



# **FACING COMMON CHALLENGES OF BUILDING SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AROUND THE WORLD**

**Moderator**

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Member of the Board of Trustees, OISCA**

**At Rio+20**

**At Rio Convention Pavilion**

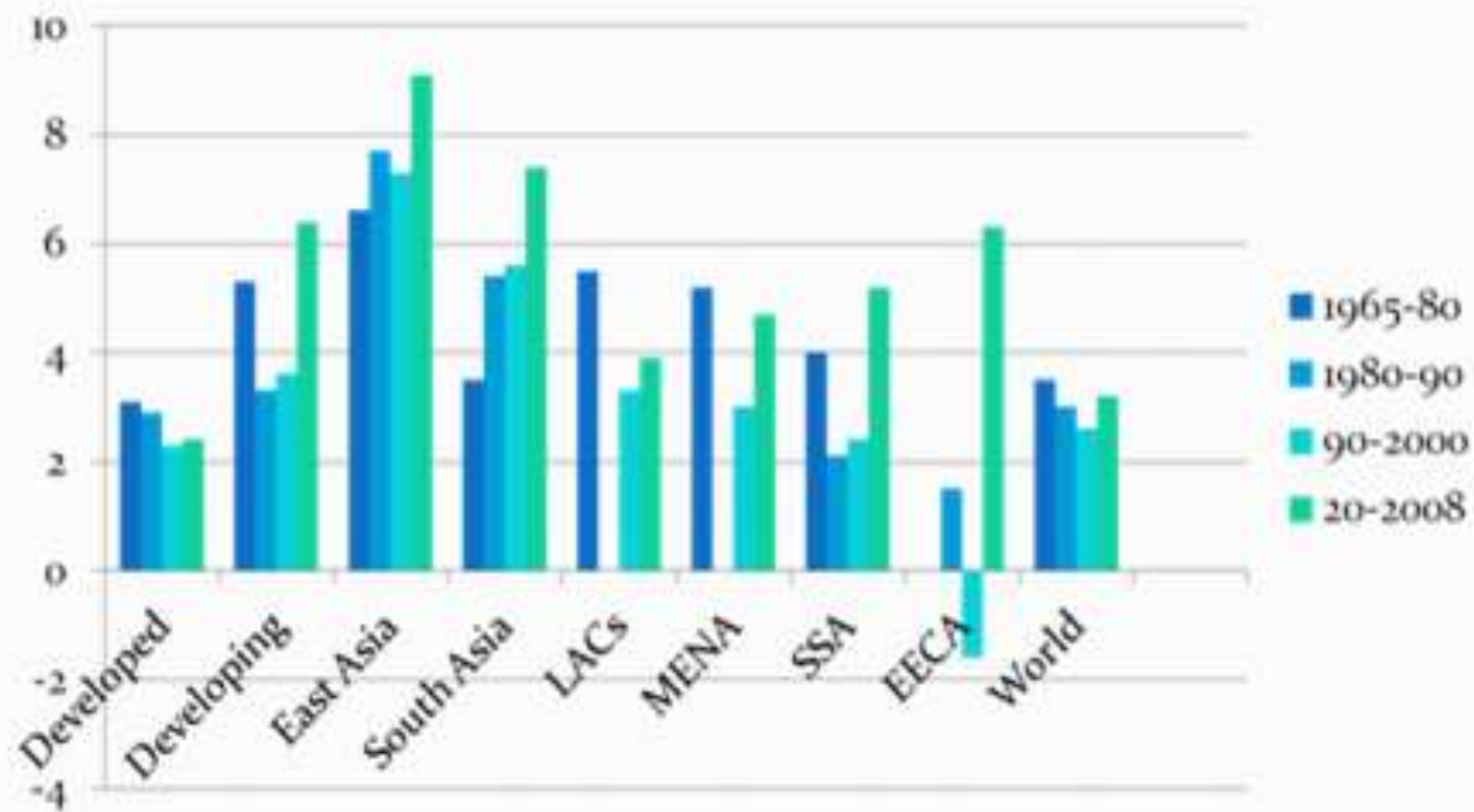
**22 June 2012**

***"Man has lost the capacity to foresee and to forestall. He will end by destroying the earth."***

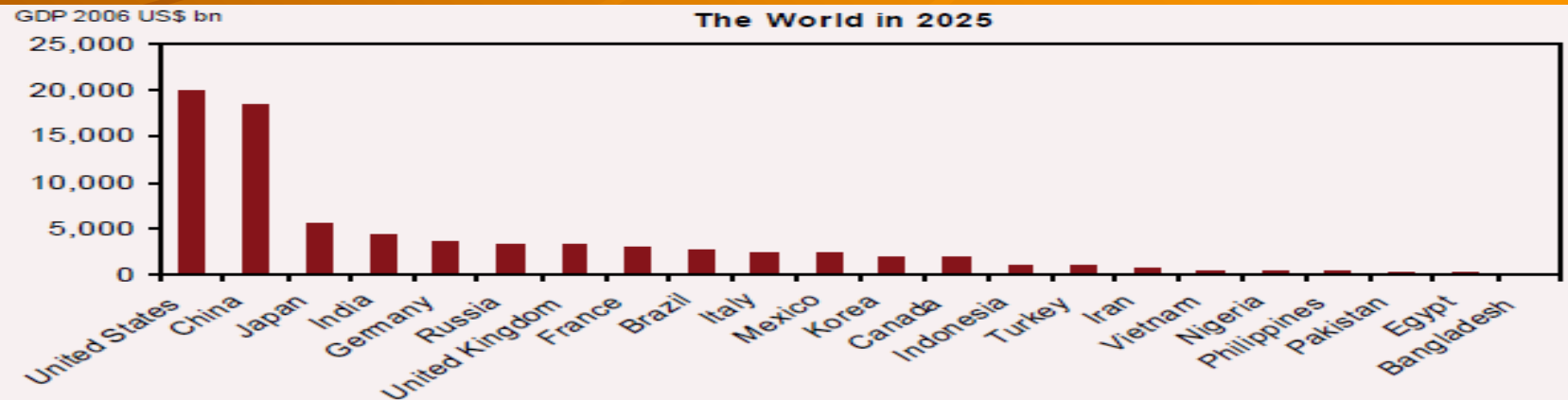
