

What is Sustainability?

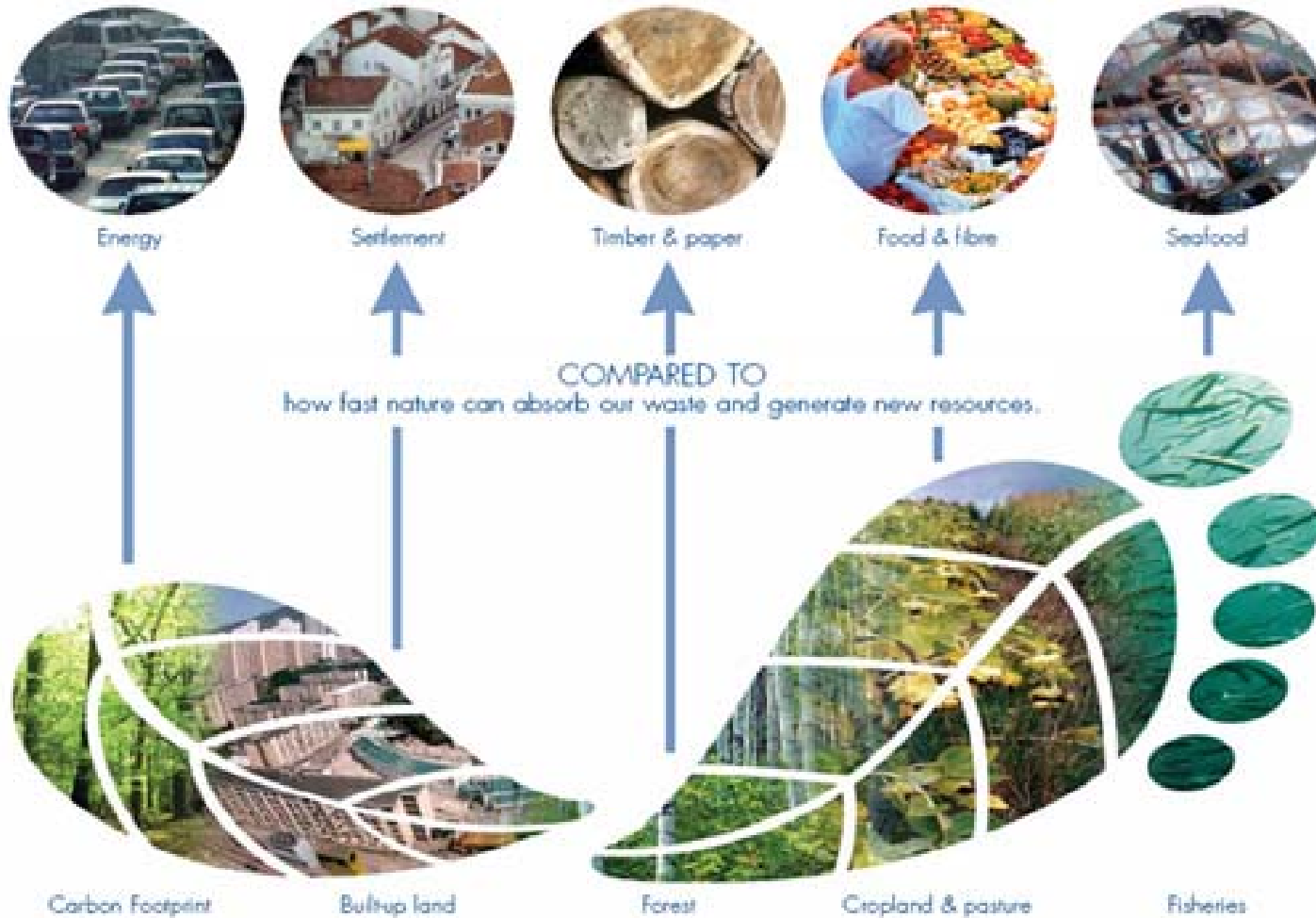
- Vision & indicators

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The Ecological Footprint

MEASURES

how fast we consume resources and generate waste

