Global environment and human security:
towards the effective implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

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Introduction

Profile:

- BA, Clark University, USA (Int'l Relations & Int'l Development)
- MA, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland (Political Science)
- Joined IGES in 2010, worked on environmental cooperation in East Asia and research towards Rio+20/SDGs.
- Past and current research topics:
  - ✓ Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs
  - ✓ ASEAN and ASEAN+3 environmental cooperation
  - ✓ Environmental policies in Myanmar
  - ✓ Environmental governance

Major outputs:

- Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): An Assessment of the Means of Implementation (MOI) (July 2014)
- Enhancing readiness for green growth: A preliminary assessment of Myanmar's policies and institutions (November 2013)
- What are Sustainable Development Goals? (March 2012)

URL: http://www.iges.or.jp/jp/post2015/index.html

What is IGES?

2014
MAR.28
IGES
IPSS

ON THE ENVIRONMENT
6 August 2010, Hanoi, Vietnam

Myanma Alinn Daily

MOECAF
Third GEGG Forum
HIRD GREEN ECONOMY GREEN GROWTH FORUM
THE NEXUS OF ENERGY - WATER - FOOD
For
Greening and Cooperation
Moving Forward and Faster
NAYPYITAW

Global Goals
National Dev. Plans
Political Calendar
T・カドマン
E・アントニオ

Emerging issues: inequalities within countries, natural disasters, energy etc.

Developed countries

Source：IGES, japanese.irib.ir

Emerging & Developing Countries

Source：IGES, http://www.panoramio.com

Background

＜Millennium Development Goals（MDGs）＞ 2015 ＜Sustainable Development Goals（SDGs）＞

MDG7: Environmental Sustainability

Detailed goals

1. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources
2. Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
3. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Themes

✓Developing country oriented
✓MDG7 is not a clear quantitative goal
✓Compare to other issues in MDGs, slow progress of deforestation , water scarcity and CO2 emissions
✓Linkages between global and national goals

Existing discussions

- Proposals by Columbia, Guatemala and Peru prior to Rio+20
- It is presented in the outcome document of Rio+20
- Initiatives to integrate it into the three pillars of sustainable development (Economic, Social, and Environment)
- It is the universal goal for both developed and developing countries
- It also includes new themes (Energy and disaster prevention)

Points of contestation

✓Linkages to MDGs
✓Main Principles
→Universality
→CBDR principle
Targeted Areas and Themes
✓Measurement methods and Indicators
✓Implementation (finance, capacity development, technology transfer) Governance
✓Roadmap

It is needed to examine and identify ways to correspond to earth system transformation from multiple perspectives