**-- Albert Schweitzer  
(1875-1965)**

**I hope not, definitely not !**

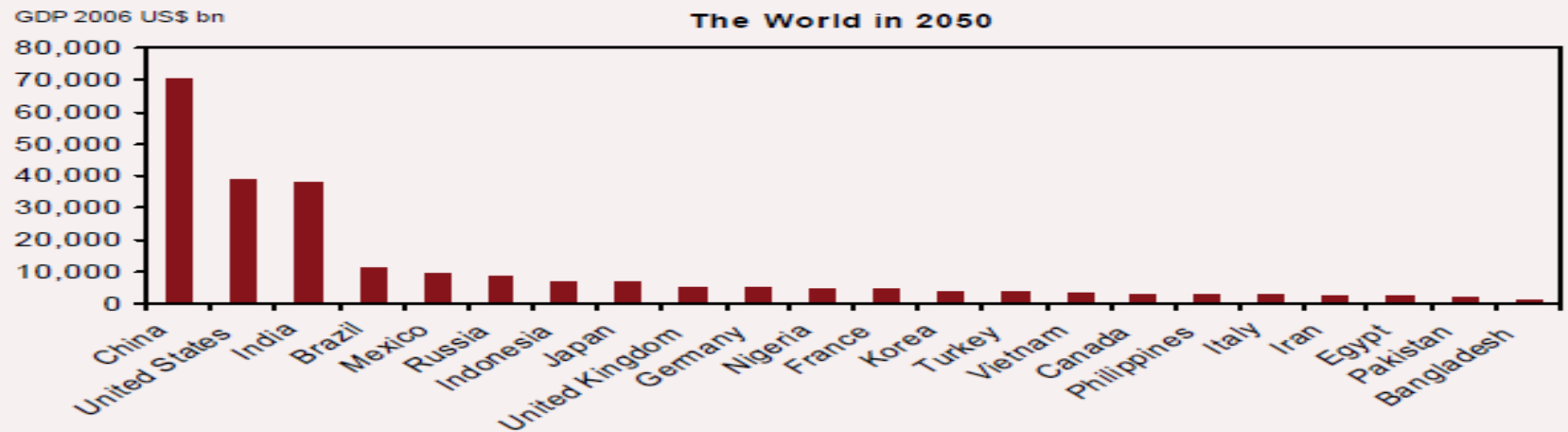
# Figure 1A1 Global Economic Growth, by Region, 1965-2007



# 1A1 Major Economic Threats to Sustainability (Economic Growth Preoccupation)



Source: Goldman Sachs



Source: Goldman Sachs

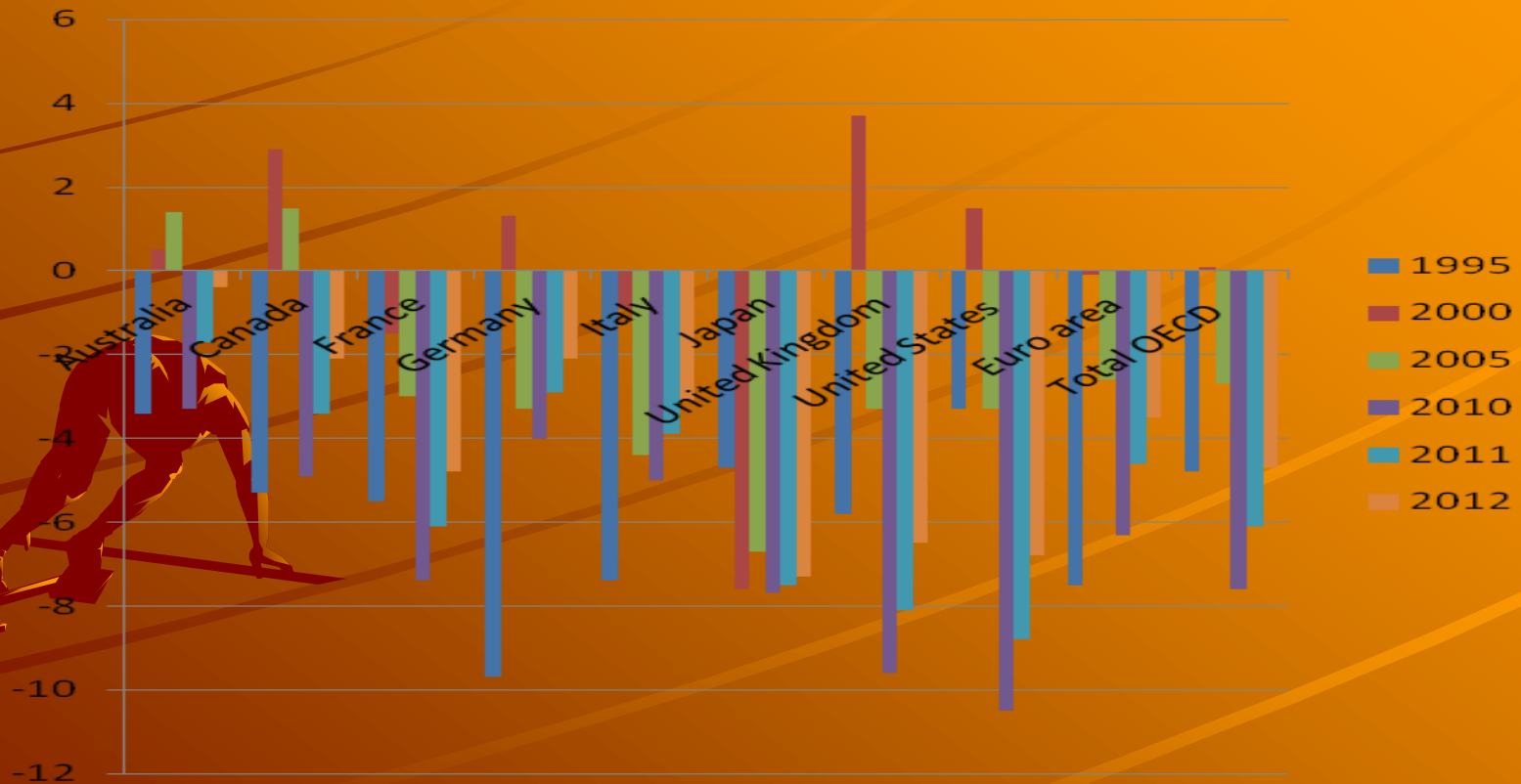
# 1A2 Major Economic Threats to Sustainability (Excessive Dependence on Volatile Foreign Trade, Capital Flows and Investment)

