

Civil Society Role in Sustainable Development: Connecting the SDGs with ESCR

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Uchita de Zoysa



Global Sustainability Solutions

The Development Syndrome

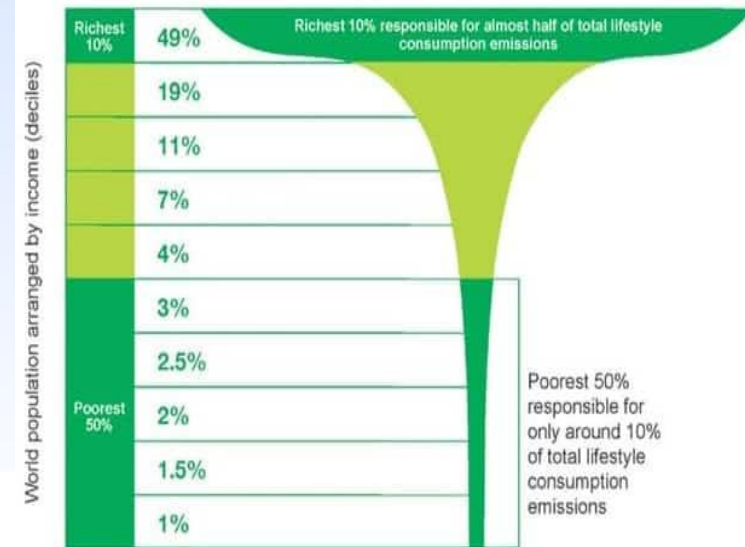
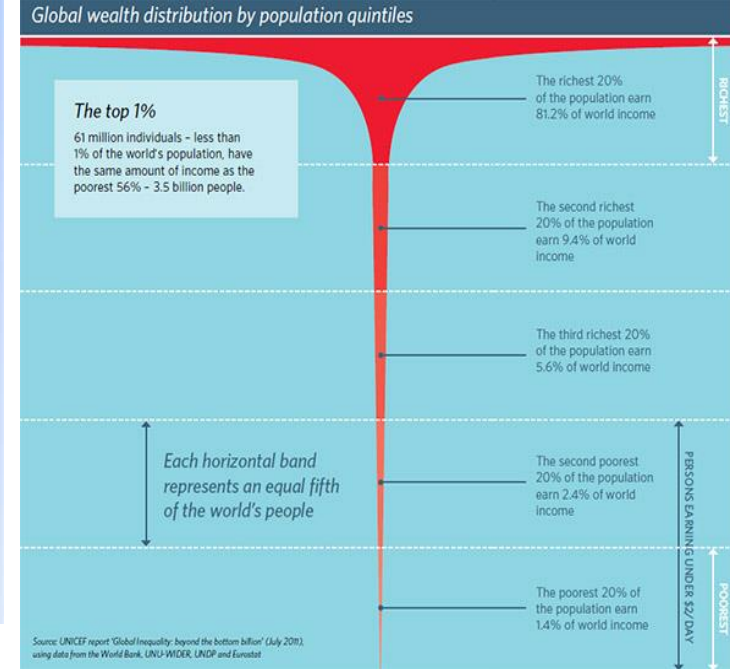
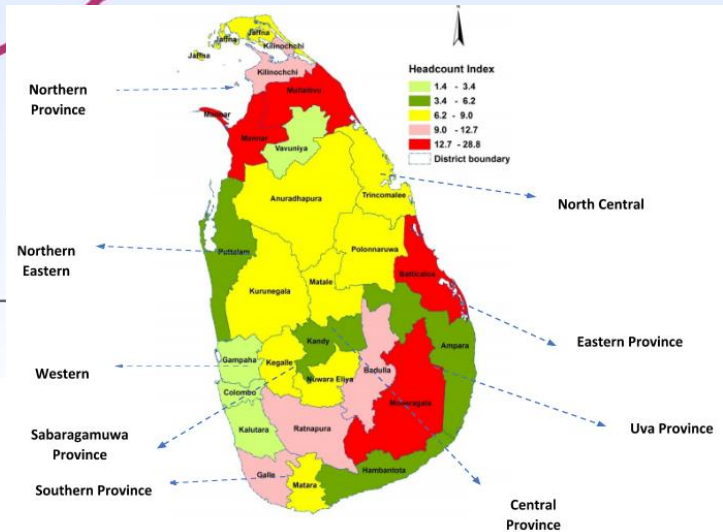
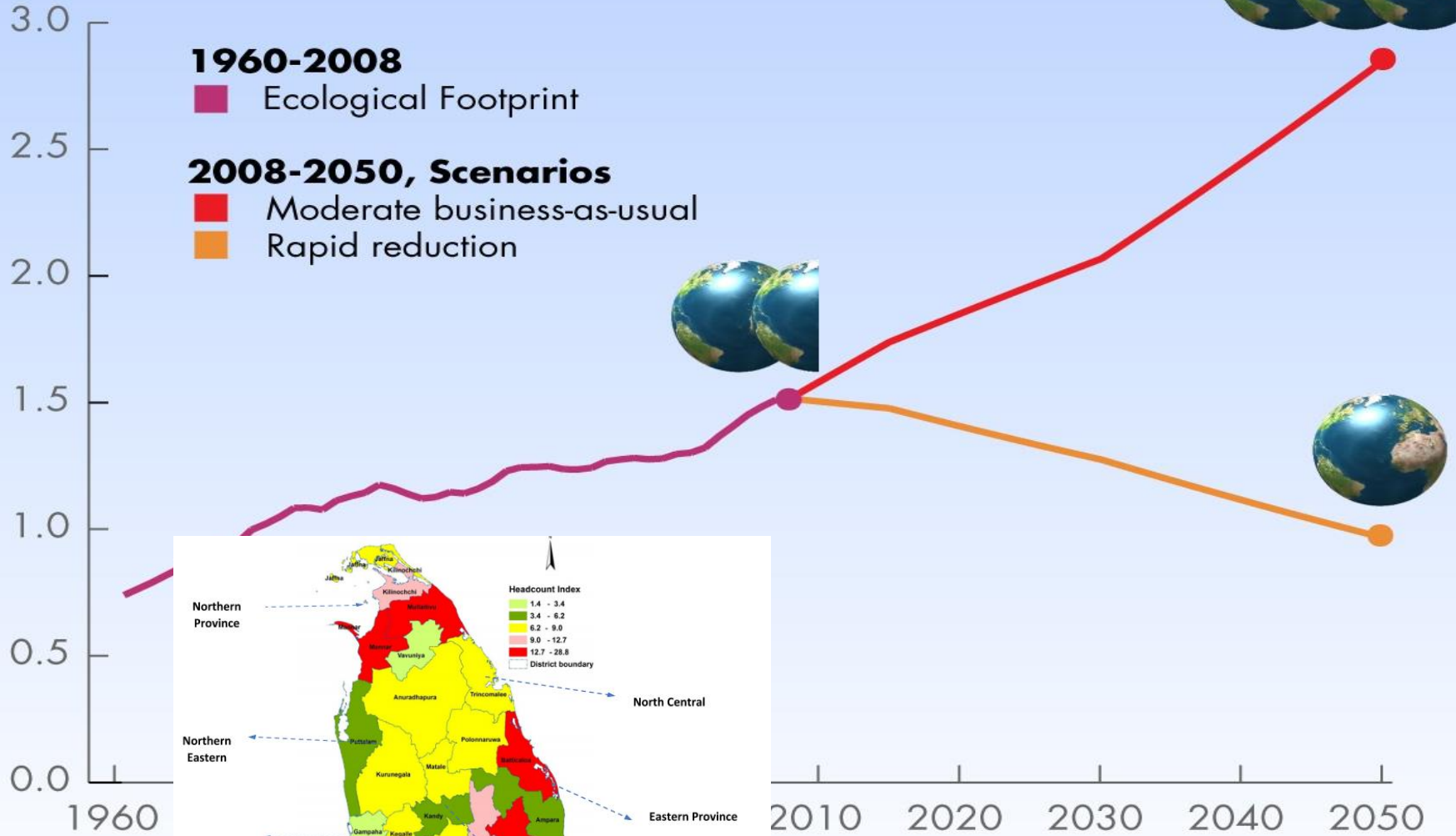


