

Social Ecology

Sustainable Development

Lecture IV

Green Economy: Principles and Directions of Development

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Why we are talking about these issues

- See the Lecture 1
- ...



What the Green Economy is?

The **green economy** is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. Green economy is an economy or economic development model based on sustainable development and a knowledge of ecological economics.

(<http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/AboutGEI/WhatisGEI/tabid/29784/Default.aspx>)

What the Green Economy is?

A resilient and inclusive economy that provides a better quality of life for all within the ecological limits of the planet.

<http://greeneconomycoalition.org/sites/greeneconomycoalition.org/files/9%20Principles%20for%20a%20green%20economy%20%28DRAFT%20for%20CONSULTATION%29.pdf>

9 PRINCIPLES OF A GREEN ECONOMY ?

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Groups and regions workshop, 18th February, 2012, in consultation with the major groups and stakeholders.

- 1. It delivers sustainable development
- 2. It delivers equity - The Justice Principle
- 3. It creates genuine prosperity and wellbeing for all - The Dignity Principle
- 4. It improves the natural world - The Earth Integrity, Planetary Boundaries and Precautionary Principle
- 5. It is inclusive and participatory in decision making – The Inclusion Principle
- 6. It is accountable - The Governance Principle
- 7. It builds economic, social and environmental resilience - The Resilience Principle
- 8. It delivers sustainable consumption and production – The Efficiency Principle
- 9. It invests for the future – The Intergenerational Principle

1. It delivers sustainable development

- o It is a vehicle to deliver sustainable development – not a replacement
- o It addresses all three pillars (environment, social, economic), developing policy mixes that seek the best results across all three
- o It integrates the cultural and ethical dimension across the three pillars

2. It delivers equity - The Justice Principle

- o It delivers equity between and within countries and between generations
- o It respects human rights and cultural diversity
- o It promotes gender equality
- o It respects indigenous peoples rights to lands, territories and resources

3. It creates genuine prosperity and wellbeing for all - The Dignity Principle

- o It eradicates poverty
- o It transforms traditional jobs and actively develops new, decent green jobs
- o It helps build capacity and skills
- o It delivers Human Development Indicators
- o It provides universal access to basic health, education, sanitation, and other essential services
- o It respects for the rights of workers and trade unions and delivers a just transition
- o It support the right to development
- o It supports sustainable, diverse economies and local livelihoods

4. It improves the natural world - The Earth Integrity, Planetary Boundaries and Precautionary Principle

- O It recognises ecological boundaries and seeks to operate within them**
- o It delivers environmental justice**
- o It respects the precautionary principle**
- o It assesses of the potential impact of new and untested technologies before they are released**
- o It demonstrates the benefit for the environment through indicators**
- o It ensures an optimum and wise use of natural resources**
- o It safeguards biodiversity loss and prevents pollution**
- o It promotes the restoration of balance in ecological and social relations**

5. It is inclusive and participatory in decision making – The Inclusion Principle

- o It is based on transparency and the visibility of all stakeholders
- o It supports governance at all levels from global to local
- o It empowers citizens and promotes full and effective participation at all levels
- o It fosters cultural values and is sensitive to ethical considerations
- o It build societal awareness, developing education and skills
- o It is inclusive and participatory, giving opportunities to youth, women, poor and low skilled workers, indigenous peoples and local communities

6. It is accountable - The Governance Principle

- o It governs markets in consultation with all stakeholders
- o It promotes the development of standards to measure progress
- o It promotes international cooperation and defines International liability
- o It promotes democracy
- o It commits to international human rights standards and environmental agreements

7. It builds economic, social and environmental resilience - The Resilience Principle

- o It supports the development of social and environmental protection systems
- o It promotes systems approaches, recognising the interdependence and integrated nature of these three systems, underpinned by culture and ethical values
- o It creates resilience by supporting many green economy models relevant to different cultural, social and environmental contexts
- o It considers indigenous local knowledge and promotes diverse knowledge systems
- o It builds local skills and capacities