	1965-80	80-90	90-2000	2000-04	2006
<b>Economic Growth</b>					
Developed	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
Developing	5.8	3.4	3.6	6.2	4.8
World	4.1	3.2	2.6	3.2	n.a
<b>Foreign Trade</b>					
Developing	3.2	4.1	8.2	8.3	42.4 *
Developed	7.2	4.1	6.5	6.6	57.6 *
World	6.1	4.1	6.9	7.0	100.0
<b>Foreign Direct Investment</b>	1980+		2005+	2005/1990 (%)	
World	55,272		916,277	504	
Developing	8,614		334,285	1,164	
China	57		72,406	2,269	
India	79		6,598	4,073	

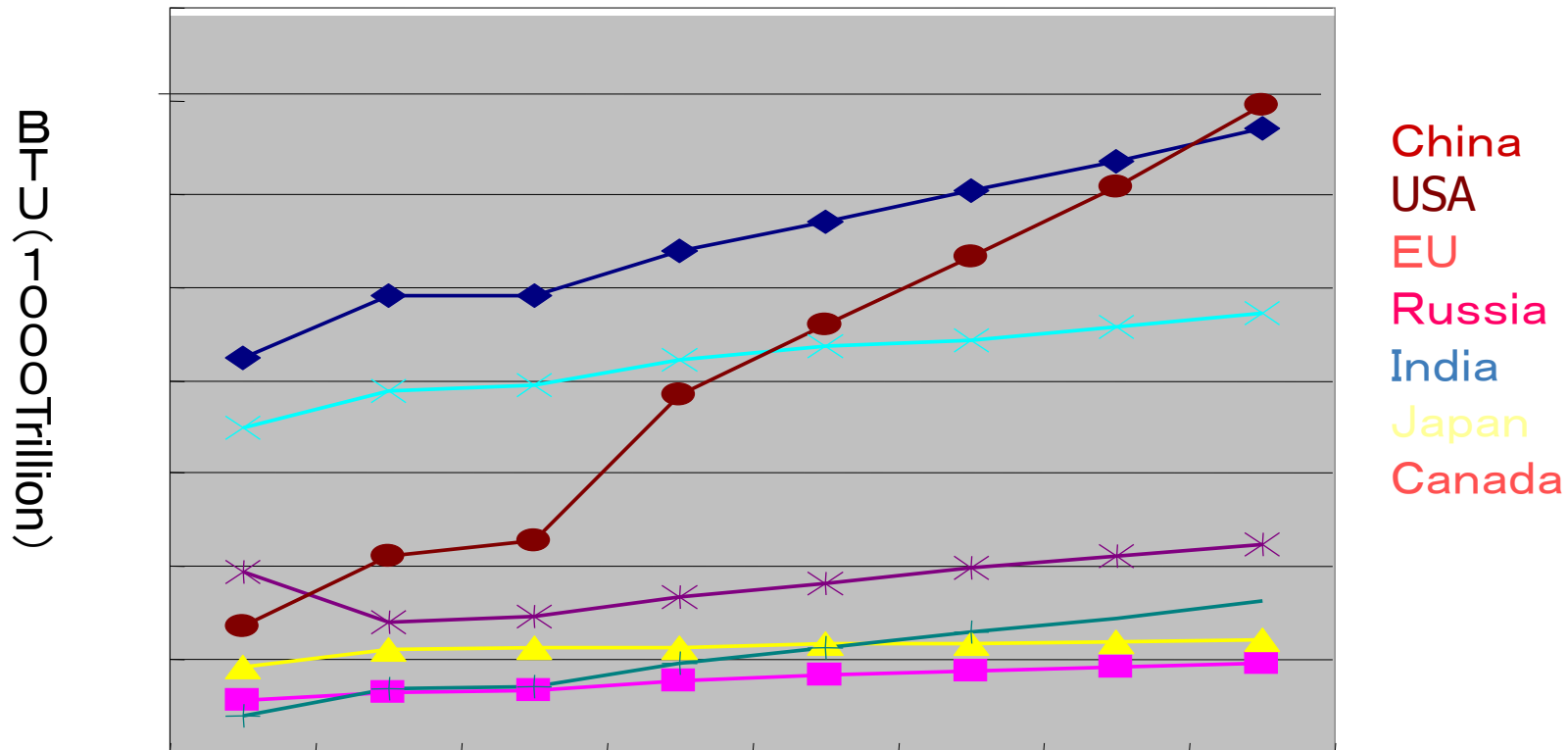
Sources: World Bank, *ibid.*, UNCTAD, TDR 2007, and WIR 2007.