“Despite alarming signs of failure throughout its history, the development syndrome has survived until today, but at the price of increasing senility. The concept was repeatedly stretched until it included both the strategy which inflicted the injury and the strategy designed for therapy. It no longer manifests any reactions to changing historical conditions. The tragic greatness of ‘development’ consists in its monumental emptiness”. **Wolfgang Sachs**

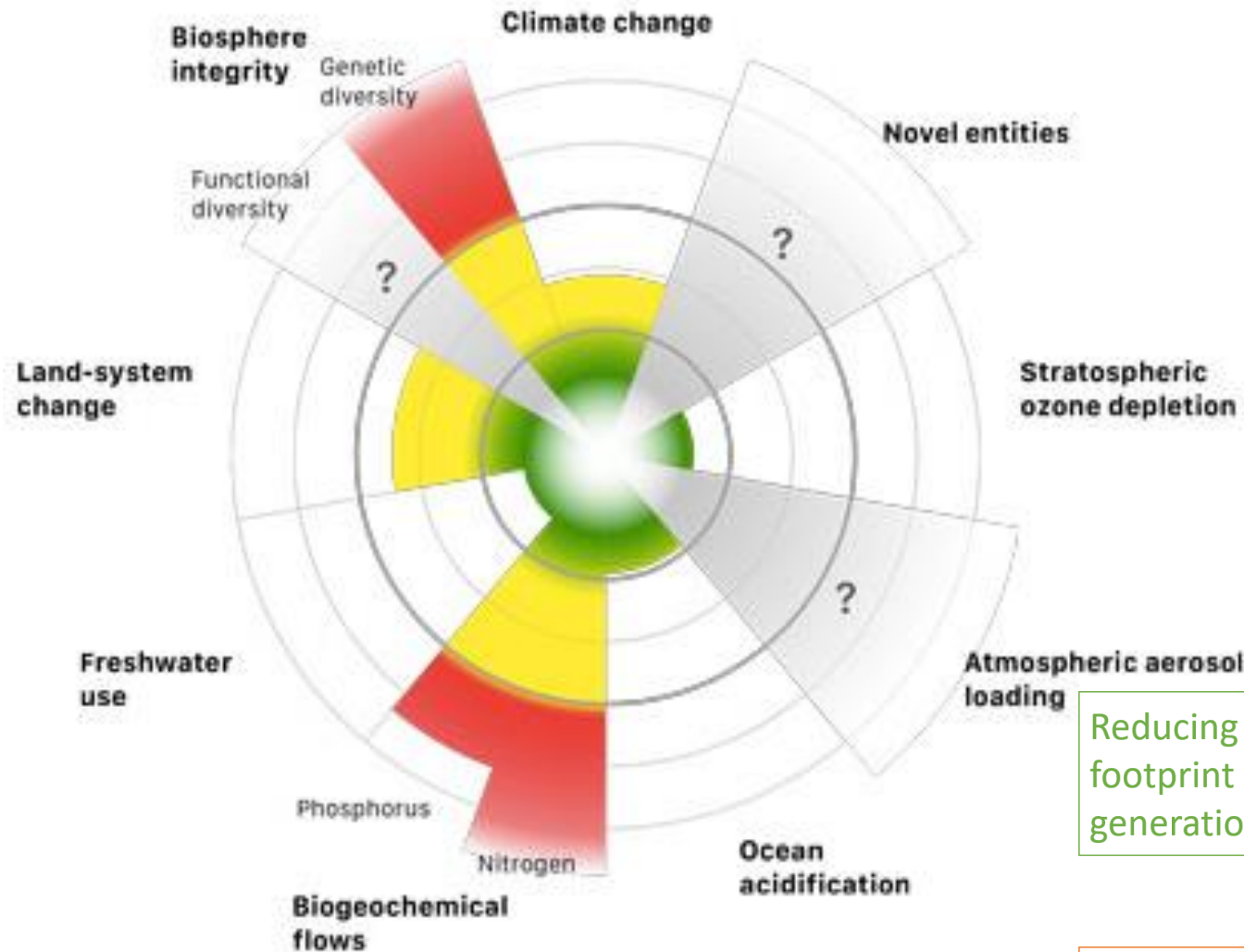
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Unsustainable & Inequitable Lifestyles

