

SDGs and IA in Japan
– From talks in Kuching 2018–

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Malaysia

**The competing challenges of sustainability
and economic development:**

***Using impact assessment to
achieve the SDGs in Asia***

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



UN Symposium on SD, Sep. 2015, and started from Jan. 2016

The concept of Sustainable Development

- From more than thousands years, every human being had been taken consideration **for the future generation**.
- But, the impacts of human actions to the environment was not so big, the impacts had been mostly absorbed within the natural system.
- By the use of **fossil energy** through **industrial revolution** since 18th century. The impacts had been growing gradually.
- It became critical in the last half century, **especially since 1960s** in developed countries such as the US, European countries and Japan with rapid economic growth.

Impact Assessment and SD

- 1960s Environ. damages in Japan
- **1969 US NEPA, 1969**
- 1972 UN Conf. on Human Environ., Stockholm
- 1970s EIA systems in some developed countries
- 1980s ESC in international cooperation area
- 1987 UN report “Our Common Future”
- 1992 **Rio Earth Summit (UNCED)**
- 1997 Legislation of **Japanese EIA Act**
- 1999 Conserving **Fujimae-higata tidal flat**
- 2001 UN **MDGs**
- 2002 UNCSD (Rio+10), Johannesburg
- **2016 UN SDGs**

Built Environment

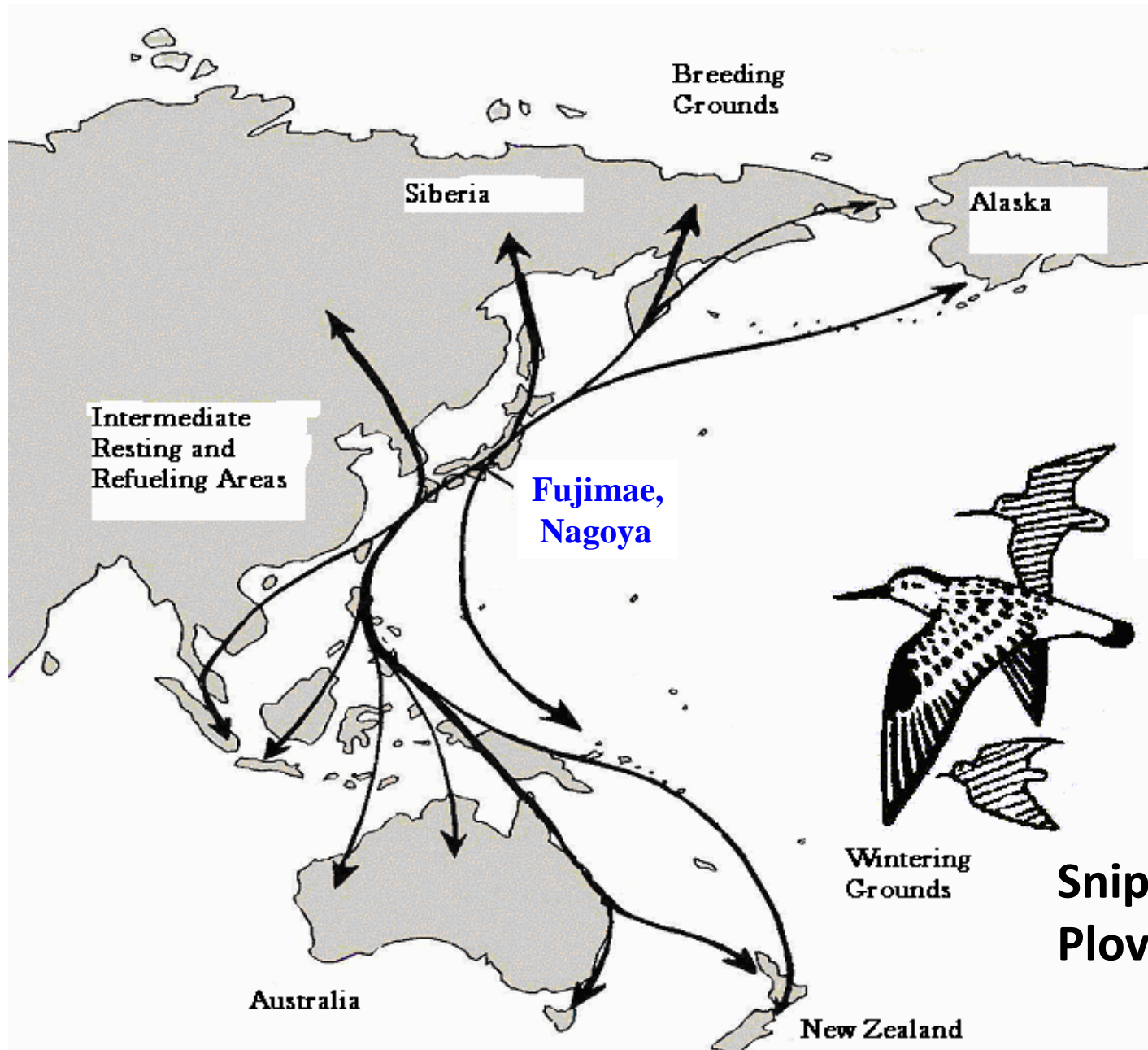
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Environmental Assessment – Japanese Style

GUEST EDITOR: SACHIIHIKO HARASHINA





East Asian Flyway



Snipes & Plovers

Fujimae

Higata



Fujime had been planned to be landfilled for the final treatment of municipal wastes

Then, a big dispute arose in 1980s

Finally two thirds of citizens opposed in 1998

IAIA Japan Newsletter

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June 1998

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藤前干潟勧告(緊急提言)の経緯
原科 幸彦 東京工業大学

IAIA国際メンバーによる藤前干潟勧告
(緊急提言)

23 April 1998

To the Japan Environment Agency

**IA worked Effectively
for
Sustainable Development**

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提案:EIA マニュアル作成研究部会の
立ち上げ
田中 章 (社)海外環境協力センター

seriously considered.

at IAIA Annual General Meeting

Fukushima Nuclear Accidents, March 11, 2011

The Big Failure of EIA in Japan !



(AP Photo/AIR PHOTO SERVICE) MANDATORY CREDIT

Energy Issue is Essential for the SDGs

G1: No Poverty

G2: Zero Hunger

G3: Good Health and Well-Being

G4: Quality Education

G5: Gender Equality

G6: Clean Water and Sanitation

G7: Affordable and Clean Energy

G8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

G9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

G10: Reduced Inequalities

G11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

G12: Responsible Consumption & Production

G13: Climate Action

G14: Life Below Water

G15: Life on Land

G16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

G17: Partnerships for the Goals



The First Chairman of
Chiba University of C



Solar Panels had been installed at the roof of the Building 1 in Ichikawa campus, before Noda, for direct use of CUC.



SDG12 Responsible Consumption and Production
of energy