Notes: \* As % of the global trade; + US\$million.

# 1A3 Major Economic Threats to Sustainability (Unmanageable Growth of Fiscal Deficits: Burden on Future Generations )



# 1B Major Economic Threats to Sustainability (Rapid Growth of Energy Consumption leading to Outright Grabbing around the World)





## 2A Major Social Threats to Sustainability (Poverty and Growing Income Disparities in all Regions and Countries)

### Poverty in Developing Countries, 1990-2015

	1990		2005		2015	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
<b>EAP</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>
CEE&CA	2.0	6.9	3.7	8.9	2.2	6.0
LACs	11.3	19.7	8.2	16.6	5.0	11.8
MENA	4.3	19.7	3.6	16.9	2.5	9.3
SA	51.7	81.7	40.3	73.9	23.8	56.6
India	51.3	82.6	41.6	75.6	25.4	57.9
SSA	57.6	76.2	50.9	73.0	37.1	60.8
Developing Countries	41.7	63.2	25.2	47.0	15.5	34.6

Note: A—Percent of population earning \$1.25/day & below; B—Population earning \$2.00/day & below

Source: World Bank, Global Economic Prospects 2009

### Income/Consumption of the Poorest Quintile, Latest

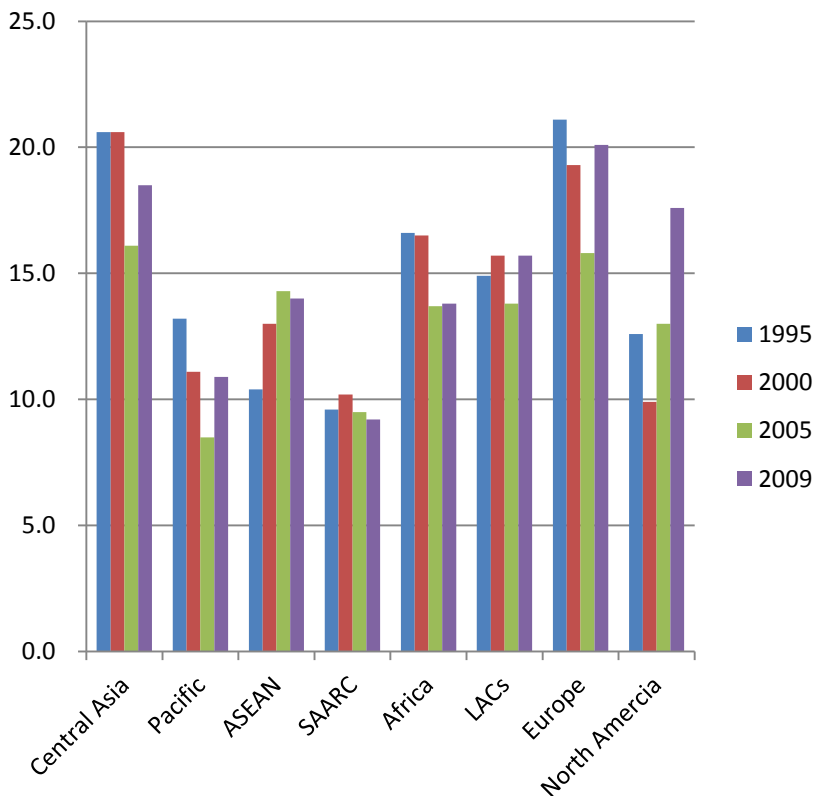
China	5.7%	Hong Kong	5.3%
Japan	10.6	Mongolia	7.1
ROK	7.9	Cambodia	6.5
Indonesia	7.4	Lao, PDR	8.5
Malaysia	6.4	Philippines	5.6
Singapore	5.0	Thailand	6.1
Timor-Leste	8.9	Vietnam	7.1
Bangladesh	9.4	Bhutan	5.4
India	8.1	Maldives	6.5
Nepal	6.1	Pakistan	9.1
Sri Lanka	6.8	Australia	5.9
Micronesia	1.6	PNG	4.5

Source: UNESCAP, *ibid.*, Table1.38, p.184.



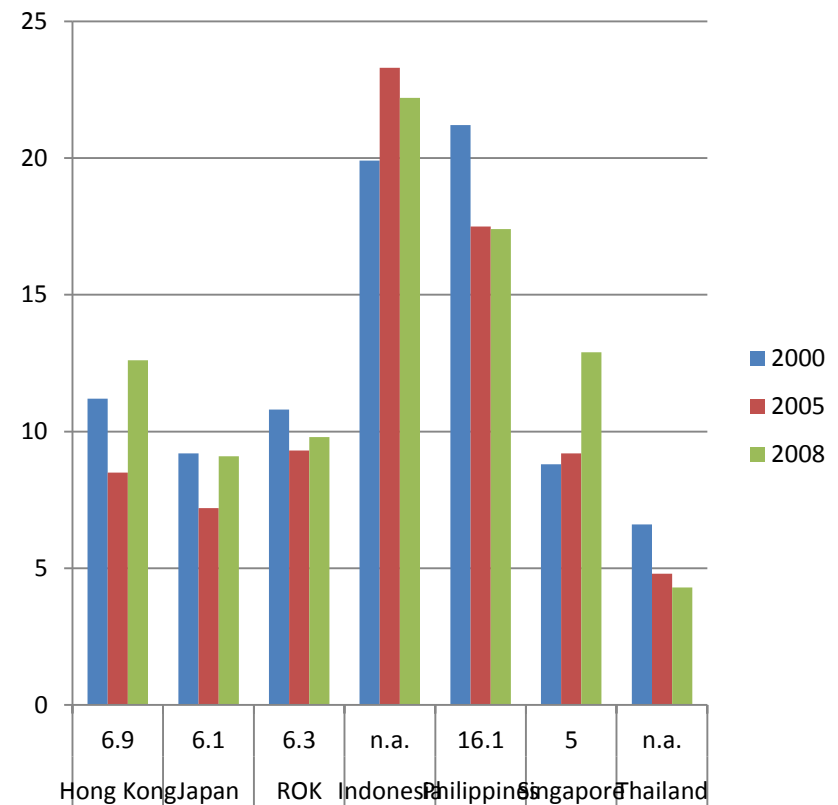
## 2B Major Social Threats to Sustainability (Rising Youth Unemployment all over the World)