- World population is to reach 9 billion by 2050
- 2-3 billion people will join the ranks of the middle class by 2030



Rationale for Transforming Our World



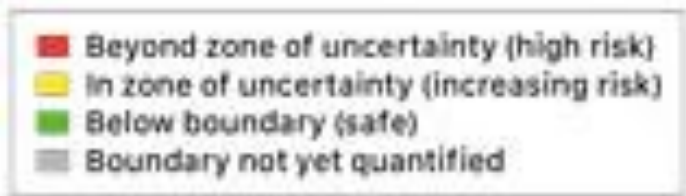
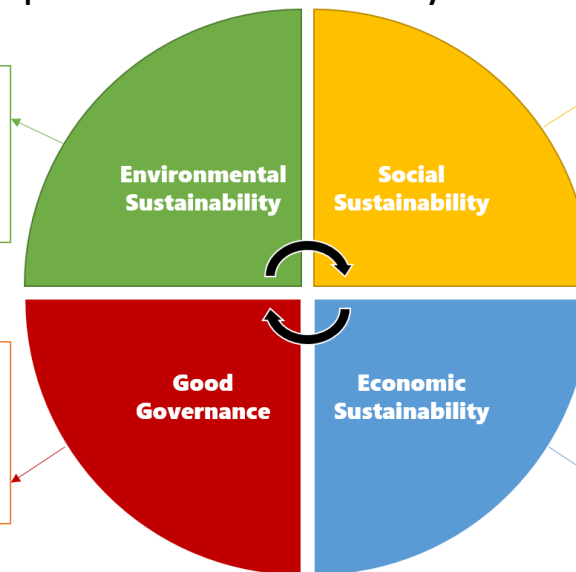
- The concept presents a set of nine planetary boundaries within which humanity can continue to develop and thrive for generations to come.
- The green zone is the safe operating space, the yellow represents the zone of uncertainty (increasing risk), and the red is a high-risk zone. The planetary boundary itself lies at the intersection of the green and yellow zones.
- Society's activities have pushed **climate change**, **biodiversity loss**, **shifts in nutrient cycles** (nitrogen and phosphorus), and **land use** beyond the boundaries into unprecedented territory.

