

Modern concepts of sustainable development and «green economy» Global Challenges of the 21st Century

Part2 RIO+20 GREEN ECONOMY

Subject : ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF KAZAKHSTAN

Modul1 Lecture- 3

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS THE DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF THE XXI CENTURY. RIO+20

The Summit was attended by about 50 thousand people and more than 100 Heads of State and Government.

□ *"development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*

World Summit on Development and Environment. Rio-de Janeiro, 1992.

Устойчивое развитие – это развитие которое поддерживает потребности настоящего времени без ущемления будущих поколений в обеспечения их потребностей.



RIO+20
United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development

Two items from the Rio+20 Agenda were:

- 1. Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication**
- 2. International Framework for Sustainable Development.**

Issues addressed by Rio+20

- ▶ Solutions to many sustainable development challenges, including urban development, energy, water, food and ecosystems, have been developed around the world.
- ▶ **Headline: The main theme is "ENERGY FOR ALL!"**
- ▶ **At Rio+20, countries tried to find ways to make them a reality through the following actions:**
 - ▶ *Transition to a greener economy with a focus on poverty eradication.*
 - ▶ *Protecting the oceans from overfishing, the destruction of marine ecosystems and the negative impacts of climate change.*
 - ▶ *Rational arrangement of cities and creation of more favorable conditions for life in them.*
 - ▶ *Increased use of renewable energy sources, which will significantly reduce indoor and outdoor carbon emissions and pollution while boosting economic growth.*
 - ▶ *Better forest management brings a range of benefits – halving deforestation by 2030 will avoid an estimated \$3.7 trillion in greenhouse gas emissions from climate change, even if the cost of jobs and income is not taken into account biodiversity, clean water and medicines provided by forests.*
 - ▶ *Improving water conservation and management to promote development and protect against desertification*

GREEN ECONOMY against Brown economy

- ▶ One of the first economic studies to link the natural capital (resources) approach, sustainable development, and the “green economy” was the 1989 book “**A Detailed Concept of the “Green Economy”**” (Pearce et al. 1989). The authors argued that current economic systems “brown economy” are biased towards the depletion of natural capital. At the same time, recognition of environmental parameters is growing. Some forms of natural capital are important to human well-being, especially key environmental goods and services, unique environments and natural habitats.
- ▶ Critical to achieving this goal is to ensure that public and private investments include broader environmental and social criteria. In addition, key indicators of economic performance, such as gross domestic product (GDP) growth, need to be adjusted to account for pollution, resource depletion, loss of ecosystem services, and the distributional impact of natural capital loss on the poor energy vulnerability and environmental scarcity.
- ▶ Moving towards a “green economy” should become a strategic agenda for economic policy in order to achieve sustainable development. A green economy recognizes that the goal of sustainable development is to improve the quality of life for people within the constraints of the environment, which include combating global climate change, ensuring energy security and eliminating environmental scarcity. However, a green economy cannot be solely focused on addressing environmental concerns and scarcity. It must also address issues of sustainable development, intergenerational equity and poverty eradication.

GREEN and BROWN ECONOMY

THE BROWN ECONOMY IS BASED ON EXHAUSTIBLE NON-RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES SUCH AS COAL, OIL, NATURAL GAS, ECT

The Brown economy is based on open technological cycles leading to significant industrial pollution of all components of the environment: AIR, WATER, SOIL