High Youth Unemployment, by Region. 1995-2009



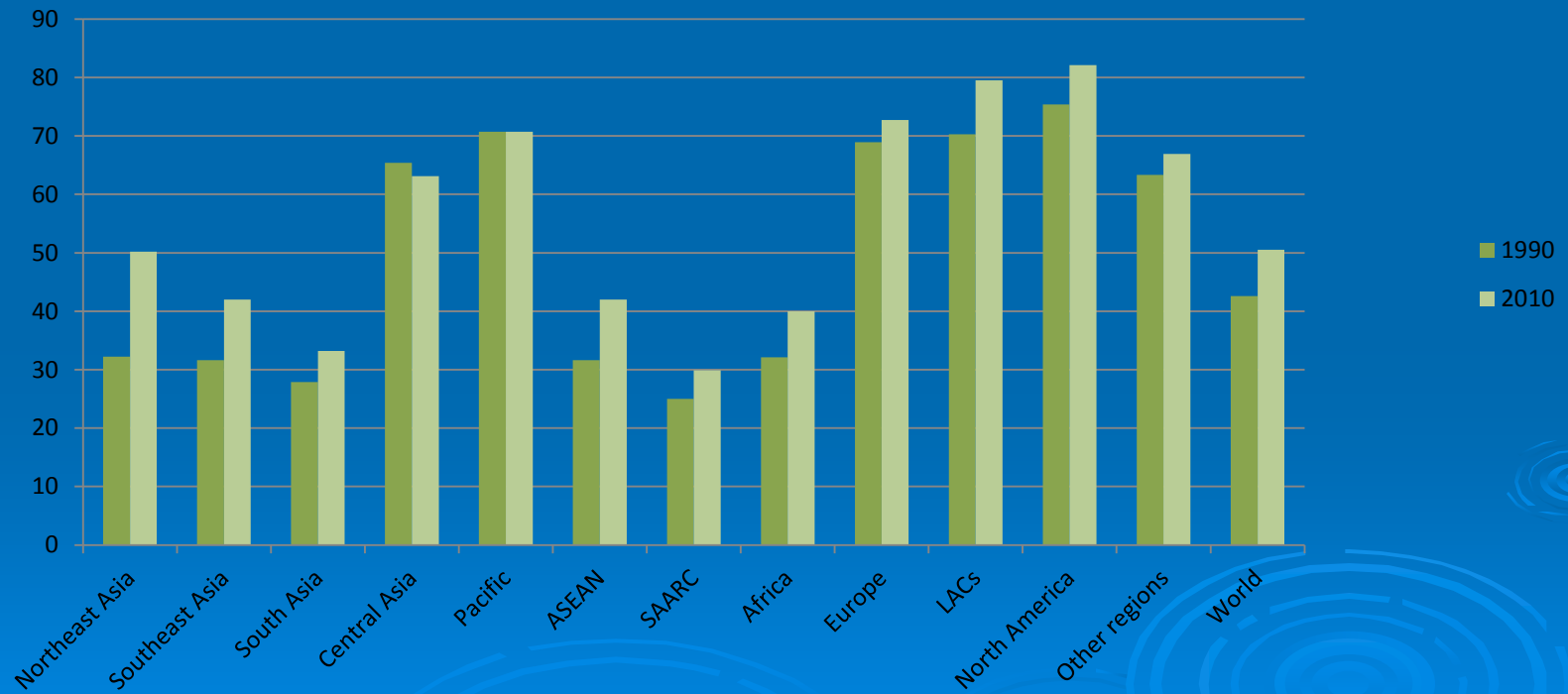
Source:UNESCAP, Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, Table III.15, p. 225