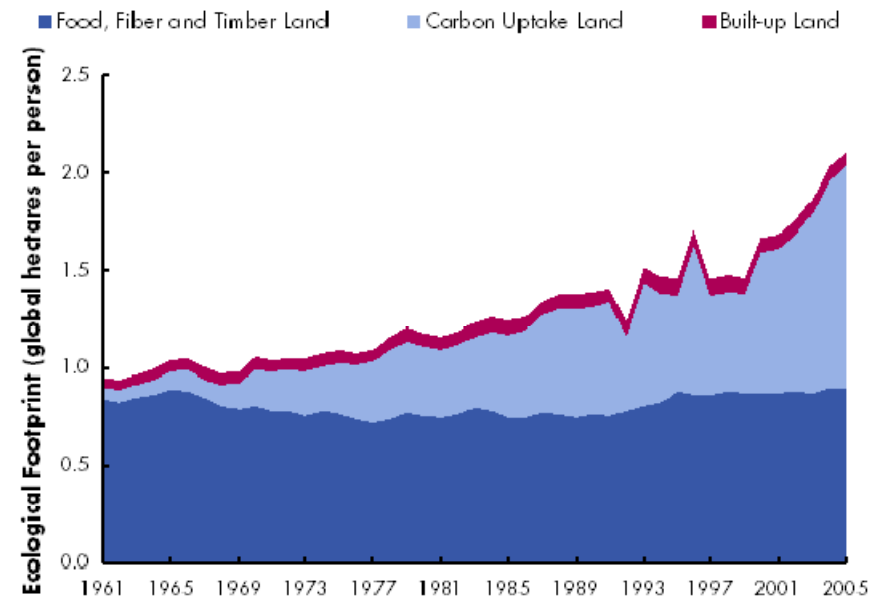
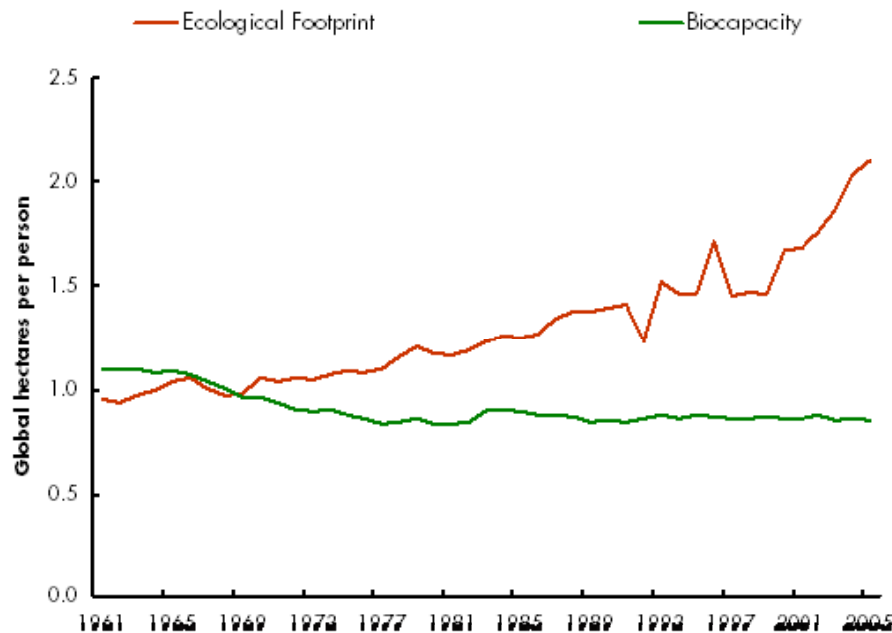


Our current global situation: *Since the mid 1980s, humanity has been in ecological overshoot with annual demand on resources exceeding what Earth can regenerate each year.*