What are SDGs？

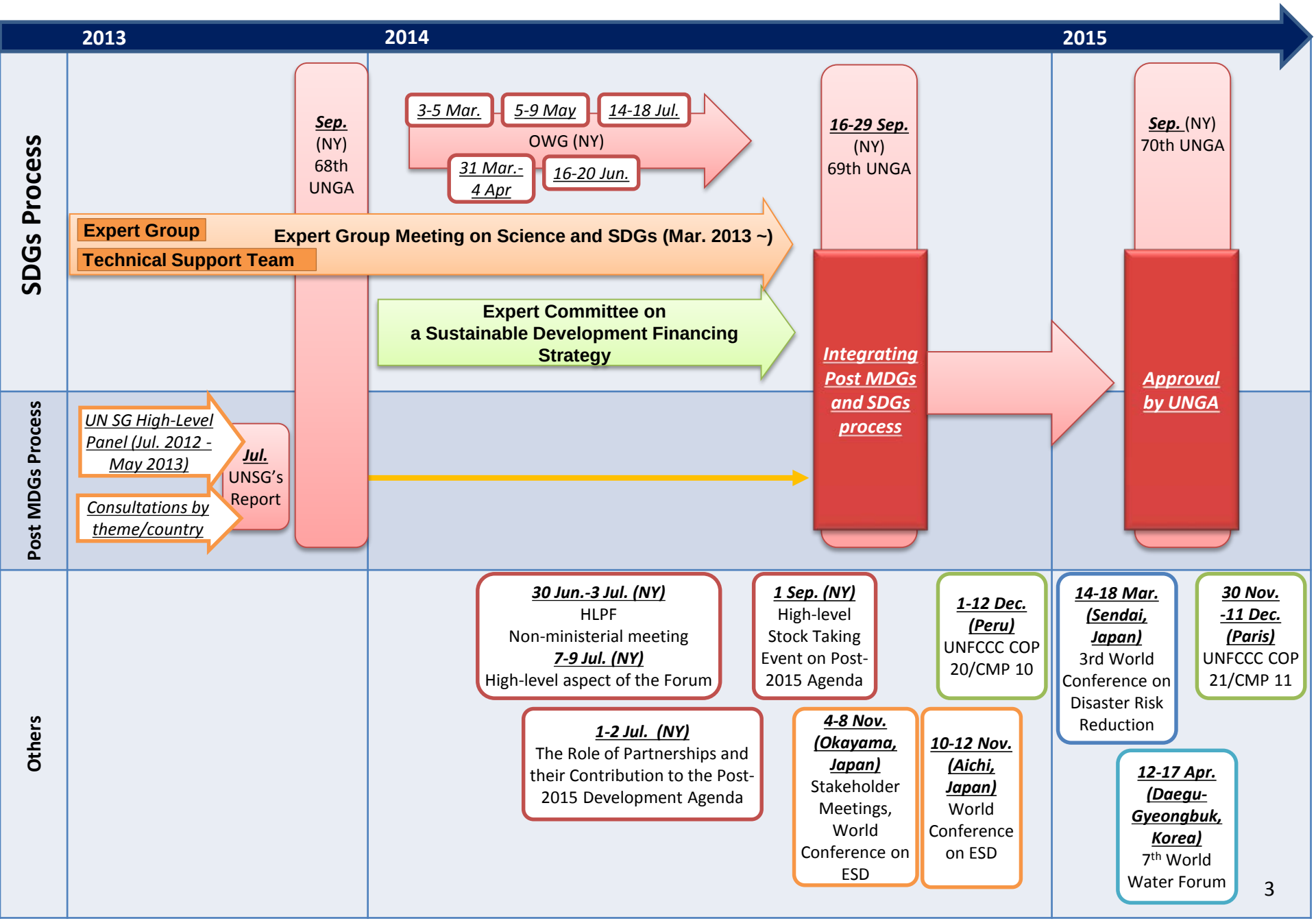
- Action oriented
- Concise and easy to communicate
- Limited in number
- Aspirational
- Incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of SD and their interlinkages
- Global in nature, universally applicable to all countries
- Taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development
- Respecting national policies and priorities
- Progress to be assessed by targets and indicators
- Consistent with international law, past commitments, outcomes of all major summits (Agenda 21, all Rio principles, JPOI)

Taken from the lessons of successful global goals such as MDGs

Source : Rio+20 outcome document, para. 245 - 251

SDGs / Post MDGs Process (as of 4 September 2014)

Source: POST-2015 Secretariat



SDGs OWG outcome document - 17 proposed goals

Preamble: *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 for sustainable development.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

No reference to human security!!

Source: http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html (19 July 2014)

Four schools of thoughts on environment and human security

Schools	Arguments
Toronto School (by Uni. of Toronto)	Simple scarcity as a result of environmental change and population growth is only part of a much more complex picture, rather **resource scarcity** as a cause for insecurity and conflict
ENCOP School (by Swiss Environment and Conflicts Project)	Violence is most likely to occur in more remote areas, where environmental stresses coincide with **political tensions and inequitable access to resources**
PRIO School (by Inter'l Peace Research Institute in Oslo)	Violence in many developing countries occurs when different groups attempt to gain **control of abundant resources.**
Network School (Matthew and MacDonald, 2004)	Environmental degradation is one of the many **"network threats"** that face the world, such as climate change, and epidemic disease.

Human and environment security

- **Increasing threats** to development from emerging issues such as climate change, energy, natural disasters.
- **Population dynamics** including rural-urban migration and increasing urbanization requires actions on slum dwelling, sustainable transport, clean air and green space.
- Importance of healthy ecosystems and biodiversity for **human well-being and resilience** (particularly to reduce the vulnerability of those living in poverty)
- **Increasing food, water and energy insecurity** requires actions on sustainable consumption and production

How to mitigate these threats and risks to human development and protect environment simultaneously?

Source: Report of the Thematic Consultation on environmental Sustainability in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Aug. 2013.