Youth Unemployment in Selected Asian and Pacific Countries, 1995-2009

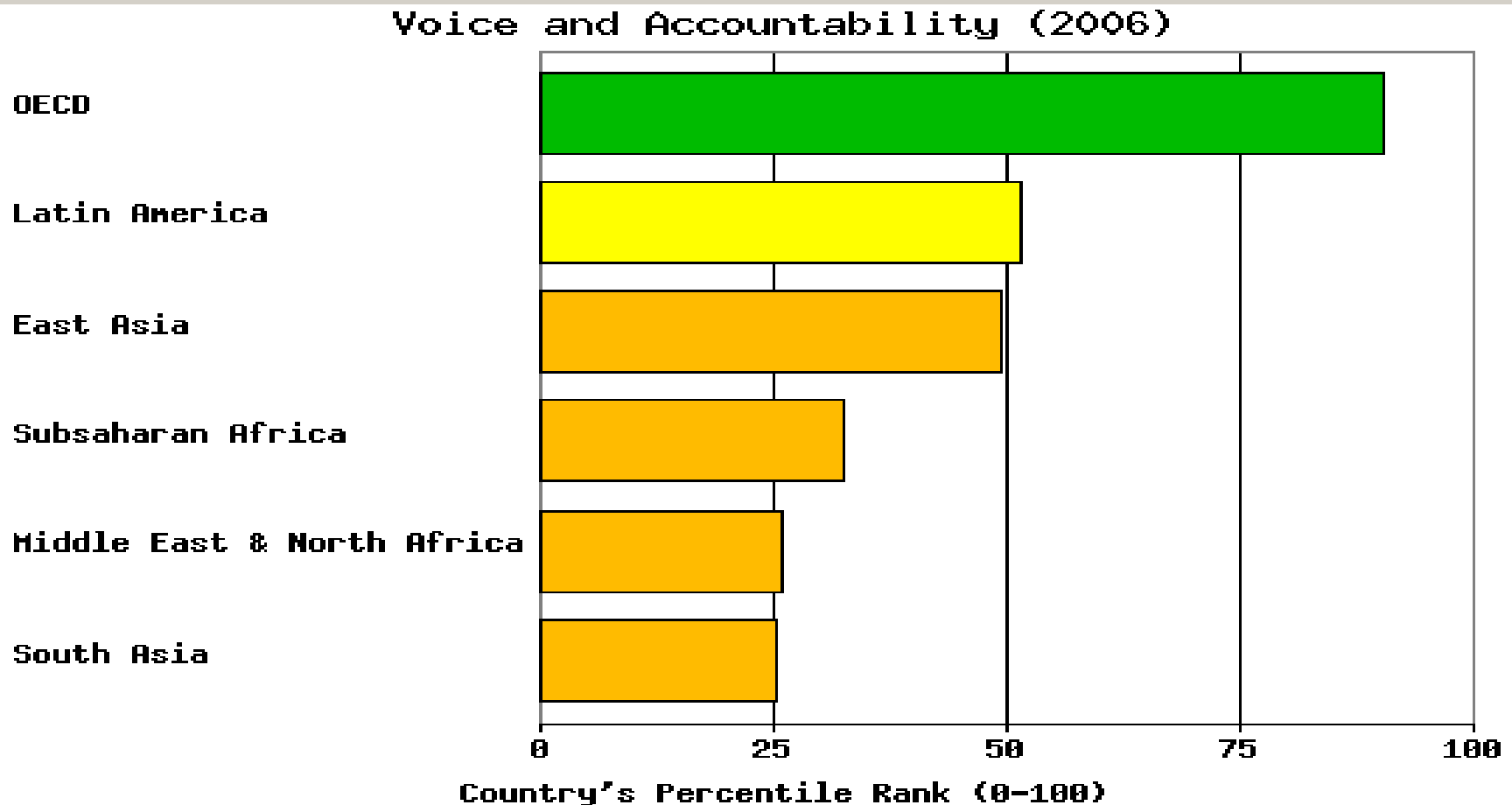


Source:UNESCAP, Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, Table III.15, p. 225

# 2C Major Social Threats to Sustainability (Growing Urbanization and Rapid Increase of Slum Dwellers)



## 2D Voice and Accountability at the Global Level, by Region, 2006

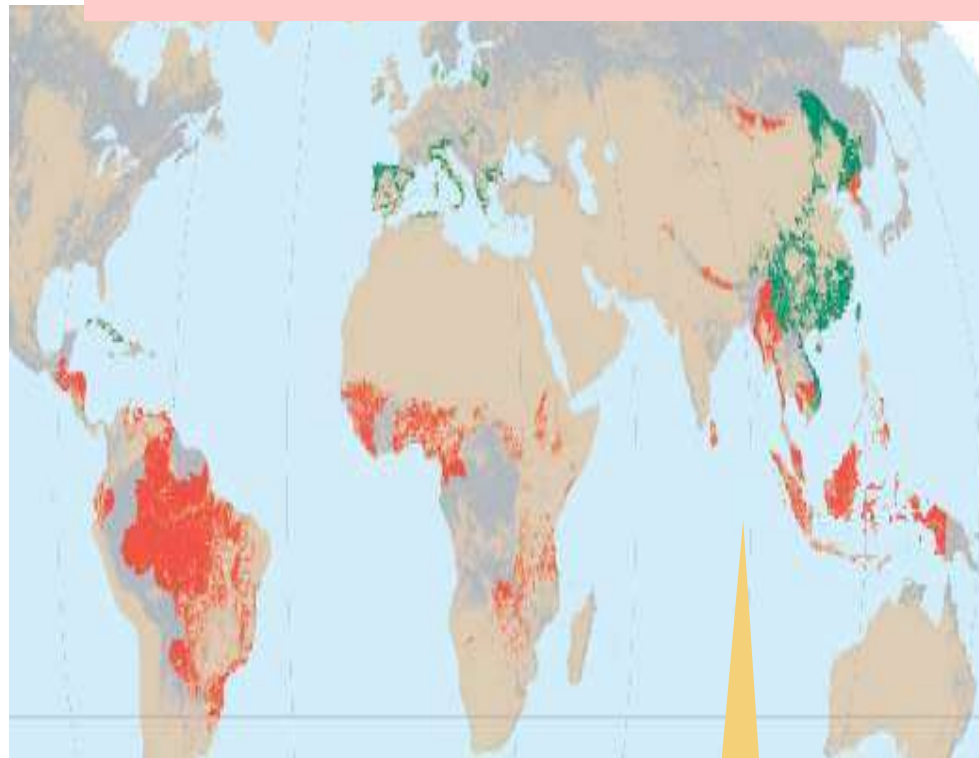


Kaufmann, D, A. Kraay and M. Mastruzzi, *Governance Matters 2007: Governance Indicators for 1996-2006*