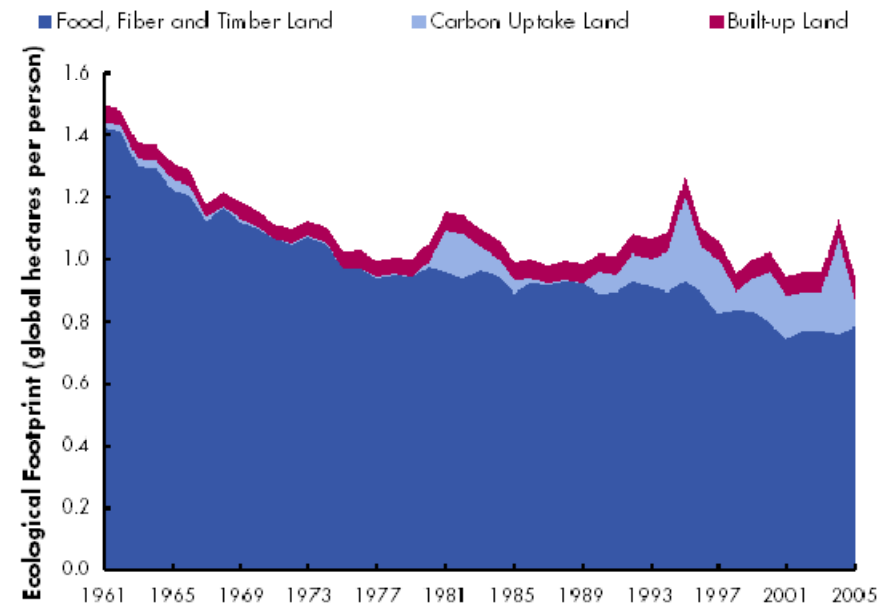
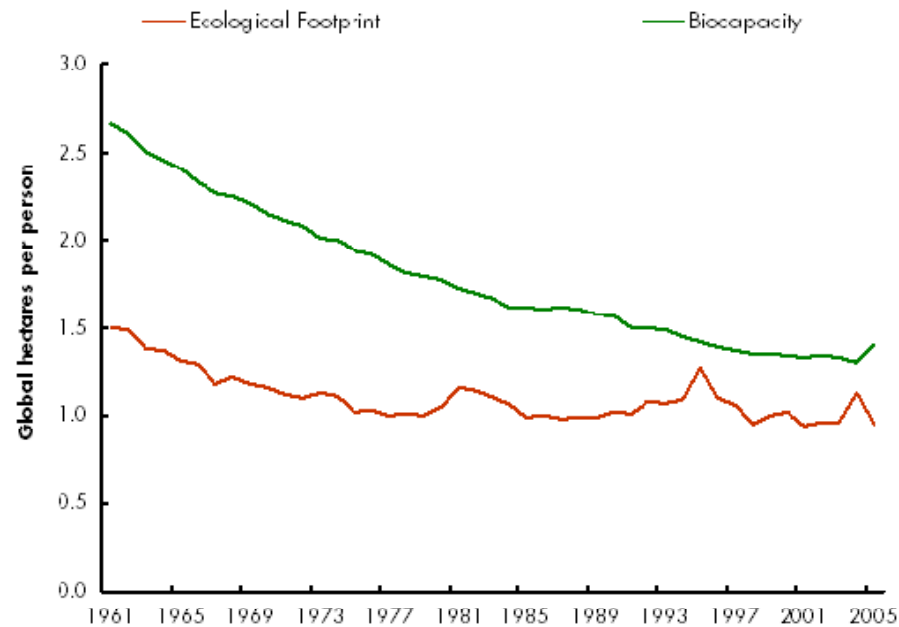
http://www.footprintnetwork.org/gfn_sub.php?content=footprint_overview

China's Footprint 1961-2005

This graph shows how China has moved from using, in net terms, about 0.8 times its domestic biocapacity in 1961 to twice its own biocapacity in 2002. The ecological deficit that exists when ecological demand exceeds supply can be financed by importing biocapacity, liquidating existing stocks of ecological capital, or allowing wastes to accumulate and ecosystems to degrade.