8. It delivers sustainable consumption and production – The Efficiency Principle

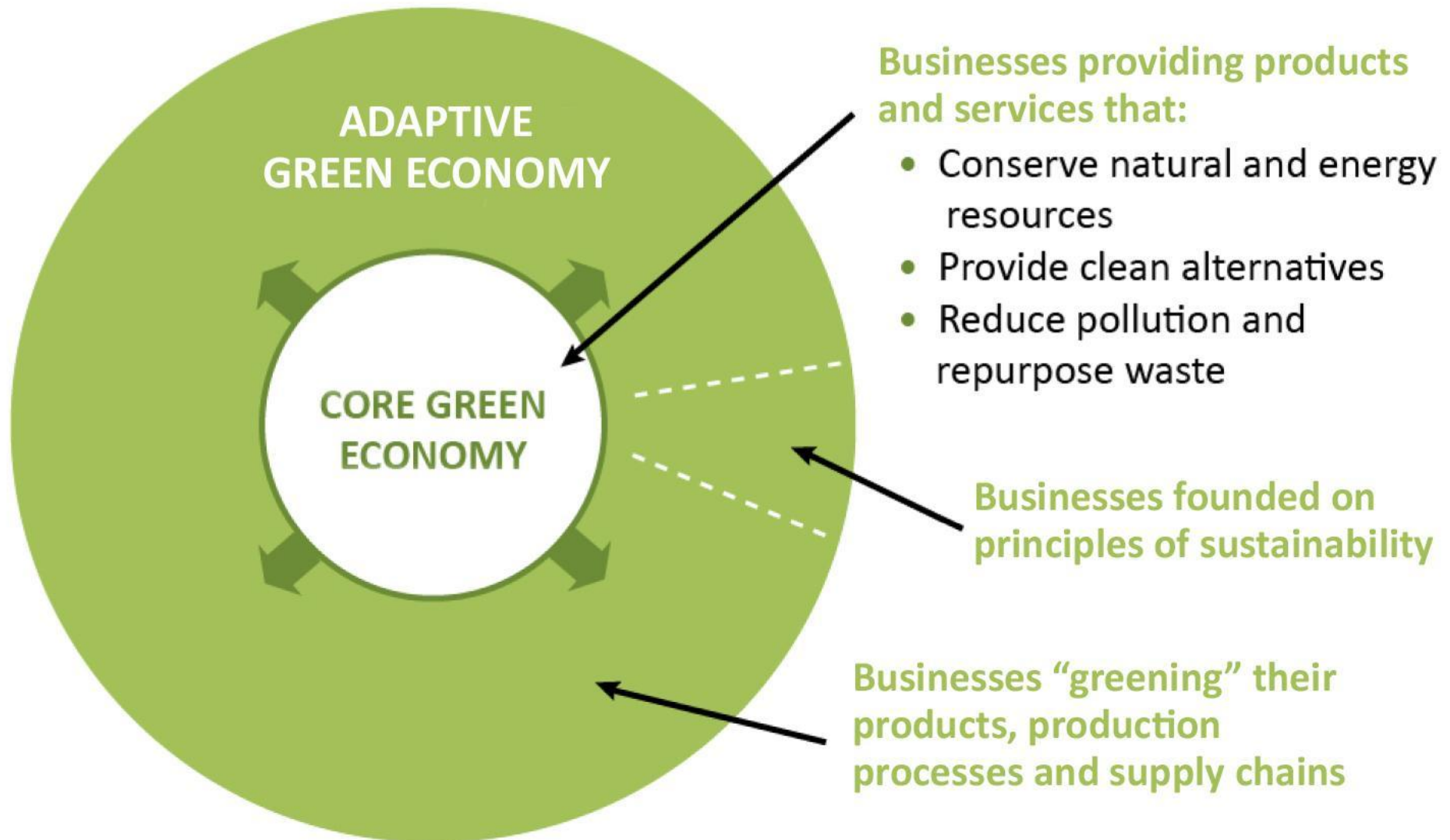
- o It ensures prices reflect true costs incorporating social and environmental externalities
- o It implements the polluter pays principle
- o It supports life-cycle management
- o It strives for Zero emission and zero waste
- o It prioritises renewable energy and renewable resources
- o It seeks absolute decoupling production and consumption from negative social and environmental impact
- o It delivers sustainable lifestyles
- o It promotes social, economic and environmental innovation
- o It promotes resource efficiency
- o It gives access to intellectual property rights

9. It invests for the future – The Intergenerational Principle

- o It ensures the finance sector supports the delivery of diverse sustainable green economies
- o It promotes long-term decision making above the short term
- o It regulates the finance sector, constrains speculation and supports the real economy

Karl Burkart defines a green economy as based on six main sectors:

- Renewable energyenergy (solar, wind, geothermal)energy (solar, wind, geothermal, marine including wave, biogas and fuel cell)
- Green buildingsGreen buildings (green retrofits for energy and water efficiencyGreen buildings (green retrofits for energy and water efficiency, residential and commercial assessment; green products and materials, and LEED construction)
- Clean transportationClean transportation (alternative fuels, public transit, hybrid and electric vehiclesClean transportation (alternative fuels, public transit, hybrid and electric vehicles, carsharing and carpooling programs)



Перевод мировой экономики на "зеленые" рельсы в ближайшие 20 лет может создать от 15 до 60 миллионов новых рабочих мест, говорится в докладе, подготовленном Программой ООН по окружающей среде ([UNEP](#)).

"Текущая модель развития показала себя как неэффективная и неустойчивая, не только с точки зрения окружающей среды, но и для экономики и общества. Нам срочно необходимо переходить на путь устойчивого развития и согласованной политики, в центре которой будут люди и планета",
- сказал глава Международной организации труда (МОТ) Хуан Сомавия, чьи слова приводятся в сообщении UNEP.

Как за пять лет в шесть раз увеличить оборот "чистых" продуктов на рынке и нужна ли белорусам картошка - американский аграрий Шеферд Огден изучил опыт белорусских коллег и нашел позитив в колхозной системе.



Несколько десятилетий назад, забросив журналистику, Шеферд пошел по стопам своего дедушки и занялся органическим сельским хозяйством. Теперь, как он сам признается, это приносит не просто удовольствие, но и неплохой доход.

В рамках образовательной программы "Волонтеры в агробизнесе", организованной представительством CNFA в Беларуси, специалист приехал в нашу страну поделиться секретами успеха и передать часть своего опыта белорусским аграриям.

- В Америке органическое сельское хозяйство начало развиваться много десятилетий назад. У истоков стояли фермеры возраста моего дедушки. Для сравнения: я начал заниматься этим видом земледелия в 1970-х. До национального масштаба движение "органических" фермеров выросло в 1980-х годах, к 2000-му - появилось законодательство в этой сфере. И после этого за пять лет оборот биопродукции на рынке вырос с 5 до 30 миллиардов долларов.

<http://news.tut.by/economics/341886.html>

Thank you!

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