

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: IMPORTANCE OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION



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UNEP and stakeholder participation

2

*“We are committed to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda (...) (and) (h) **Ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders** drawing on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions and exploring new mechanisms to promote transparency and the effective engagement of civil society.”*

UNEP and stakeholder engagement

3



Who are the stakeholders?

4

1

Farmers

including small-scale farmers, fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters

2

Women

3

Scientific and technological community
including research and academia

4

Children and Youth

5

Indigenous Peoples and their Communities

6

Workers and Trade Unions

7

Business and industry

8

Non-governmental Organizations

9

Local Authorities



Difficult?

5

Achievement of the SDGs will depend on many factors but primarily on:

- Funding
- Policies
- Business case
- Partnerships

We need to rethink, refocus and re-prioritise

Rethink, Refocus, Re-prioritize

6



Sustainability as a concept
and our systems



Efforts to deliver results with
a comprehensive agenda



Re-prioritize and re-orient
public and private
expenditure

Rethinking 1: Better understanding

7

Understanding **inter-linkages** and **systems** in which we live/work and then making **right decisions**



Individuals and organisations make decisions about products and services delivered by governments, Industry and value chains; influenced by socio-economic circumstances and individual preferences



Decisions are made constantly that impact the lives and decisions of citizens, 70% of whom by 2050 will be living in urban environments

Rethinking 2: Choices

8



Value chains

- Resources
- Markets
- Lifecycle



Lifestyles

- What and how
- Impact
- Information



Cities

- Physical space
- Institutional platform
- Hierarchies and networks



Refocus: What

9

Inspire a global socio-economic evolution towards sustainable use of resources in cities, with the participation of people, businesses and institutions

