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

Sachihiko Harashina*
Chiba University of Commerce

Past President, IAIA
The competing challenges of sustainability and economic development:

Using impact assessment to achieve the SDGs in Asia
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
Environmental Assessment – Japanese Style
GUEST EDITOR: SACHIHIKO HARASHINA

Fujimae-higata tidal flat
Fujimae 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.
IA worked Effectively for Sustainable Development
Fukushima Nuclear Accidents, March 11, 2011

The Big Failure of EIA in Japan!
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
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