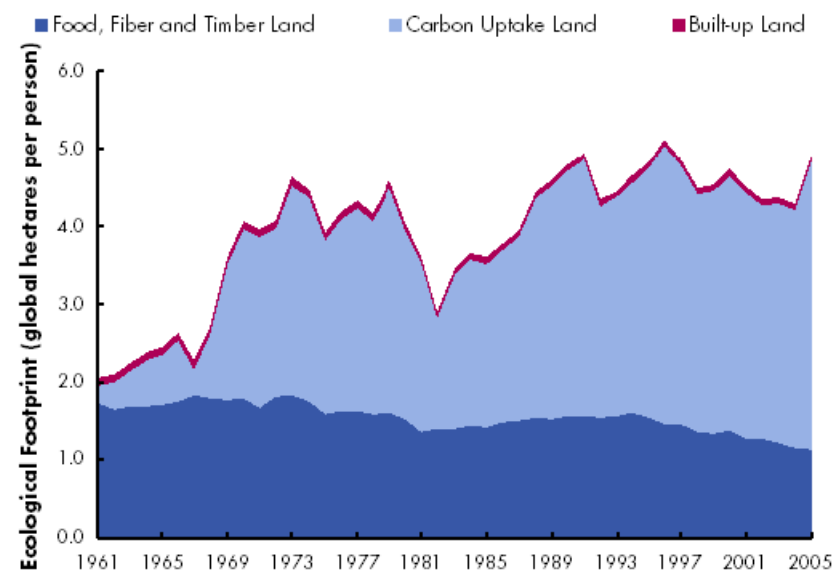
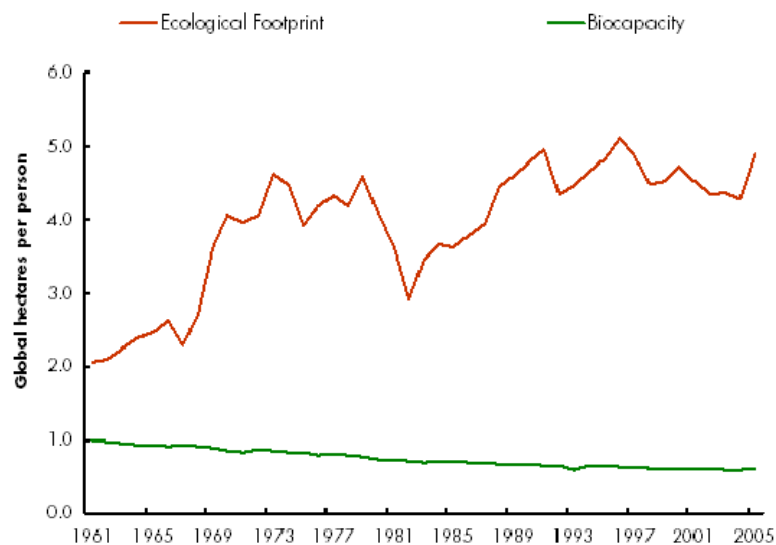


Indonesia's Footprint 1961-2003



http://www.footprintnetwork.org/gfn_sub.php?content=national_footprints

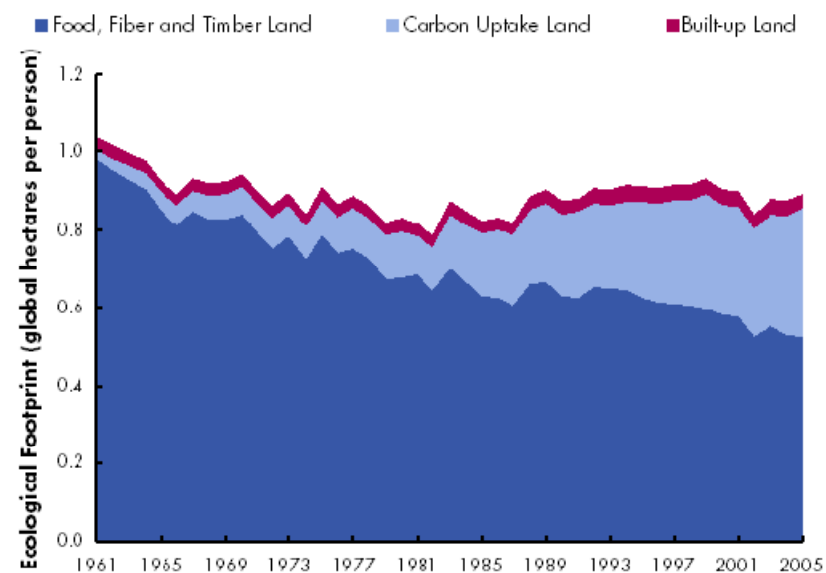
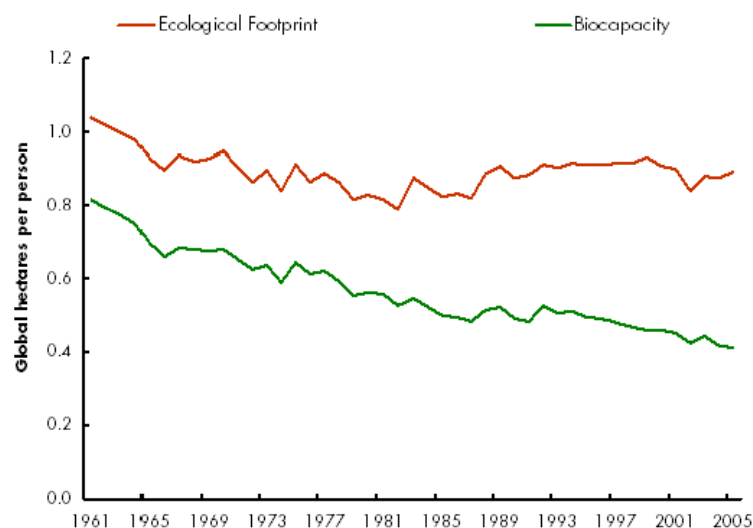
Japan's Footprint 1961-2005