Challenges

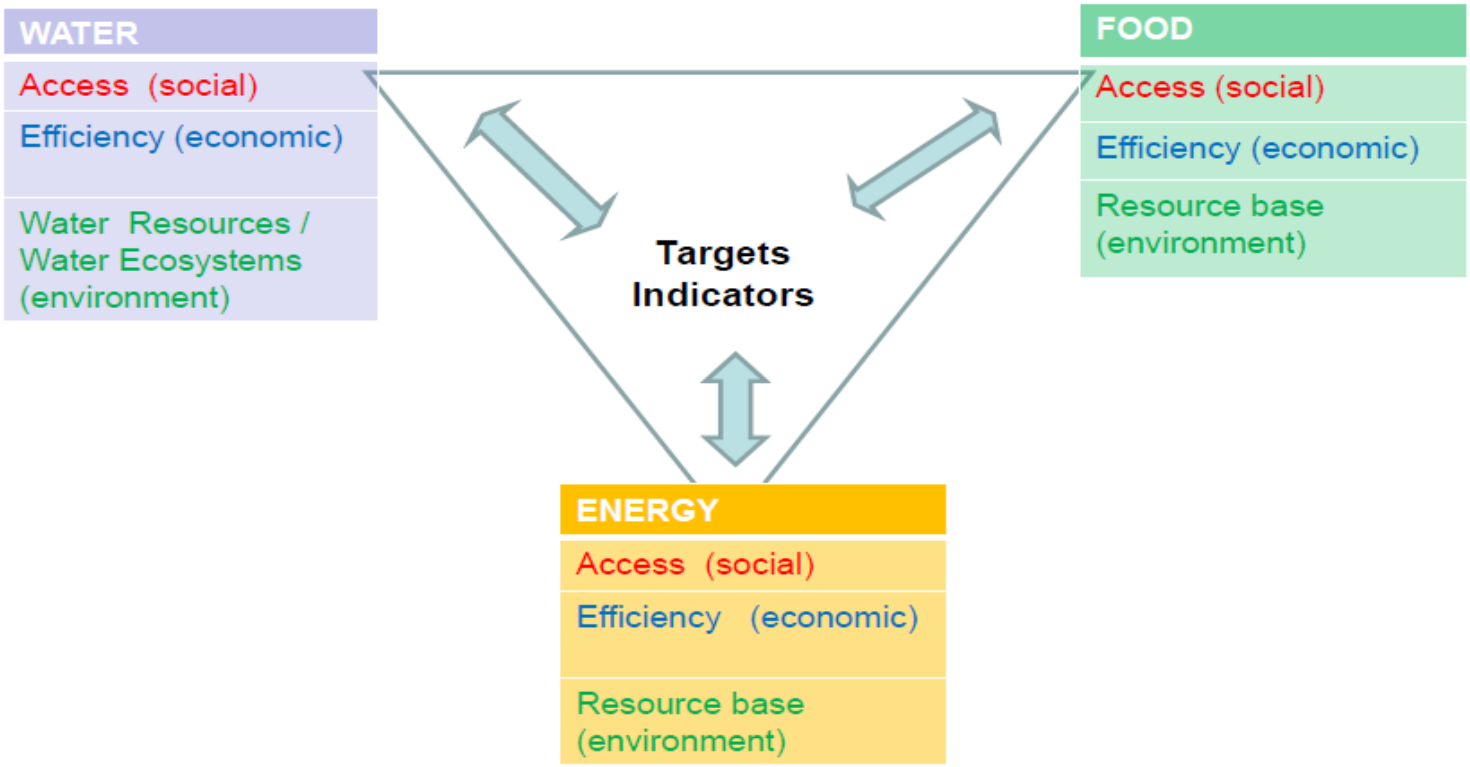
- **Human security** - Implementing body is primarily a "state," not individual
- A principle of **"rights-based approach"** aims at capacity building of "individuals"

  ⇒No direct answers to "shared responsibility" at global level
- Concept of **"Sustainable Development"** address global agenda of "common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)", but does not directly address the needs of individual

•Ensuring the Earth's life support system is **enabling conditions for human well-being.**

•How to address the **gaps among the global goals and different national circumstances**?

Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus



- Important approach to look at **cross-sectoral linkages** in the context of SDGs.
- Putting people and their basic human rights at the centre of the nexus, but **lacks environmental considerations.**

Source: Bonn2011 Conference: The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus (Hoff 2011)

