Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) For Rio+20

PEP
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Development Alternatives
IUCN, IRP and Club of Rome
The Multi-Pronged Squeeze on Humanity

- Human wellbeing 20/80 dilemma
- Climate 550/450/350 dilemma
- Ecosystems 60% loss dilemma
- Surprise 99/1 dilemma
Societal Boundaries

- Poverty
- Hunger
- Unemployment
- Illiteracy
- Displacement
- Gender
- Marginalisation
- Violence & Terrorism
- Alienation
Climate Change
Extremes of Poverty and Wealth

Each horizontal band represents an equal fifth of the world’s people.

- Richest fifth: 85%
- Poorest fifth: 1.5%
- People Income

Development Alternatives
The Poverty and Environment Trap

- Poverty
- Resource Destruction
- No Income
- No Markets
- Resource Destruction
- No Income

Diagram shows a cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.
International Responses
Stockholm, 1972

Declaration, POA, 28 Principles
Nairobi, 1982 (Stockholm + 10)
Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Conventions, Agenda 21, FP
Plan of Implementation, MDGs
Outcomes of Summits

Apply to *all* actors at *all* levels:

- Governments
- Business
- Civil Society
- Citizens
Outcomes of Summits

Who Remembers Them?
- Principles?
- Declarations?
- Action Plans?
- Reports?
Rio de Janeiro 2012 (Rio + 20)

Green Economy, Governance, SDGs?
Outcomes of Rio + 20

Advantages of Simplicity
- For Negotiations
- For Communication
- For Participation
- For Follow Up
4 Principles of Sustainability

- Putting the Last First
- Parity and Fairness
- Polluter Pays
- Precaution and Low Risk
Principle 1: Putting the Last First
Principle 2: Parity and Fairness

Each horizontal band represents an equal fifth of the world’s people.
Principle 4: Precaution & Low Risk

Organic Farming
4 Dimensions of Sustainability

- Equity
- Environment
- Economy
- Empowerment
Development Alternatives

Empowerment
Policy Interventions

- Standards and Norms
- Fiscal Incentives
- Tax [and Subsidy] Incentives
- Legislation - Regulation
- Trade and WTO
- Development Plans
- Global Governance
No More Shopping Lists!

Not

- “Energy”
- “Water”
- “Cities”
- “Forests”
Root Causes and Processes

SDGs for:
- Longer Decision Horizons
- Full Cost Accounting
- Promoting Diversity
- Resource Conservation
- Nurturing Happiness
No More Meaningless Goals!

Negative Lessons from MDGs:
- Absolutes, *NOT* Percentages
- More Ambitious and Bold
- For both North and South
- Define Metrics
Example: For the South
EVEN IF the Goals are met, in 2015, there will still be:

- almost 800 million people without drinking water
- some 1,600 million people without basic sanitation
Slum Dwellers and MDG 7 [from UN Habitat Data]

Population in Slums

- **Slum Population**
- **"Improved Lives"**


Population in Slums:
- 1990: 1000
- 2000: 2000
- 2010: 2500
- 2020: 3000
- 2030: 3500
- 2040: 4000
- 2050: 4500

Development Alternatives
Example: For the North

The Ecological Footprint of an Industrialized Country
Number 1 Priority

In the South:
- Reduce Population Growth

In the North:
- Reduce Resource Consumption
Total Births

133 million babies were born in the year 2000. In territories with the fewest births per person, more people are dying than are being born. As with all population statistics, even this vital one, figures are rough estimates.

More children are born each year in Africa than are born in the Americas, all of Europe and Japan put together. Worldwide, more than a third of a million new people will be born on your birthday this year.

“The birth of a baby is an occasion for weaving hopeful dreams about the future.”  
Aung San Suu Kyi, 1997
Mining the Earth
Power Generation
A Sustainable World

- Just Societies
- Green Economies
Economics
Full Costs
Energy Use in Transportation (Operational + Infrastructure + Rucksacks)
Use
The Five
Kingdoms of Nature

• Animals
• Plants
• Fungi
• Algae
• Bacteria
Rio + 20 Outcomes: Sustainability Solutions

Invest *NOW* in:
- People
- Nature
- Knowledge
- Action
- Global Security

Development Alternatives
“Enough for every one’s need – but not enough for even one man’s greed”
Our One Earth