# 3A Major Environmental Threats to Sustainability (Deforestation and Desertification)

Net Change in Forest, 2000–05

Desertification and Soil Degradation in Asia

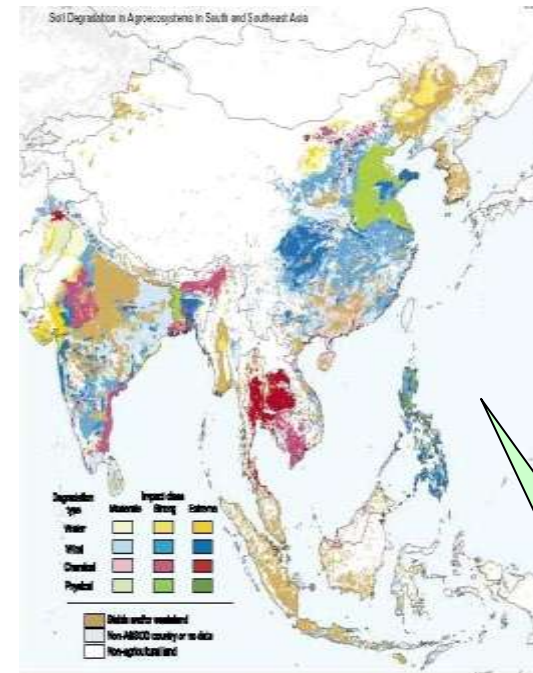


Deforestation conspicuous in Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, DPRK and Mongolia

Decline of 5% and over per annum.

>0.50% increase per year

Change rate between -0.50 and 0.50% per year



Wood et al. 2000

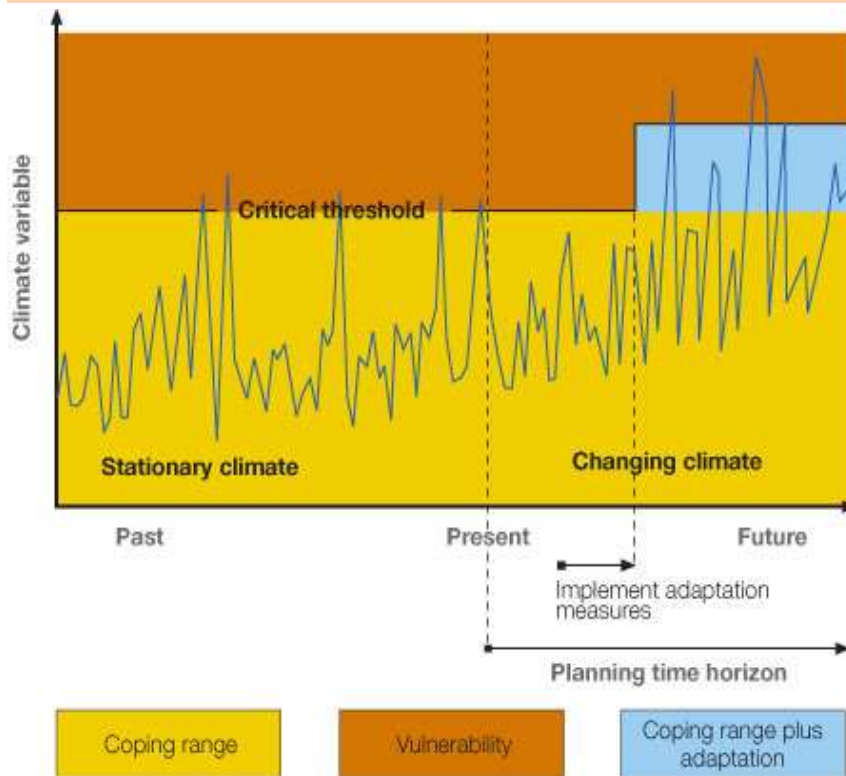
Desertification and soil degradation are both the cause and effects of global warming, forcing farmers out to cities and making them environmental refugees.

Overgrazing is one of the most widespread And problems In developing countries

Source: FAO, World Forest Assessment Report 2005

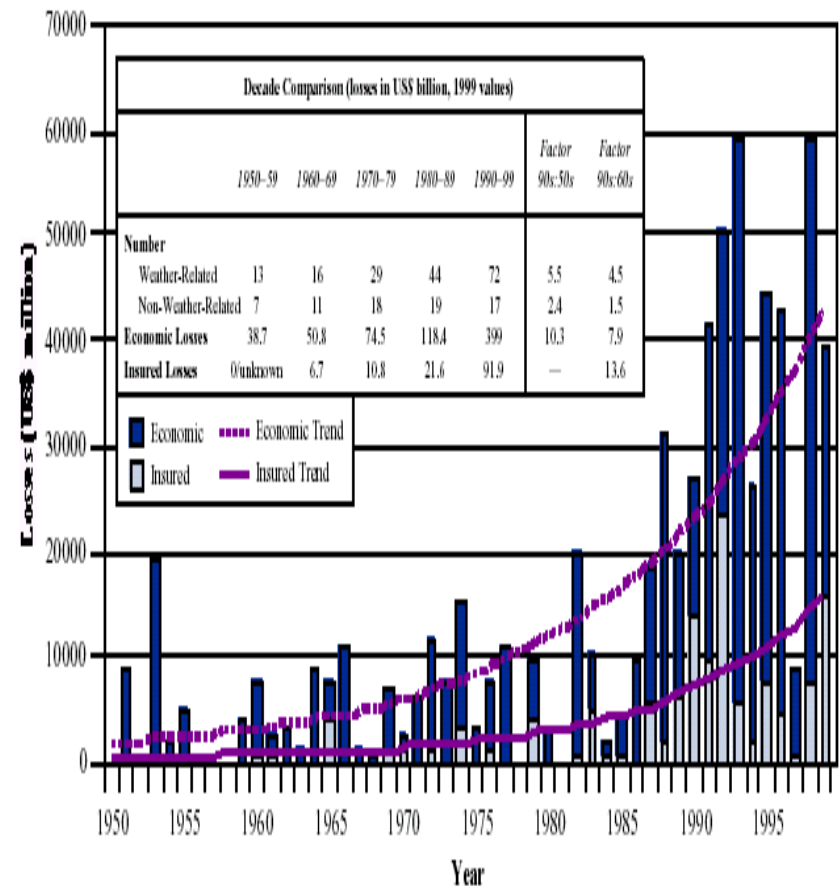
# 3B Major Environmental Threats to Sustainability (Climate Change and Growing Incidence of Natural Disasters)

## Climate Change over the Last Few Centuries



Source: Nobuo Mimura, 2009, Shin-Gi-Chi : Goals of Graduate Program on Sustainability Science at Ibaraki University, presented at the Australia-Japan International Educational Exchange Symposium on Knowledge and Skills for Sustainability.