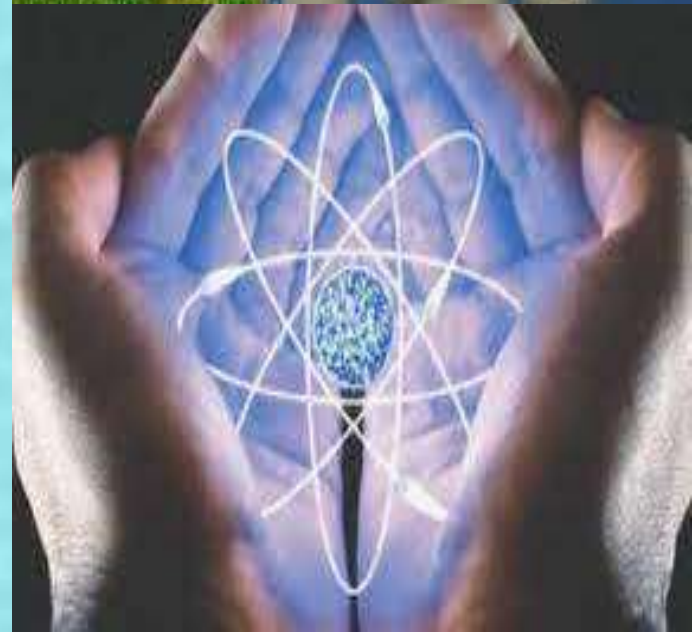
THE GREEN ECONOMY IS BASED ON THE USE OF RENEWABLE AND ALTERNATIVE NATURAL RESOURCES.

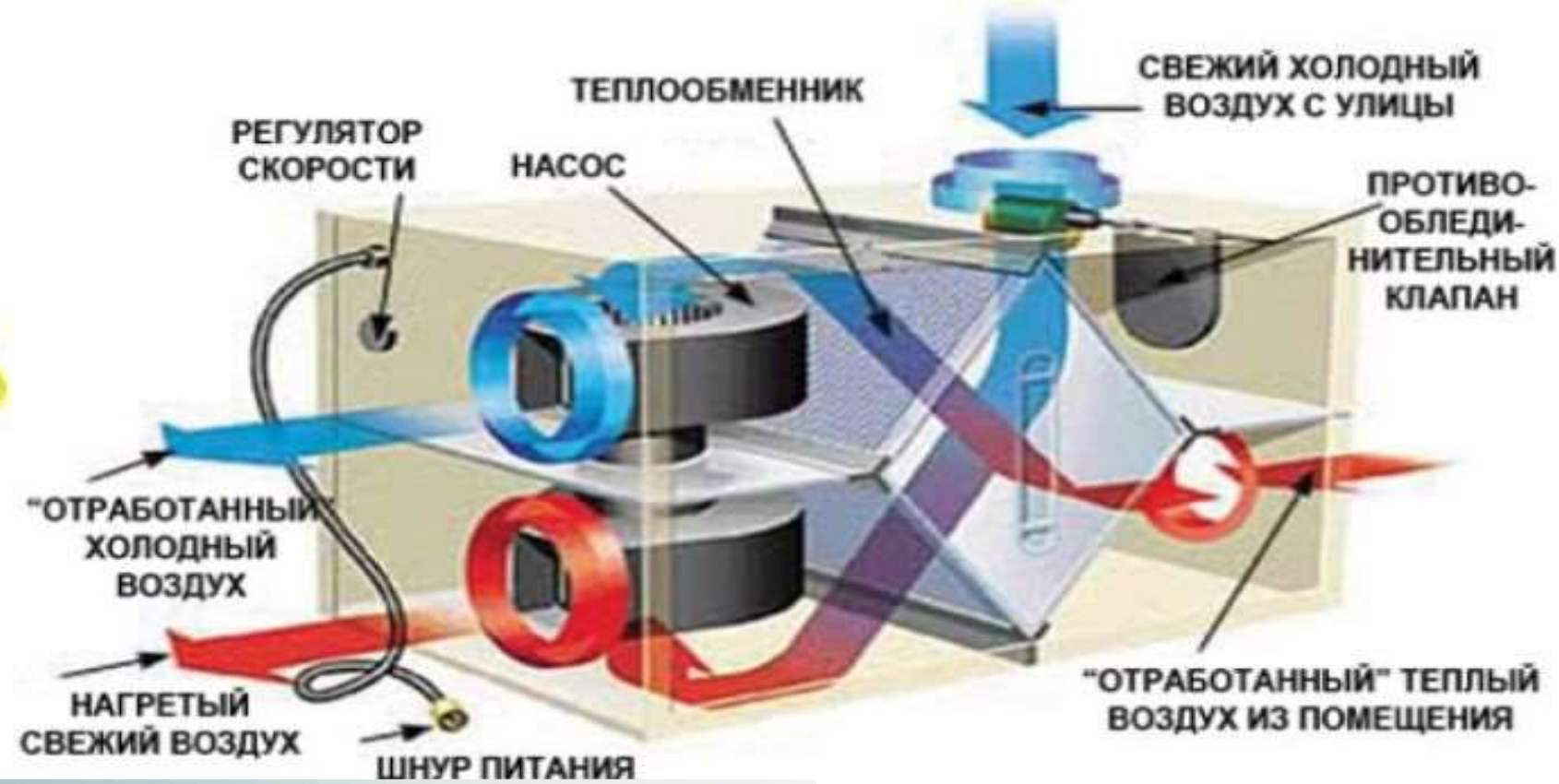
The Green economy is based on closed production cycles, low-waste and low-carbon industry, with minimal emissions and pollution of all environmental components: AIR, WATER, SOIL