http://www.footprintnetwork.org/gfn_sub.php?content=national_footprints

India's Footprint 1961-2005

Although India's Footprint has exceeded its domestically available biocapacity for over forty years, ecological demands have continued to grow to more than double biocapacity by 2002. The ecological deficit that exists when ecological demand exceeds supply can be financed by importing biocapacity, liquidating existing stocks of ecological capital, or allowing wastes to accumulate and ecosystems to degrade.



Workshop - Vision & Indicator

<Mission>

Imagine that we are holding “World Summit on Sustainable Development” in this room.

You should be able to present the followings;

- What is sustainability (with your own terms)
- What is your vision/indicators for sustainability (with your own logic)

<Process>

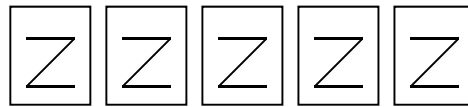
- Area: Energy (& climate change) + food, waste, bio-diversity, resource-productivity, equity, satisfaction...
- Individual work
- Presentation & Discussion

Workshop - Vision & Indicators

Presentation
example

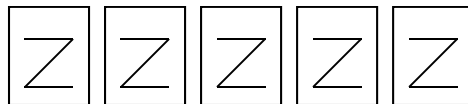
<Vision – Polestar>

- GHG emissions will be
- Energy mix will be...



<Indicators>

- Energy consumption per capita
- % of nuclear energy for electricity



Workshop - Vision & Indicators

<To start your thinking... >

1. Vision –

In 2050, we want the situations concerning energy will be like this....

When it comes to oil/nuclear energy, ...

When it comes to renewable energy, ...

The GHG emissions level is where ...

Once we achieve this vision, we will be able to ...

The implication for food is...

2. Indicator –

We recommend YY as an indicator to measure our progress toward this vision.

YY is...

It can tell us

The reason why we think YY is better than ZZ is that....

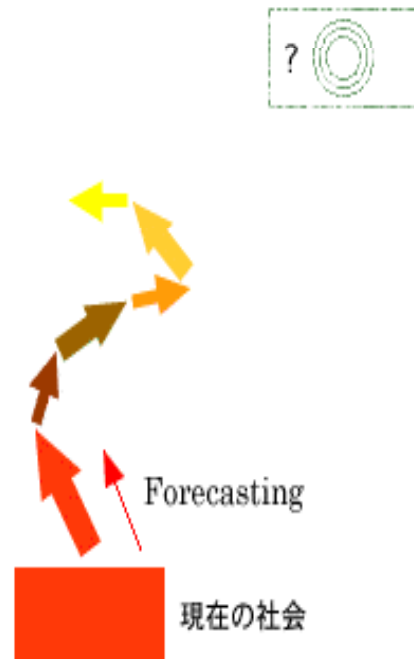
Other possible indicators are...

What is vision?