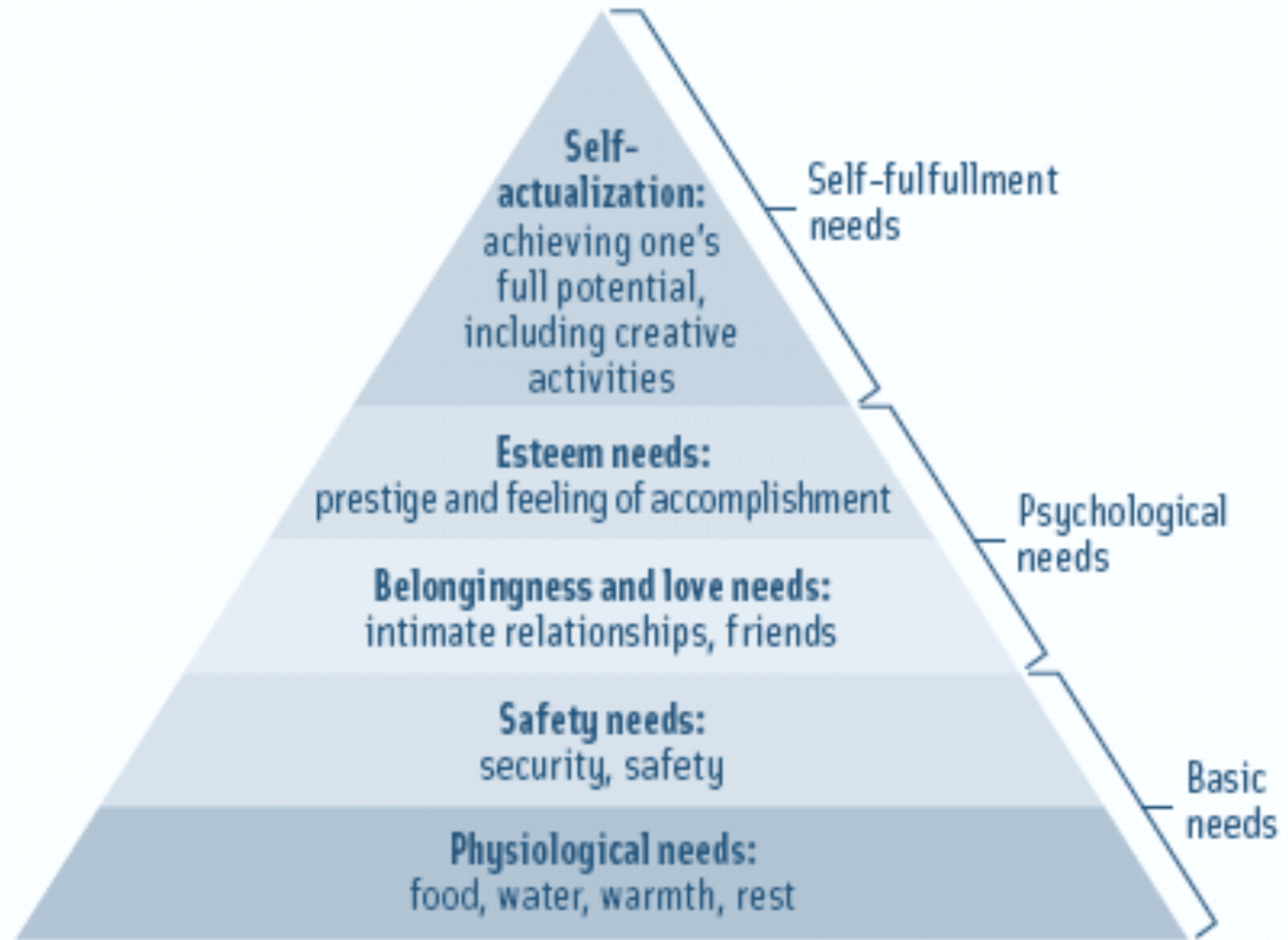
- **Decouple, Wellbeing, Poverty**

10

Framing solutions 1: Lifestyles

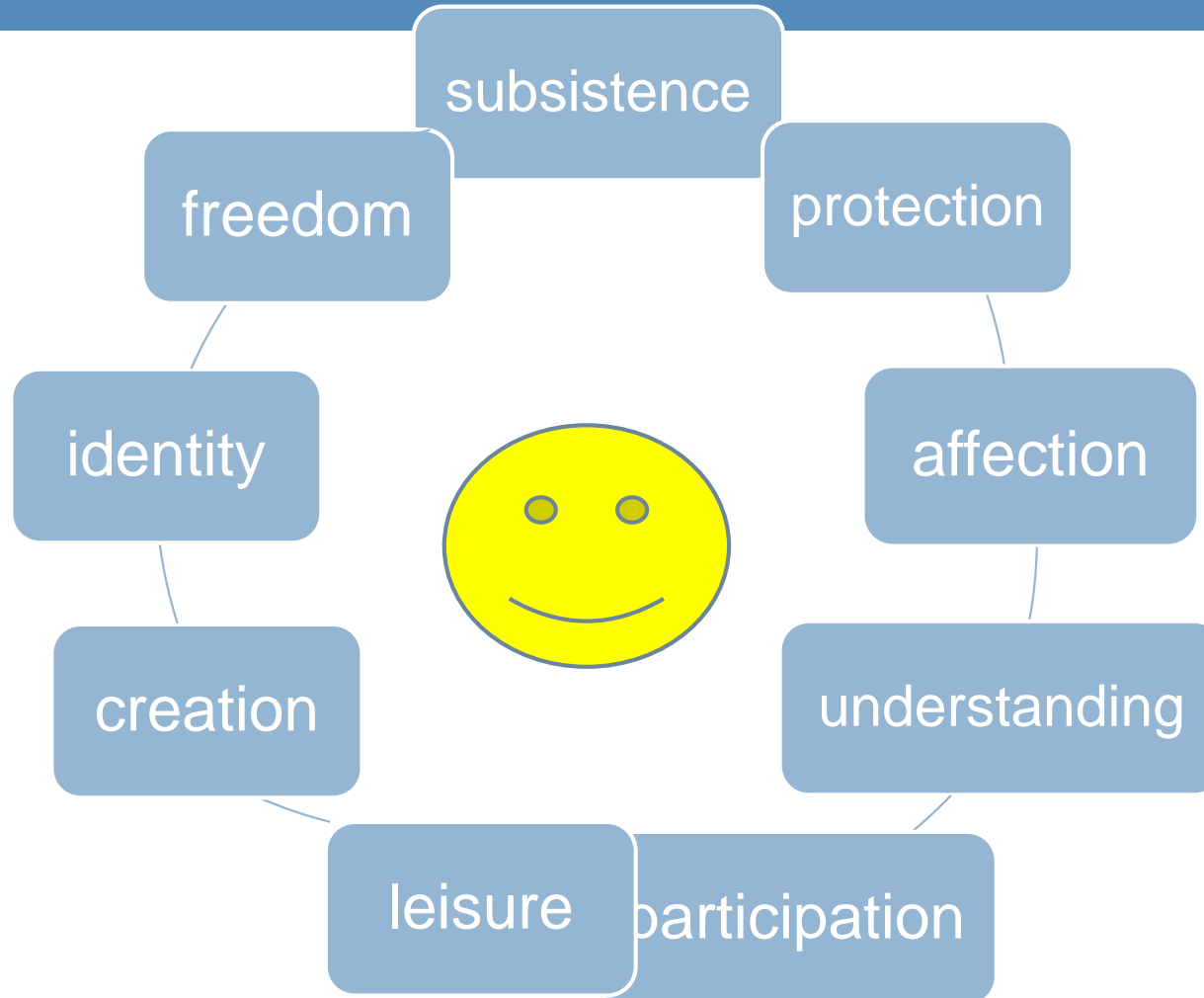
Needs and the way we fulfill them

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Needs and the way we fulfill them

