



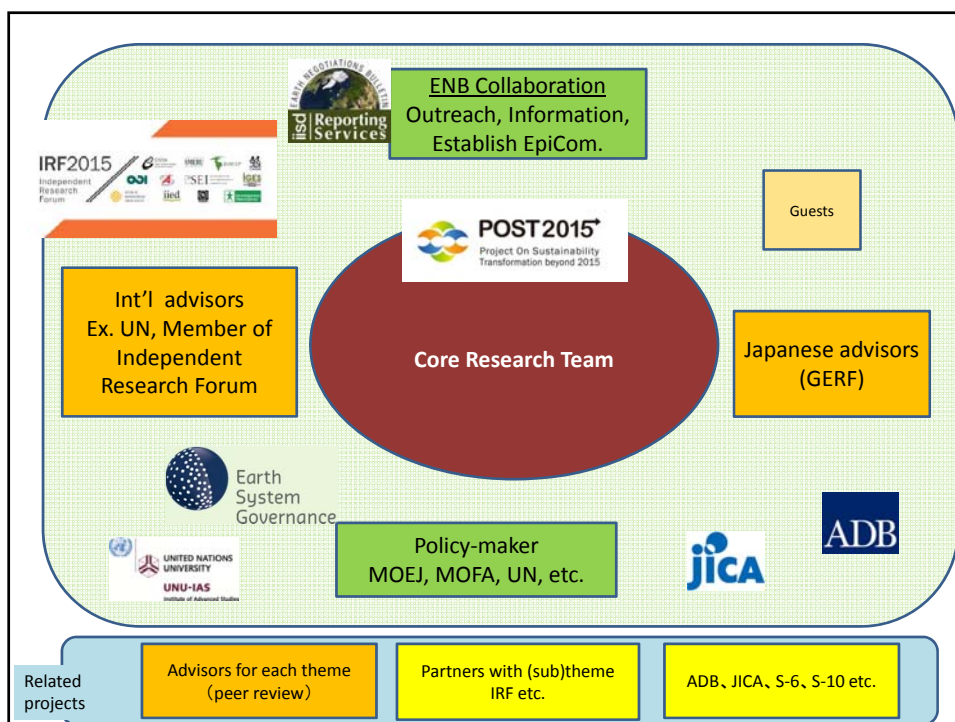
Governance and SDGs

Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia: Toward a Common Language for Governance, ISAP 2014
 24 July 2014
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Sustainable Development Goals

MDGs=Addressing Pressing Issues on Development (poverty)

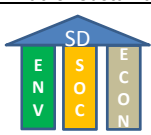
SDGs=MDGs+TIME dimension

Addressing issues in MDGs
AND Addressing them IN THE FUTURE

From **3** to **4** Dimensions


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1. What is "Sustainable Development" as an ultimate goal?



Anthropocene

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Brundtland Report, 1987)

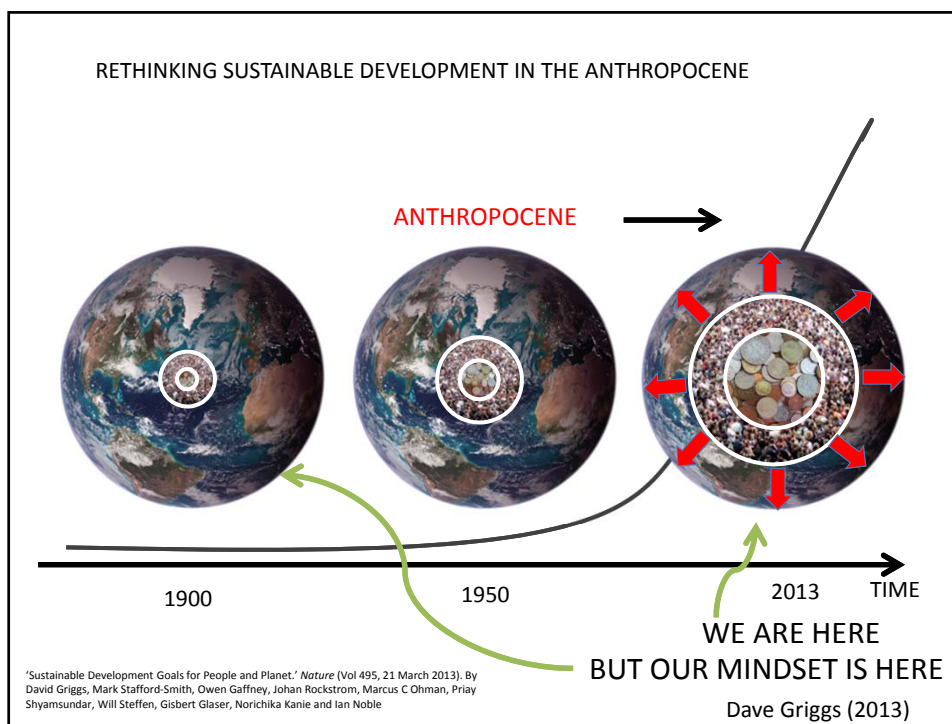




**Changing relations between human and the Earth
→ re-definition of Sustainable Development (from pillars to nested)**

Development that meets the needs of the present while safeguarding Earth's life-support system, on which the welfare of current and future generations depends

David Griggs, Mark Stafford-Smith, Owen Gaffney, Johan Rockstrom, Marcus C Ohman, Priya Shyamsundar, Will Steffen, Gisbert Glaser, Norichika Kanie and Ian Noble, 'Sustainable Development Goals for People and Planet.' *Nature* (Vol 495, 21 March 2013). 4



The role of SDGs

- Secure necessary conditions for development
- Remove obstacles for development

For these purposes...

