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

Developed countries

Emerging & Developing Countries

Source: IGES, japanese.ireb.ir

Background

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
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

## Four schools of thoughts on environment and human security

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

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.

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

Ultimate goal

Global/regional Level (Goal/target setting, M&E)

National level (Translation/National goal/target setting)

Local level (Implementation)

- **General Public**
- **Business, Civil Societies**
- **Governments**

**Agenda-setting** → **Implementation** → **Progress review** → **Monitoring & Evaluation**

- **How to effectively implement SDGs?**
### How to set national/local SDGs?

#### Focus Issues

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