12

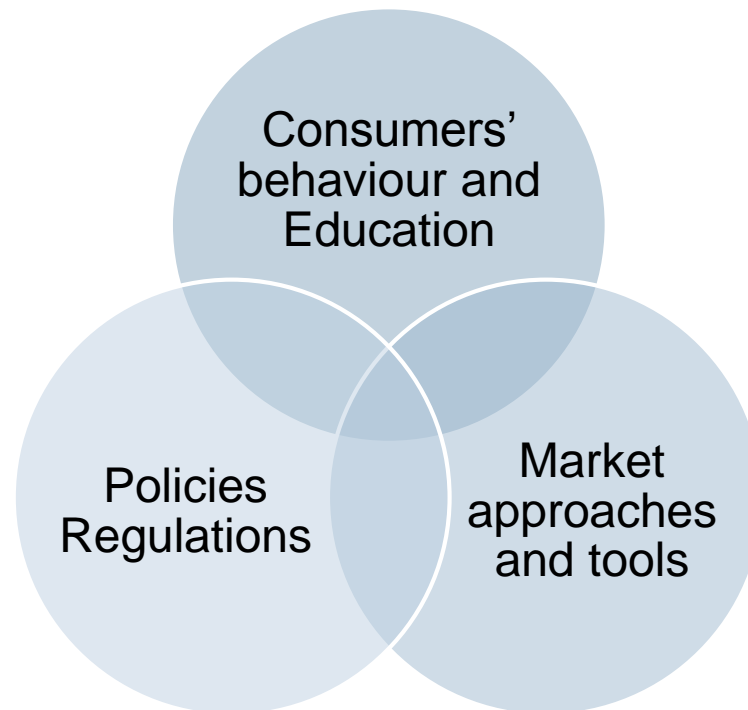


Fundamental human needs, according to
Manfred Max-Neef

Where is the opportunity?

13

Promote sustainability as a mainstream identity of citizens' choices



Who we will need?

