SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: IMPORTANCE OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION
“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

Effective Stakeholder Engagement

Think Strategically
- Mapping Stakeholders
- Identifying issues
- Setting strategic objectives
- Prioritizing

Act, Review & Report
- Planning follow-up activities
- Ensuring learning
- Reviewing the engagement
- Assuring your stakeholders

Analyse & Plan
- Reviewing progress
- Learning from others
- Identifying partners
- Learning about stakeholders
- Setting stakeholder objectives
- Defining margins of movement

Design the Process & Engage
- Identifying the most effective engagement approaches
- Designing the process

Strengthen Engagement Capacities
- Strengthening the ability to respond to an issue
- Developing internal skills
- Building stakeholders' capacity to engage

Materiality

Responsiveness

Competences
Who are the stakeholders?

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**
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

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

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

Value chains
- Resources
- Markets
- Lifecycle

Lifestyles
- What and how
- Impact
- Information

Cities
- Physical space
- Institutional platform
- Hierarchies and networks
Inspire a global socio-economic evolution towards sustainable use of resources in cities, with the participation of people, businesses and institutions

- Decouple, Wellbeing, Poverty
Framing solutions 1: Lifestyles
Needs and the way we fulfill them

Maslow’s hierarchy of needs

- **Physiological needs**: food, water, warmth, rest
- **Safety needs**: security, safety
- **Belongingness and love needs**: intimate relationships, friends
- **Esteem needs**: prestige and feeling of accomplishment
- **Self-actualization**: achieving one’s full potential, including creative activities

Self-fulfillment needs

Psychological needs

Basic needs
Needs and the way we fulfill them

Fundamental human needs, according to Manfred Max-Neef
Where is the opportunity?

Promote sustainability as a mainstream identity of citizens’ choices

Consumers’ behaviour and Education
Policies Regulations
Market approaches and tools
Who we will need?

- Civil Society
- Education and Research
- Media
- Youth
- ......................
Framing solutions 2: Cities
Cities are part of the solution

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

- Higher productivity at a lower cost
- Job creation and local economies
- GHG emissions, ecological conservation and integration
- Combining technologies and successful policies
- Better governance, societies and economies
- Address challenges that constrain lives
- Reduce or eliminate financial costs
- Achieve broader sustainable development objectives
Who we will need?

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

- Technology
- Commitments associated with COP21
- Post 2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Financing for Development
- 10YFP and its Programmes
- SAICM and its Global Plan of Action
- SAMOA SIDS Pathway

Making the “business case” for business engagement in and contribution to these multiple frameworks ...
Who we will need?

- Actors of Innovation
- Financial institutions
- Employees
- Owners of capital
- ………………………
The way forward
“Systems’ innovation” philosophy

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

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

- **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

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

- **Cooperation Instruments**
  - Technology Transfer
  - Voluntary agreements
Mainstreaming at local level

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

- Strategies
- Practices
- Investments

- Natural Resources: Development assets
- Change of BAU
- Mobilising Financial Capital

Behavioral Change of Consumption Styles
Thank you!

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