

# VIEWPOINTS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OWG OUTCOME DOCUMENT

**Presenter:**

Shailly Kedia

Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

[shailly.kedia@teri.res.in](mailto:shailly.kedia@teri.res.in)

*Inputs by Shailly Kedia, Ashutosh Senger, Neha Pahuja, Manish Kumar Shrivastava, Suneel Pandey, Yogesh Gokhale, Ashish Aggarwal, Sumit Sharma, Aparna Vashisht, Rinki Jain, Anshuman, and Girija Bharat*



The Energy and Resources Institute

**A compilation by TERI colleagues**

# Sustainable development: Status (1 / 2)

Thematic areas	Energy/ Environment areas	Current status
1. Poverty eradication (MDGs)	Resilience	Completed in the MDGs context, but still 1 billion people in extreme poverty
2. Food security and sustainable agriculture (MDGs and beyond)	Resilience Biodiversity	On-track in the MDGs context
3. Water and sanitation (MDGs)	Water	On-track in the MDGs context
4. Health (MDGs)	Air quality	On-track in the MDGs context
5. Education (MDGs)	Resilience	Off-track
6. Employment (MDGs)	Resilience	Off-track
7. Oceans (Ch. 17 of Agenda 21; JPOI; Aichi Targets 6, 10 and 11; Target 7.B of MDG)	Resilience Water Biodiversity	Off-track
8. Biodiversity (Aichi Targets; MDG Target 7.B)	Biodiversity	Off-track
9. Forest (Aichi Targets on forest; Four shared global objectives on forests, agreed at UNFF Session 6)	Forests	Off-track

Source: United Nations (2014); Column 2 is self-tabulated

# Sustainable development: Status (2/2)

Thematic areas	Energy/ Environment areas	Current status
10. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) (Ch.4 Agenda 21; and JPOI Ch. 3)	Waste management Resource efficiency	Off-track
11. Means of implementation (MDGs, Rio+20; Copenhagen Accord)	Development cooperation	Off-track
12. Sustained and inclusive economic growth (Rio+20)	Resilience	Mixed progress.
13. Needs of countries in special situations, and mid-income countries (Istanbul PoA; Rio+20)	Resilience	Mixed progress among these groups.
14. Human rights, the right to development and global governance (Rio+20)	Resilience	Mixed progress.
15. Equality (MDGs)	Resilience	Off-track
16. Energy (Rio+20 Outcome Document)	Clean energy Energy access	Off-track
17. Sustainable cities, transport (MDGs etc.)	Resilience Resource efficiency	Off-track
18. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (Copenhagen Accord)	Resilience Climate change response	Off-track
19. Conflict prevention, post-conflict peace- building	Resilience	Different views on how much progress has been made.

Source: United Nations (2014); Column 2 is self-tabulated

# OVERALL REACTIONS ON INITIAL DRAFTS

**Principles** on which the proposed goals are made can be discussed as the process evolves.

**Global environment goals** can be aligned more closely with the Rio conventions and other multilateral agreements.

**Air pollution related goals are weak** and the proposed goals are silent on concrete outdoor air pollution targets. The proposed targets mention air pollution in context of health.



# OVERALL REACTIONS ON PROPOSED GOALS

The **gap in means of implementation** which was there in the MDG process will be important to fill.



Resource efficient technologies related goals seem to focus more on technology transfer from developed to developing countries and **not so much on building indigenous technological capacity.**



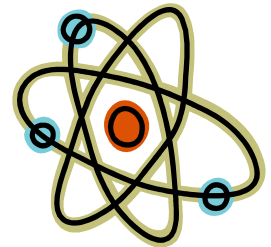
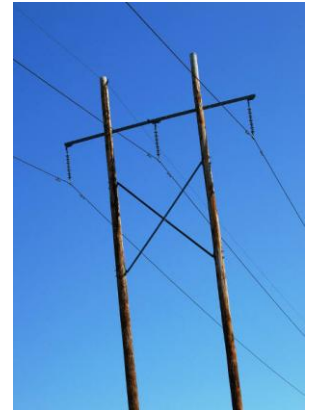
The much needed **investments for adaptation are absent.**



# ENERGY

**Energy Security** will remain a key issue of concern for countries like India.

Energy related targets will need to **consider aspects such as clean cooking fuels and technologies** in developing countries.



# AIR



Air pollution has **not received adequate mention in the overall goals**. While, it receives a mention under Proposed goal 3 - Attain healthy lives for all. It is not addressed under other goals despite the fact that ambient air quality is **a major concern in cities of developing and under developed countries**.



Following areas merit attention:

- To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable, there could be a goal so that by 2030 cities **achieve the WHO guidelines or Nationally prescribed air quality standards**.
- **Enhance the air quality monitoring network in cities** of developing and under developed countries.
- **Encourage reduction of SLCPs** (short lived climate pollutants) in countries to provide immense local health benefits and global gains.
- **Enhance and encourage clean biomass based cook-stove technologies** in developing and under developed countries to reduce indoor air pollution and related health impacts.



# WATER



**Enhance the water quality monitoring network** in developing and under developed countries.



**Water Use Efficiency** is a very important aspect and **needs to be quantified.**





# WASTE MANAGEMENT



Waste related goals are **optimistic** but fast tracking of actions would happen only when we have such goals.



**Monitoring of waste** need to be strengthened in developed and under-developed countries.



# FORESTS



**Illegal exploitation of forest resources including timber** should be addressed to reduce the pressure on forests.



**Time bound targets are needed** for forest related goals especially for means of implementation.



**Climate related issues can be considered** in future forest management.



# BIODIVERSITY

Post-2015 targets relevant to biodiversity are good, however, **Aichi Targets should form the basis** for biodiversity targets in the post-2015 agenda



# CLIMATE CHANGE (1 / 2)

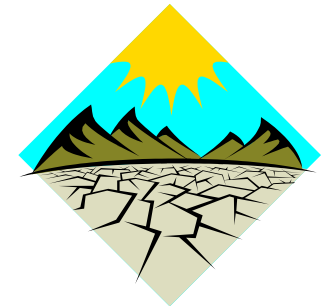


Climate change is a cross-cutting theme among various issues and therefore **synergies need to be built**. Goals that could have climate **co-benefits must also be looked** at.



The much needed **investments for adaptation are absent**.

There is a need to reiterate the **additional investments** which will be required to achieve the SDGs.



It is important to also address how future indicators/targets are measured in terms of **means of implementation**.



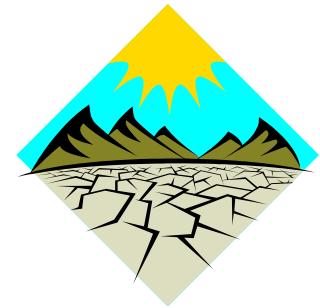
# CLIMATE CHANGE (2/2)



For most of the climate goals, the investments required is high and technology need will also be high. So a **focus on relaxed IPR** (intellectual property rights) will be good.

The proposed targets 13.a could imply that any form of **financial flow** from developed to developing countries **can be accounted for meeting the USD 100 billion target**. This USD 100 billion is to come from public finance provisions.

Integrating mitigation and adaptation is technically part of co-benefits approach. SDGs can integrate climate change commitments as listed under the **UNFCCC and subsequent COP decisions into national strategies and plans**.



# Thank you 😊

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