14

- Civil Society
- Education and Research
- Media
- Youth
-

15

Framing solutions 2: Cities

Cities are part of the solution

16

Cities
grow
faster
than their
population

One
billion
people
live in
urban
slums

Asia
Pacific
Region

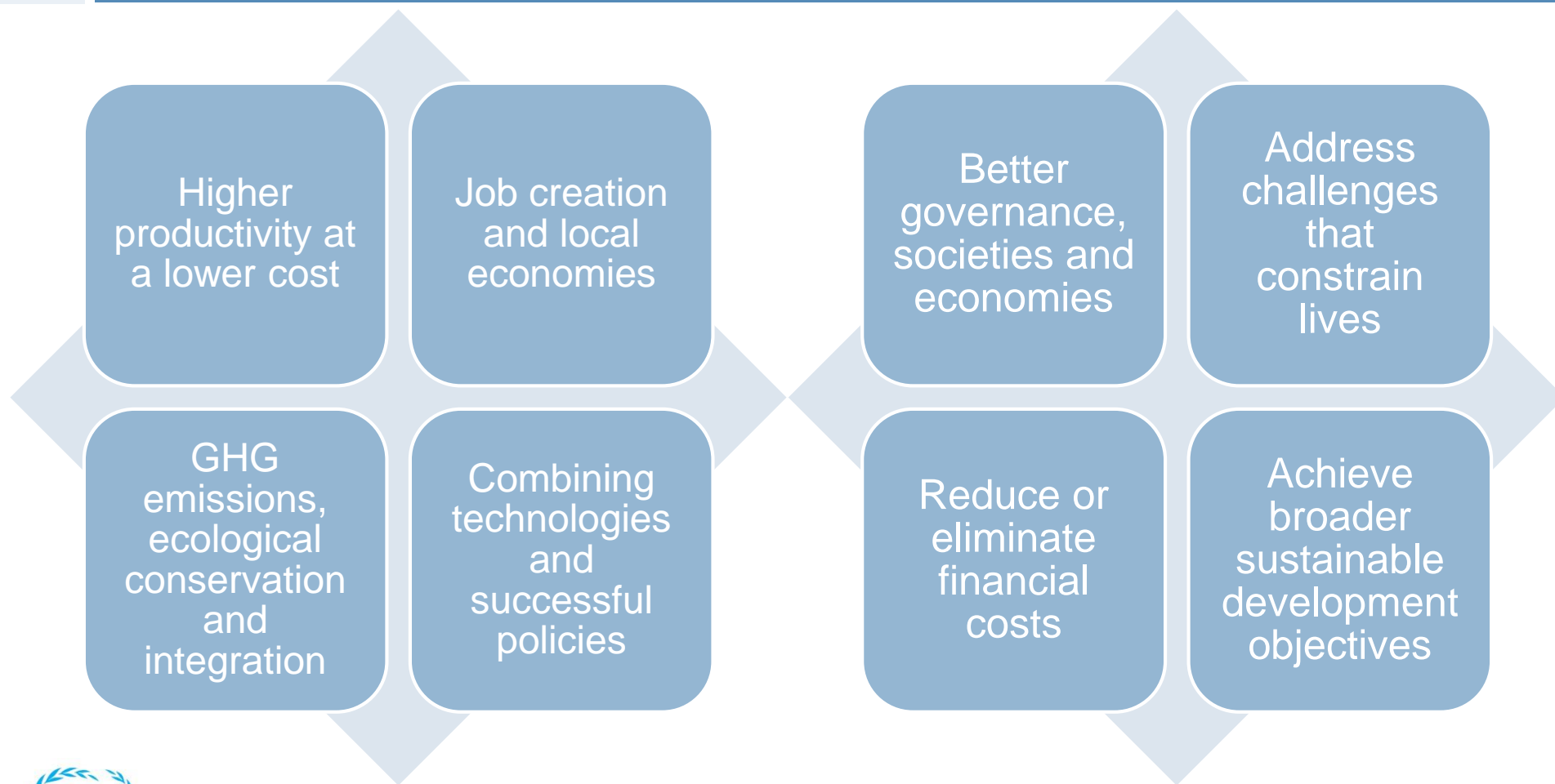
- 55% of world urban population
- By 2040 one more billion people in cities

The city structure brings co-benefits; agglomeration; greater productivity with lower costs and reduced environmental impacts

Well designed and governed cities allow decoupling resource use from well-being and development

Benefits from sustainable cities

17



Who we will need?

18

- Cities and their administrations
- Resource owners/managers
- Local NGOs
- Dialogue brokers
-