- Secure Planetary Well-being (pre-condition)
- Avoid/remove obstacles such as disaster and war, and/or improve resilience against them
- Secure resources (natural, social, economic, etc.)

From goals for developing country to all countries

Sat 19 July 9:23 am

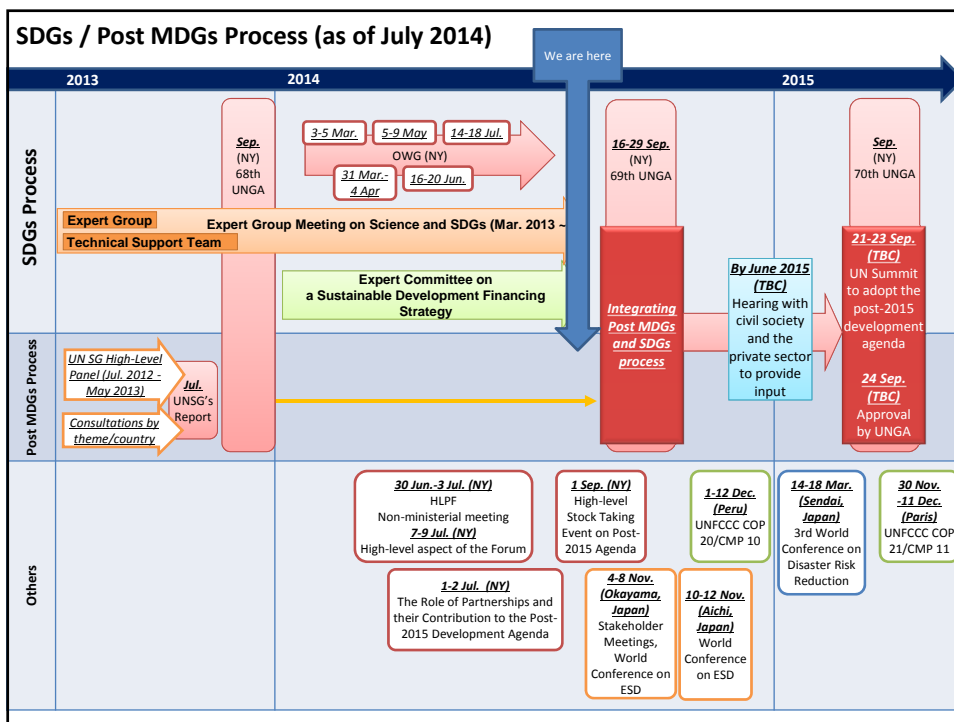
INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. The Rio+20 outcome document, *The future we want*, inter alia, set out a mandate to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its 68th session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The Rio outcome gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.
2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcome reiterated the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.
3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.
4. People are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, Rio+20 promised to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and committed to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status.
5. The OWG also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.
6. It also reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It also reaffirmed the commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme

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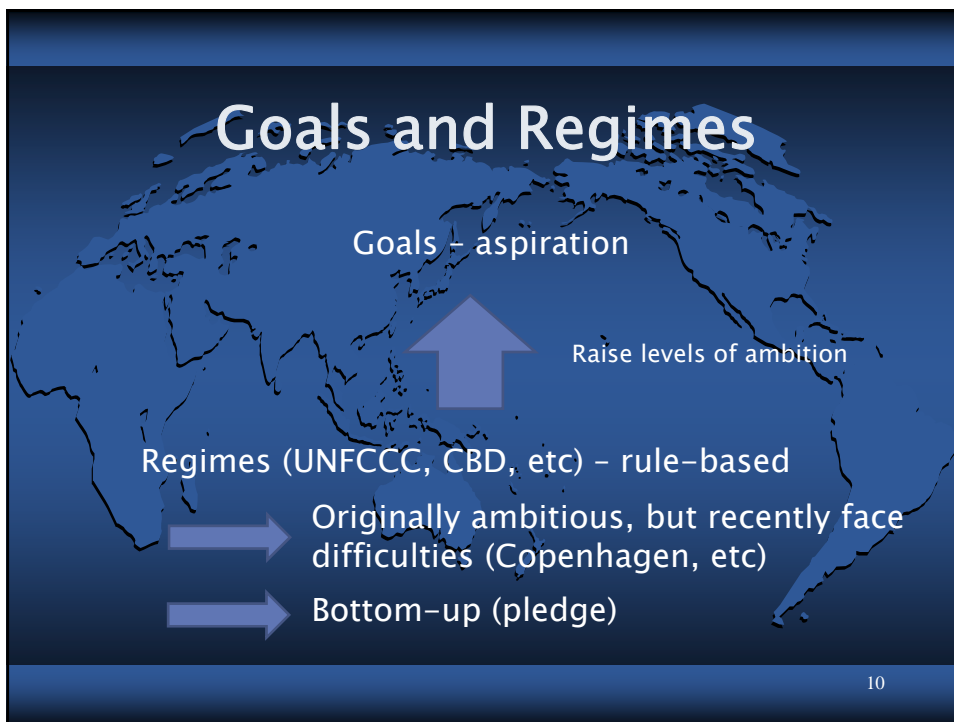
17 goals
169 targets
proposed