- ▶ **The UNEP Green Economy Initiative** was launched in 2008 and by the time of the 2012 Rio+20 Sustainable Development Summit, the level of interest in and activities in the green economy had increased significantly. A number of economic and financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, regional development banks and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have launched new programs to explore the potential of a green economy at the macro and sectoral levels.
- ▶ In the Rio+20 document, the “green economy” is a vehicle for achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty. Central to this concept are targeted investments made in an integrated and synergistic manner in the environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development.
- ▶ UNEP defines the “green economy” as an economy that results in **“improved human well-being and social equity by significantly reducing environmental risks and environmental deficits” (UNEP 2010).**
- ▶ **At its simplest, “green economy” is a low-carbon, resource-efficient economy that includes social aspects. In “green economy”, income and employment growth is driven by public and private investment that reduces carbon and pollution emissions, improves energy and resource efficiency, and prevents the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.**
- ▶ The focus on the "green economy" determined the start of **a new technological order, which replaced the carbon and eco-wasteful.**

GREEN ECONOMY

- ▶ New organizations and associations have sprung up, such as the Green Economy Coalition, and global business associations, such as the International Chamber of Commerce and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, have established green economy task forces and promote the approach among their members based on the principles of "green economy". Traditional partnerships have been strengthened, such as the partnership between the International Labor Organization (ILO) and UNEP, which produced a report on green jobs in 2008, leading to enhanced collaboration and knowledge sharing.
- ▶ The concept of "green economy" sets out the general vision of the policy strategies needed to support the transition to "green economy" and outlines ways in which the UN system can support Member States in their efforts to adopt "green economy" methods.
- ▶ **The concept of "green economy" provides a comprehensive linkage and harmonious coordination between the three components of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental. At the same time, the "green economy" model only compliance, but does not cancel the sustainable development model.**
- ▶ **New worldview**
Sustainable Development = Economy-Ecology-Society +Energy
- ▶ **Energy from relivable and alternative natural resources: Solar, Wind, Water, Groundwater thermal energy, Tidal energy, Energy Saving, Heat recovery and Energy Efficiency of the construction industry, Biofuel, Atomic energy, etc.**





SUMMING UP

- ▶ Currently, society understands the essence of the expression “green economy” in different ways. Some believe that these are new sectors of the economy that will improve the nature of the country. Others understand this expression as new technologies, a kind of ecosystems that are designed to help and benefit nature. Still others believe that this is a transition to a new stage of development, the purpose of which is the creation of environmentally friendly products.
- ▶ All these approaches to the definition of the concept are very close to the meaning of the expression.
- ▶ **A "green economy" is an economy aimed at preserving the consumption of society through the rational use of natural resources, as well as ensuring the return of end-use products in the production cycle.**
- ▶ First of all, "green economy" is aimed at the economical consumption of those resources that are currently especially noticeable (minerals - oil, gas) and naturally use inexhaustible resources.
- ▶ The “green economy” is based on clean or “green” technologies. According to experts, the development of a "green economy" will allow our country – Kazakhstan to avoid the environmental crisis, which has already affected many post-industrial countries.