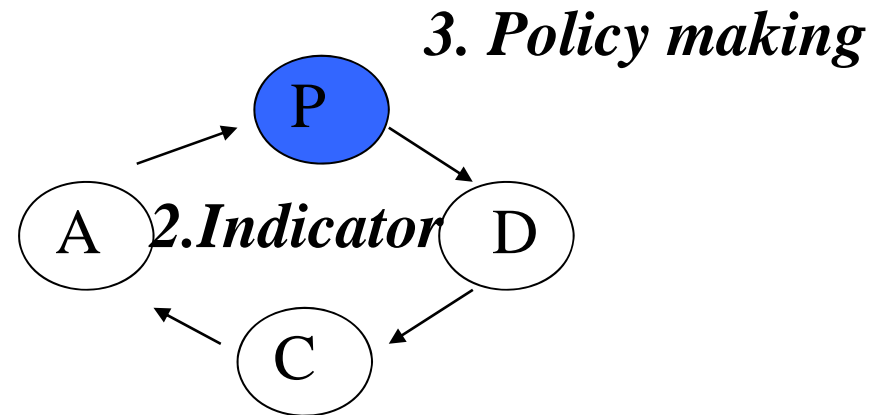
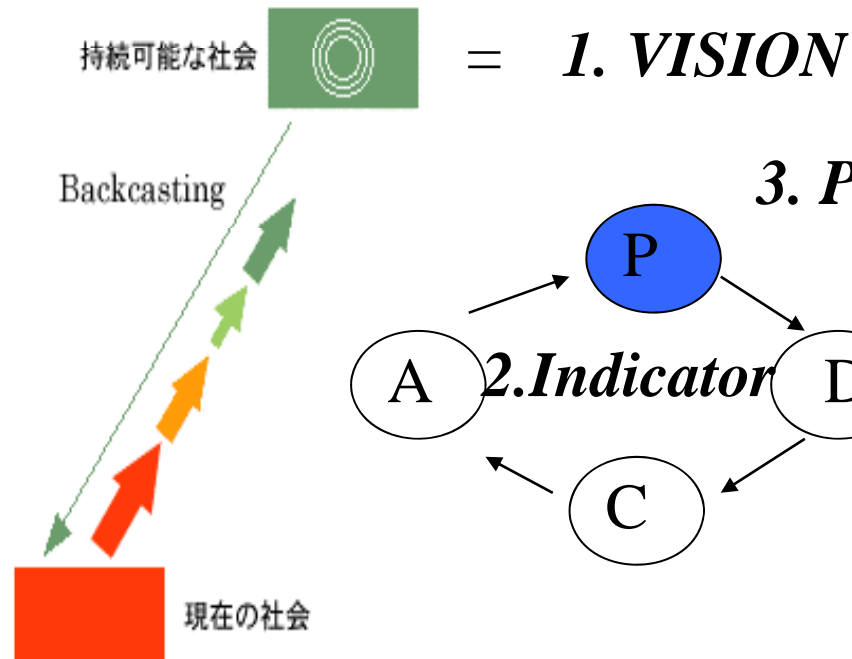
- Different from “forecast” / “prediction”
- “The Polestar”
- An ideal state
 - Where you want to go
- Guide us through the journey
- Inspire best brains

Vision, Indicator, and Policy making

フォアキャストイング手法



バックキャストイング手法



Keys for ISD (Indicators for Sustainable Development)

- **Systemic**

- sources, sinks, change rates, thresholds, feedback ...

- **Integrated**

- environmental, economic, social, individual

- **Long-term**

- minimum one generation

by Alan Atkisson

ISD: DIFFERENT AT DIFFERENT SCALES

Global: CO₂, Population, Food Production

National: GDP, HDI, ESI, Employment

Regional: Baltic Sea Fisheries & Industries

Local: Transit, Energy Use, Health Stats

Neighborhood: # of Abandoned Buildings

by Alan Atkisson

Standards for assessment of progress for sustainable development

The “Bellagio Principles”

<http://www.iisd.org/pdf/bellagio.pdf>

1. Guiding Vision and Goals

(clarity about sustainability)

2. Holistic Perspective

(systems and subsystems)

3. Essential Elements

(ecology, economics, social equity)

4. Adequate Scope

(temporal and spatial)

5. Practical Focus

(clear standards, manageable tools)

6. Openness

(transparent methods and sources)

7. Effective Communication

(simple, and audience focused)

8. Broad Participation

(diversity, completeness, link to policy)

9. Ongoing Assessment

(iterative, adaptive, learning-focused)

10. Institutional Capacity

(support, maintenance, development)

Good Sustainability Policy?

- Change the structure

- Change feedback structure/information links in the system
- Change the content and timeliness of the data that actors in the system have to work with
- Change the ideas, goals, incentives, costs, and feedbacks that motivates or constrain behavior
- In time, system with a new information structure is likely to change its social and physical structures.
- It may develop new laws, organizations, technologies, people with new skills, machines and buildings.
- Such a transformation need not be directed centrally; it can be unplanned, natural, evolutionary, exciting, joyful.