19

Framing solutions 3: Business

Business in the Post 2015 Development Agenda

Injector of the financial capital to sustainable investment projects

Response to the sustainability mega-forces

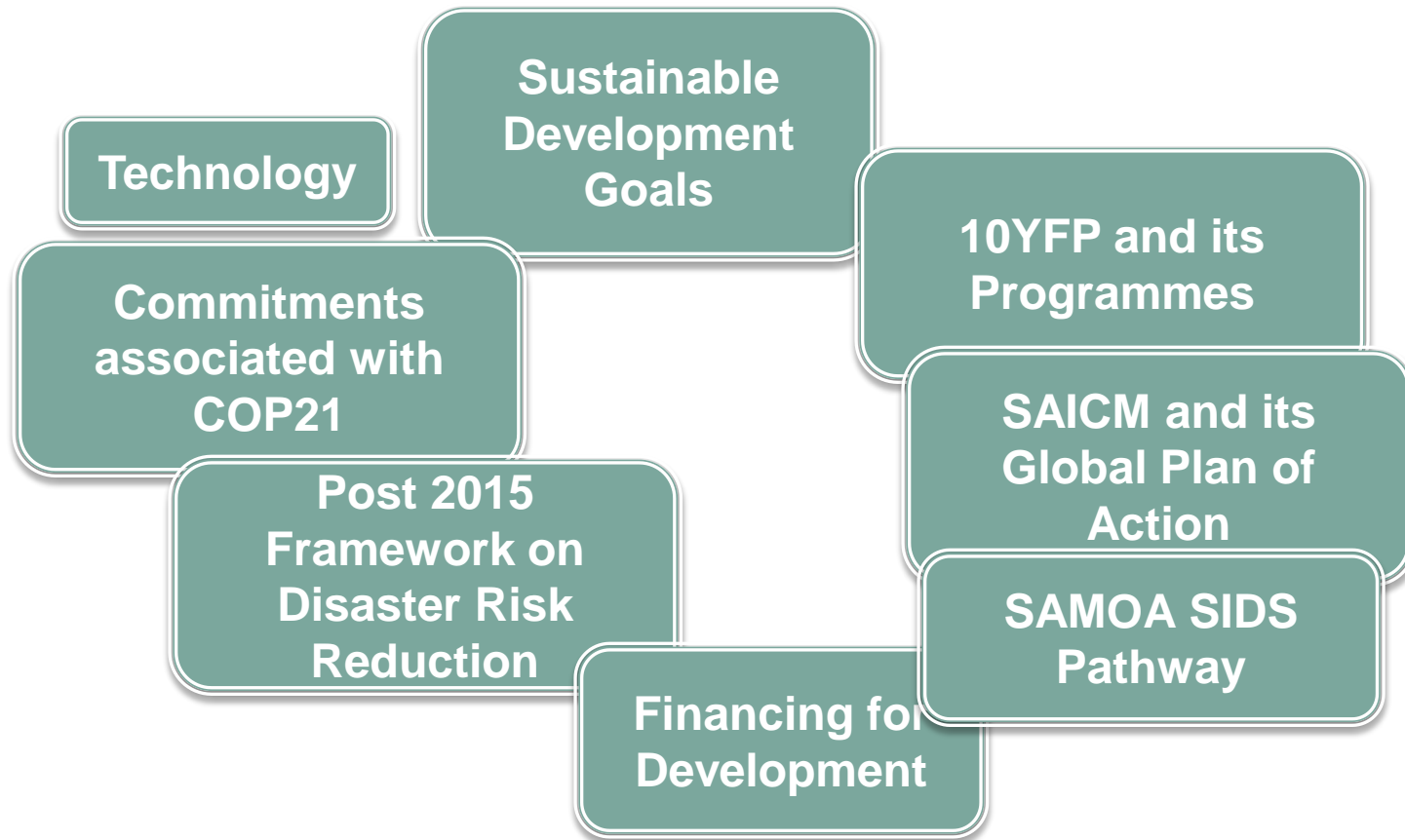
Development and dissemination of new technologies,

Shift in business model and strategy,

Direct engagement and partnership with governments,

Account for and report on their contribution towards sustainable goals

Call for business engagement reflected in:



Making the “business case” for business engagement in and contribution to these multiple frameworks ...

Who we will need?

22

- Actors of Innovation
- Financial institutions
- Employees
- Owners of capital
-

23

The way forward

“Systems’ innovation” philosophy

24

Changes to consumption and lifestyle habits, urban form, transportation modes, energy production, and economic structure

Technological improvements that permit efficiency gains to be achieved without impinging on nutritional budgets or quality of life in developing countries

Conditions

Massive investments in infrastructure, skills and institutions and governance capacity supporting sustainable development

Strengthening existing fiscal and financial instruments for creating incentives for resource efficiency interventions

Deciding the best policy mix

25

Economic Instruments

- Environmental Taxes
- Fees and User-Charges
- Certificate trading
- Environmental Financing
- Green Public Procurement
- Subsidies

Regulatory Instruments

- Norms and Standards
- Environmental Liability
- Environment Control and Enforcement