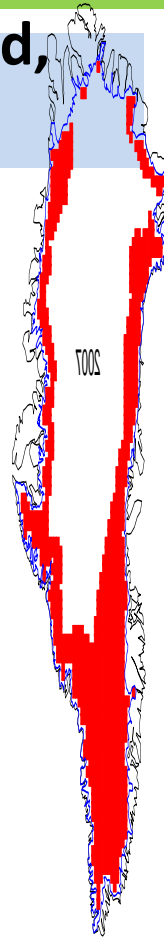
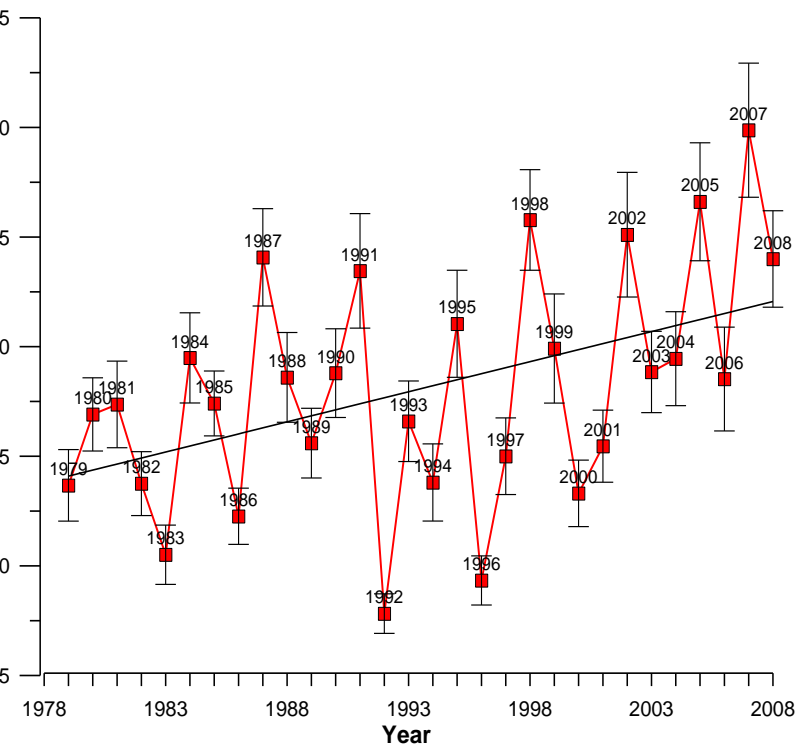
## Incidence of Natural Disasters, 1950-2000



Source: IPCC, 2007, AR4

# 3C Major Environmental Threats to Sustainability (Ice Melting and Sea Level Rise)

## Snow melting in Greenland, 1979-2008



Melt descending into a moulin, a vertical shaft carrying water to ice sheet base.



Source: Roger Braithwaite, University of Manchester (UK)

Area on Greenland with snowmelt.

Graph credit: Konrad Steffen, Univ. Colorado





Source: MOFA 062010.





Source: UNESCAP, 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration, Bangkok, 2009

**The two great challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century are the battle against poverty and the management of climate change.**

On both  
we must act strongly now and expect to  
continue that action over the coming  
decades. Our response to climate change and  
poverty reduction will define  
our generation.

**If we fail on either one of them,  
we will fail on the other.**

[Low-carbon growth: the only sustainable way to overcome world poverty](#), by [NICHOLAS STERN](#), WDR2010

The defining challenge of our age is  
to safeguard Earth's natural processes  
to ensure the  
well-being of civilization while  
eradicating poverty, reducing conflict  
over resources, and  
supporting human and ecosystem  
health.

Source: A State of Planet Declaration, 29 March 2012

# **A Growing Consensus on Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities around the World**

- 1. Sustainable and Resilient Communities mean Different among different Peoples;**
- 2. How do we go about for Building SRCs ? Diversity in Approaches and Roadmaps between Rural and Urban Communities and between Developing and Developed Countries;**
- 3. Need for a Consensus on the Underlying Principles and Institutional Mechanisms in Building SRCs around the World: TAP<sub>2</sub>E<sub>3</sub>S and LPIME;**

# Thank you for your Kind Attention !

For any further queries, please contact me  
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## 2A Emerging Consensus on what to be done: Priority for Sustainable Development (SD),

1. **Priority to Sustainable Development:** Poverty reduction, equitable and inclusive development, sustainable consumption and production (SCP), sustainable management of natural resources, and environmental conservation and protection, as well as preservation of diverse cultural and social values within and across countries, e.g., Agenda 21 in 1992, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and U.N. Decade on Education for SD (ESD) in 2002;
2. **Building Sustainable Communities:** Based on the fundamental principles of the respect for human dignity and rights, resilience, transparency and full access to public information, accountability and rule of law, social justice for all, participatory governance and the respect for cultural and value diversity, as well as decentralization of authority to local communities and sub-national regions, e.g., SD Goals (SDCs) in 2012; and
3. National and International Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) spearheading **a series of Global SD Treaties through People's Summit activities** on GHG emission reduction, 3 Rs of all materials, application of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) concept to the production of all goods and services, global commons approach to all ocean-bed resources, replacement of all fossil-based materials by renewables, as well as the installation of time-bound, quantitative targets for fair trade in goods and services, poverty eradication, reduction of income and social inequities including child and gender;