting (2005), this time the main topic of the discussion was solely development, particularly the MDGs, which is familiar to the general public.

● Major developed countries are actively making contributions in the development field

UK, Germany: Committed to achieve the ODA target ratio of 0.7% to GDP with a target year at the Plenary Meeting

Canada: Focused on maternal and child health at the G8 Muskoka Summit

US: Provide 63 billion USD over six years in the field of health

Kan Commitment : Launch the new development policies in the field of health as well as education

Address by Prime Minister Kan "Promise to the Next Generation"



Prime Minister Kan.....

- ✓ Launched the specific contributions in accordance with the concept of a "society in which human suffering is reduced to a minimum ", where each individual can find out his/her own way of life and take on a challenge for his/her dream in the field of health and education especially in the MDGs (Kan Commitment)
- ✓ Announced that MDGs is our promise to the next generation, and urged U.N. member states to renew their resolve to achieve by 2015 and act together in little time left.

Japan's new global health policy focuses on:

1. MNCH,
2. Infectious Diseases,
3. Response to International Threats

Japan will provide assistance of **5 billion USD** in five years from 2011. To make contributions amounting to 800 million US dollars in the coming year to the Global Fund.

Maternal and child health assistance Model
"EMBRACE"

-Ensure the continuum of care from pre-pregnancy to childhood-

Particularly strengthen support to ensure the continuum of care, in order to save lives of 11.3 million under-five children and 680,000 pregnant women.

Basic Education assistance Model

"School for All"

-comprehensive improvement of learning environment-

Japan's new education cooperation policy focuses on:

1. Basic Education,
2. Post Basic Education,
3. Support for Fragile Countries,

Japan will provide assistance of **3.5 billion USD** in five years from 2011.

Provide quality educational environment to at least 7 million children (a total of 25 million). Respond to the marginalized children and fragile countries where the assistance is hard to reach. Give due consideration to continuation of learning for primary school graduates.