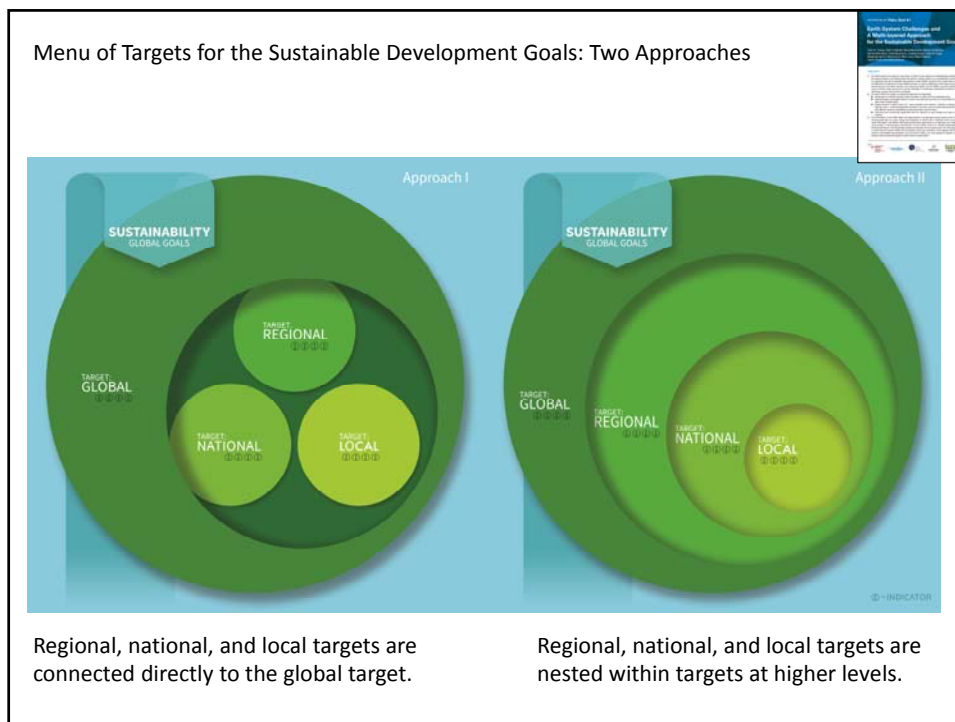
Governance??



<http://www.post2015.jp/en/achieve.html#chapter-0>

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A Multi-layered Approach for SDGs

Targets – Multi-layered

- Take advantage of diversity of stakeholders dealing with issues and generating new ideas – focal points for stakeholders
- Global targets – guide the actions
- Sub-global targets, where possible and relevant
 - Avoid “one-size-fits-all”: take advantage of diversity, while guiding actions of stakeholders
 - Design to help achieve the global goals and targets
 - Strong international review and accountability mechanism are key for making progress
- Indicators are selected based on the capabilities
 - Important in defining baselines and starting points

A Multi-layered Approach in the text

Multi-level approach in the OWG texts

“Targets are defined as global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.” (Zero draft rev1, 30 July)

“Targets are defined as **aspirational** global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.” (OWG Outcome doc. Introduction, 19 July 9:23am)

Three Aspects of Governance

Governance

Good

Effective

Equitable

Good governance: Characteristics related to the process of rulemaking and their institutional foundations, includes: transparency, accountability, participation, access to information, fighting corruption, securing basic human rights, and the rule of law.



Three Aspects of Governance



Effective governance: The capacity of institutions to resolve problems of public policy and implement effective rules. Crucial issues for the 21st century include the ability of institutions to engage in long-term planning for sustainable development and planetary stewardship, and to deal with interconnected problems of earth system governance.

Three Aspects of Governance



Equitable Governance: Equitable application of the rule of law and equity in the distribution of wealth and opportunity within society.

How to integrate governance?

Stand-alone, integrated, or other?

- Stand-alone has best chance to be comprehensive and include all three aspects.
- Integrated has ability for well-crafted targets and indicators in specific issue areas.
- Other options: Offer chance for creative integration of governance.