

WHERE ARE WE IN GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

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KEY ELEMENTS (GSDR AND SG REPORT)

- **2030 Agenda is becoming mainstreamed**
 - Many countries have integrated the 2030 Agenda into national and sub-national priorities, planning and financing
 - Private sector is becoming more involved and many has adopted elements of 2030 Agenda into their business model
 - Growing bottom-up participation of other stakeholders: civil society, NGOs, academia

KEY ELEMENTS (GSDR AND SG REPORT)

- **Sense of urgency**
 - Progress in a number of Goals, but some Goals slow
 - These progresses are uneven and, at the current pace and scale, we will miss the SDGs on time → Need faster and scaled-up
 - Need for political leadership and urgency
 - Environment stress (GHG emission, biodiversity loss) and inequalities could jeopardize human progress

KEY ELEMENTS (GSDR AND SG REPORT)

- **Require transformational changes and paradigm shift**
 - Changes are required at all levels: sub-national, national and global levels
 - “Business as usual” is not an option
 - In some cases, an overhaul of the system is needed

KEY ELEMENTS (GSDR AND SG REPORT)

- **Integrated and inclusive governance and approach**
 - Greater participation of stakeholders in governance and decision-making process is required
 - SDGs should be managed in an integrated manner and breaking the silos

INTERLINKAGES

- **All SDGs are equal but some SDGs are more equal than others**
 - All SDGs are equal but some SDGs are more equal than others → An analogy from the classic Animal Farm book
 - We still largely work in silos → national, regional and global
 - Although we need synergy, we still need space to focus on specific SDGs
 - Each SDGs has different levels of resources, institutionalization, and political attention (in the UN system, national)

INTERLINKAGES

- **Maximize co-benefits and minimize trade-offs**

- The table for assessment of SDGs interactions in the GSDR about co-benefits and trade-offs is a very useful tool as we have identified them
- Balancing 3 dimensions of sustainable development, economic, social and development, will continue to be a huge challenge or trade-offs among SDGs
- E.g. in a piece of land, how do we prioritize land usage between forest, agriculture, natural resources extraction, and human settlement
- Short and medium-term urgency (human well-being) vs. long-term perspective
- Imperative we manage to address these trade-offs → relates to breaking silos

INTERLINKAGES

- **Actors needed for transformational changes**
 - Entry points require transformational changes by governments and more importantly non-governmental actors, particularly private sector and civil society (e.g. consumption and production pattern)
 - In some cases, the main decisions are made by private sector and large multinational cooperation, e.g. transforming global food system, transboundary production, and sustainable development investment
 - Emphasis should be made for their behavioral change

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS

- **Short-term vs. long-term perspective**
 - Many of the recommendations (GSDR and SG Report) are long-term perspective, but the REALITY is that decisions are taken for short-term, and at the very best, medium-term considerations
 - The cases would be: political cycle and business cycle looking at costs-benefits analysis vs. longer-term sustainable development costs-benefits perspective

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS

- **Limits of domestic resources and limits of the private sector**
 - We acknowledge the responsibility of countries to attain the SDGs
 - The FACT is that in many countries domestic resource (e.g. human resource, institutional, financing, scale) is insufficient
 - In countries and areas with not enough economic of scale, private sector will less likely engage to those countries or areas → international development cooperation, especially donor countries and international institutions/development bank, and public intervention are extremely important here

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS

- **Science, technology and innovation are important enabler, together with other Means of Implementation, including Addis Ababa Action Agenda**
 - The GSDR places great importance for science and technology as a key enabler to attaining the SDGs
 - It is important to highlight other means of implementation, including the action areas of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
 - E.g. domestic resources mobilization, international development cooperation, and international trade as engine of development

WAY FORWARD

- **Follow-up to SDG Summit: Action-oriented forums/events focusing on implementation on the ground**
 - The UN is continuously evolving to be fit-for-purpose for 2030 Agenda
 - I believe there are good examples in which we are moving in the right direction as we focus on balancing: norm-setting, policy direction and implementation
 - E.g. 1 Financing for Development Forum (FFD Forum) and SDG Investment Fair are two sides of a coin: (a) policy discussion and (b) more tangible cooperation
 - E.g. 2 Climate Action Summit focus on implementable deliverables, rather than general debate
 - These 'new' modalities' might bring us out of comfort zones, but necessary for change

WAY FORWARD

- **Leave No One Behind (LNOB) – attention on vulnerable, often with limited resources, and difficult of accessibility to make the necessary transformation**
 - Pay special attention to vulnerable people and countries, those with limited resources and not enough economic of scale
 - We must also focus on countries or places with the most impact (e.g. large poverty population are in some middle-income countries)
 - International and national public resources must play greater role
 - Similar to insurance schemes, the concept of cross-subsidies must be applied (richer to poorer among countries and within countries) → Principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR–RC) among and within countries

WAY FORWARD

- **Solution-oriented concrete models for cooperation among stakeholders**
 - The reports called on all stakeholder's participation with varying level of actions, but does provide specify solutions → develop **SOLUTION-ORIENTED CONCRETE MODELS/WORKSHOPS** for cooperation among the most relevant stakeholders
 - We can start with common challenge being faced by Member States and provide solutions with relevant stakeholders government (national or sub-national), private sectors (large or small) and civil societies (international or national)
 - E.g. | There is a need for renewable energy solution for SIDS → develop concrete models for cooperation with small island countries or sub-national with similar challenge to develop incentive, private sector possessing technology, civil society assisting planning and implementation