

Social Ecology

Sustainable Development

Lecture IV

Green Economy: Principles and Directions of Development

Aleg Sivagrakau

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 ?

Drafted by Oliver Greenfield, Green Economy Coalition

oliver.greenfield@greeneconomycoalition.org

Anna Rosemberg ITUC Anabella.rosemberg@ituc-csi.org , Vanessa Timmer One Earth

vanessa@oneearthweb.org at the UNEP GC Major

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

A diagram illustrating the structure of an Adaptive Green Economy. It features a central white circle labeled 'CORE GREEN ECONOMY' surrounded by a larger green ring labeled 'ADAPTIVE GREEN ECONOMY'. Four green arrows point from the core to the ring. Three arrows point from external text blocks to the ring: a solid arrow from the top-right, a dashed arrow from the middle-right, and a solid arrow from the bottom-right.

**ADAPTIVE
GREEN ECONOMY**

**CORE GREEN
ECONOMY**

**Businesses providing products
and services that:**

- Conserve natural and energy resources
- Provide clean alternatives
- Reduce pollution and repurpose waste

**Businesses founded on
principles of sustainability**

**Businesses “greening” their
products, production
processes and supply chains**

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!

Aleg Sivagrakau, PhD

Minsk, Belarus

E-mail: sivagrak@yahoo.com