Cooperation Instruments

- Technology Transfer
- Voluntary agreements

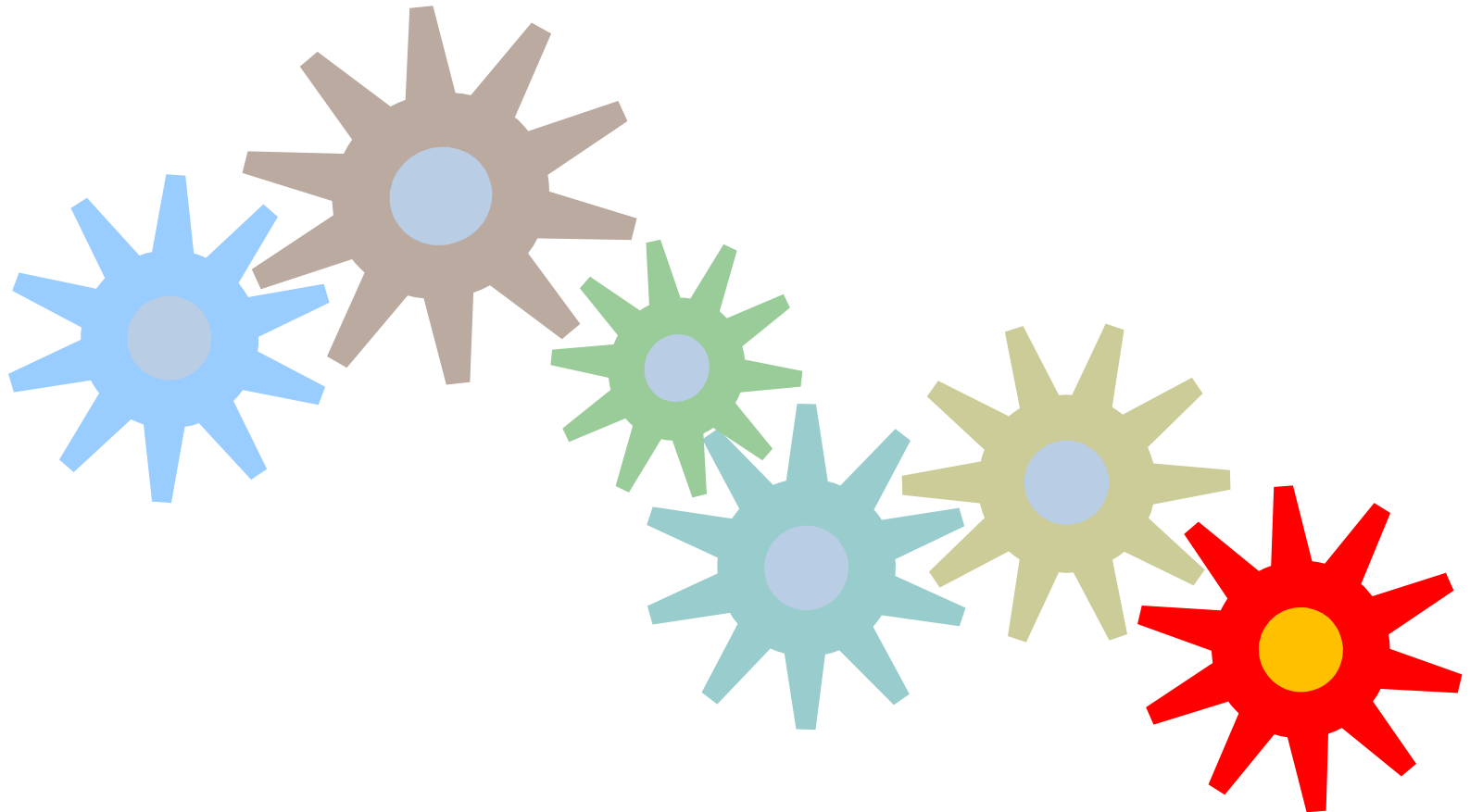
Informational Instruments

- Eco-Labeling
- Sustainability Reporting
- Information Centres
- Consumer Advice Services
- Environmental Quality Targets and Monitoring

Mainstreaming at local level

26

- **Integrate** SDGs into “routines” of local institutions and stakeholders
AND change their culture, practices and actions



With businesses and citizens

27

Strategies

Practices

Investments

Natural
Resources:
Development
assets

Change of BAU

Mobilising
Financial
Capital

Behavioral Change of
Consumption Styles

Thank you!

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