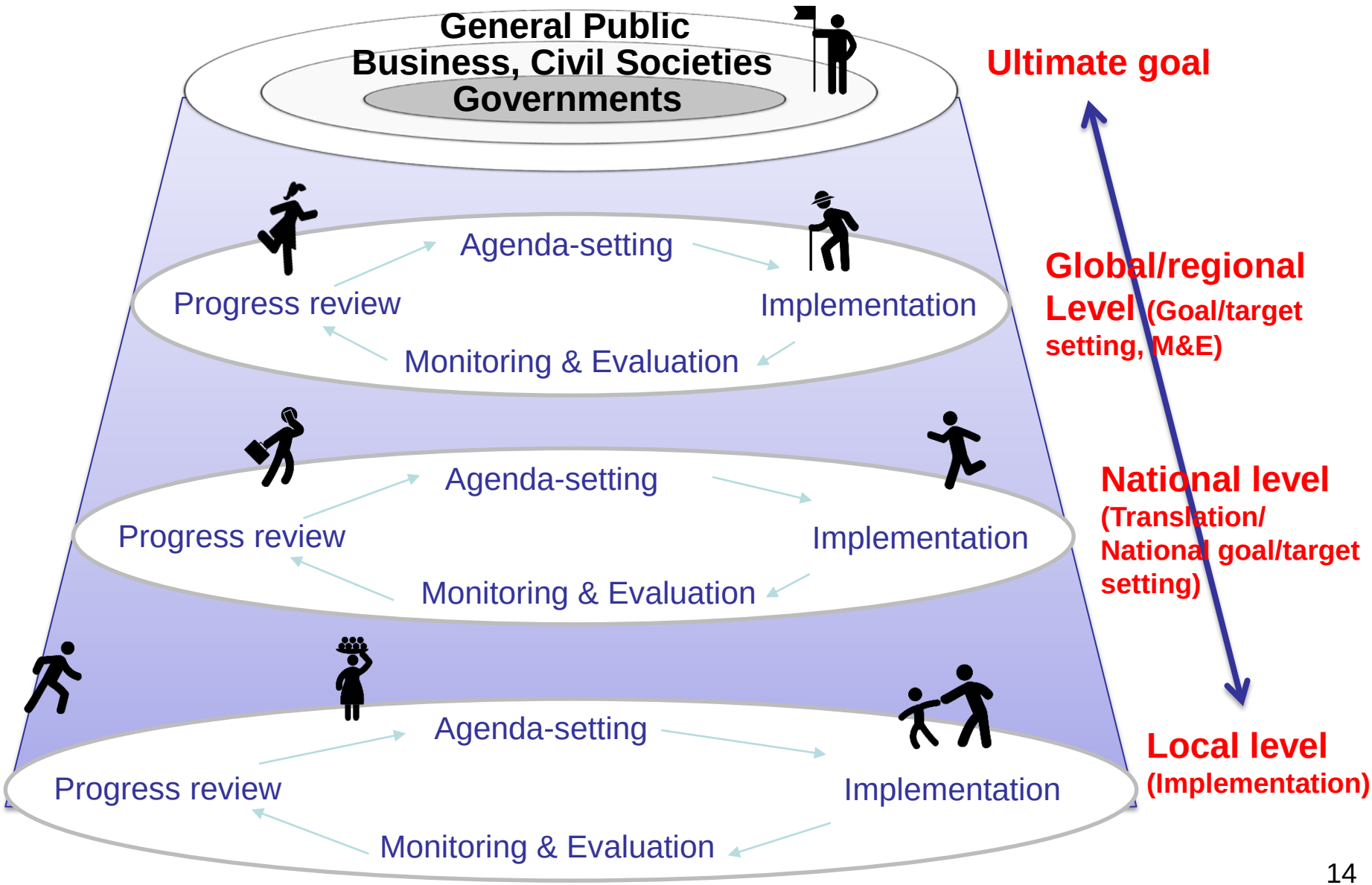
Other Principles?

stressed by post-2015 civil society consultations on environmental sustainability

- **Equity**
  - Access to natural resources and the benefits of a healthy environment, decision-making processes
- **Human rights**
  - Provides minimum substantive standards for environmental sustainability
- **Resilience**
  - Ability to resist tomorrow's shocks without reversing today's achievement in human well-being
  - Healthy ecosystems reduce people's vulnerability based on equitable communities
- **Others:** availability, efficiency, inclusiveness etc?

How to effectively implement SDGs?

Multi-level, multi-stakeholder framework



How to set national/local SDGs?

<Example>

The poorer → The wealthier

Focus Issues	Access to basic services	Increase efficiency	Life style change
Climate change /Energy	Access to electricity	Energy efficiency improvement in production	% of renewable energy use in daily life
Fresh Water	Access to safe drinking water	Efficiency improvement of water use in agriculture	Reduction of fresh water use in daily life (including reuse of gray water)
Disaster risk reduction & Resilience	% of population with access to safe places/areas	% of population living with strengthened physical infrastructure	% of population with resilient infrastructure systems (decentralized and redundant)
Biodiversity/Forest	Access to local natural resources such as forests	Efficiency improvement in producing forest products (such as paper)	Sustainable use of forest products (long time use and recycling)
Sustainable cities	Access to proper housing	Efficiency improvement in essential urban services	Reduction of energy use in houses and offices
Sustainable transport	Access to basic modern transport service	Energy efficiency improvement in various transportation means	Percentage of public transportation services (Modal shift and transport demand management)

Group Discussion

Question 1:

- What are the core environmental dimensions of human security?
- Can you think of ways in which the environment either strengthens or compromises human security?

Group Discussion

Question 2:

- How would you incorporate Human Security concerns into a future goal framework?
- Can you propose your group's SDGs (2-3 goals), which are aspirational, easy-to-understand, implementable, and universal (targeting both the rich and the poor)?

Thank you very much for your attention.

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