Reducing ecological footprint for Inter-generational equity

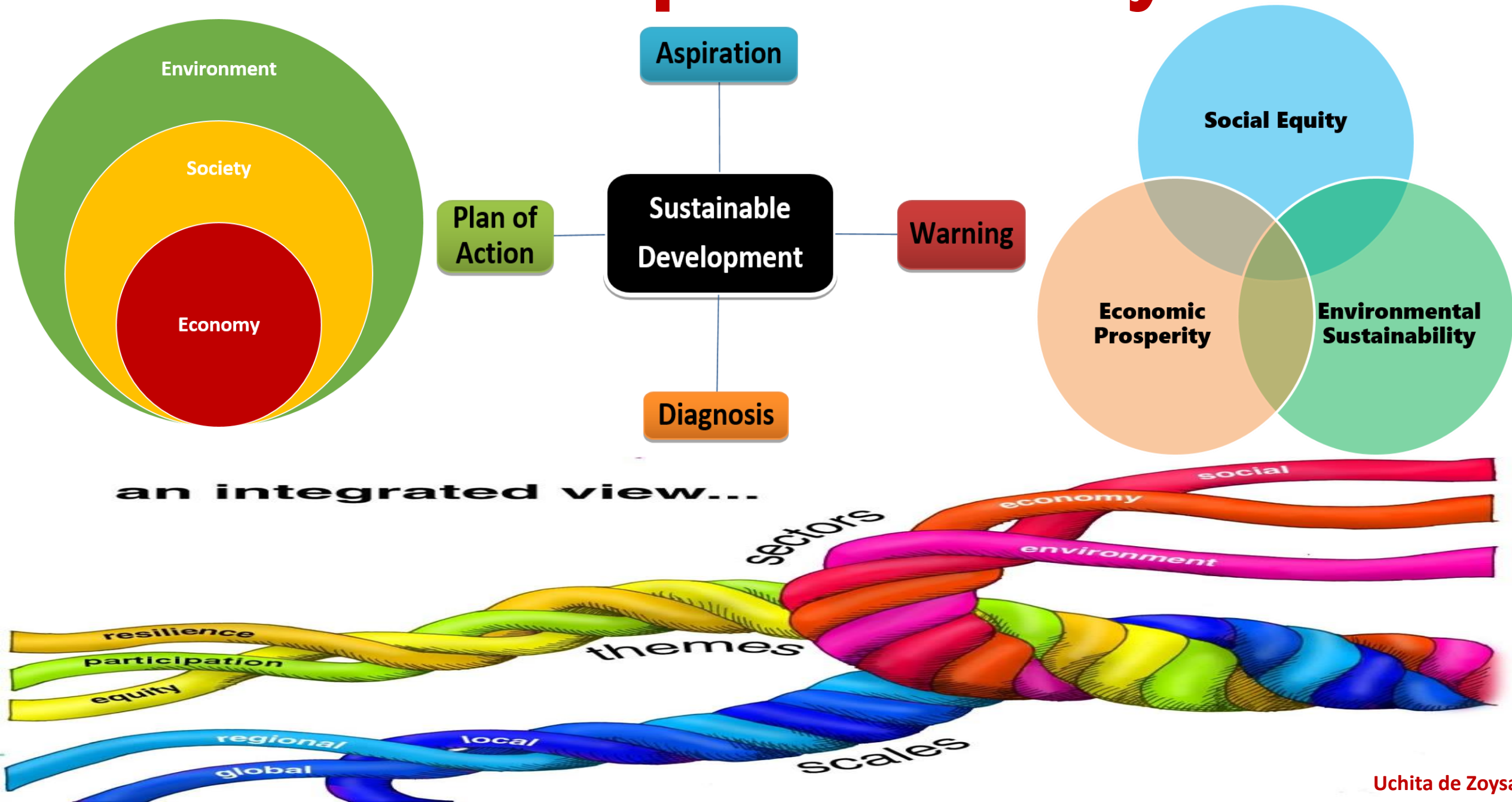
Enhancing social equity for the wellbeing of all

Facilitating peaceful and equitable opportunities for all

Fostering shared prosperity for intra-generational equity



Sustainable Development as the Way Forward



An Evolving Sustainable Development Framework

1972
Stockholm
UN Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE)

1992
Rio de Janeiro
UN Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED/ Earth Summit)

2002
Johannesburg
World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

2012
Rio de Janeiro
UN Conference on Sustainable Development UNCED / Rio+20

Post 2015

2030 Agenda / SDGs

1972

1982

1992

2002

2012

1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

WCED (1987)

CSD(19912-2012)

HLPF (2012+)

UNFCCC

MDG (2000-2015)

- UNIVERSALITY
- INTEGRATION
- TRANSFORMATION

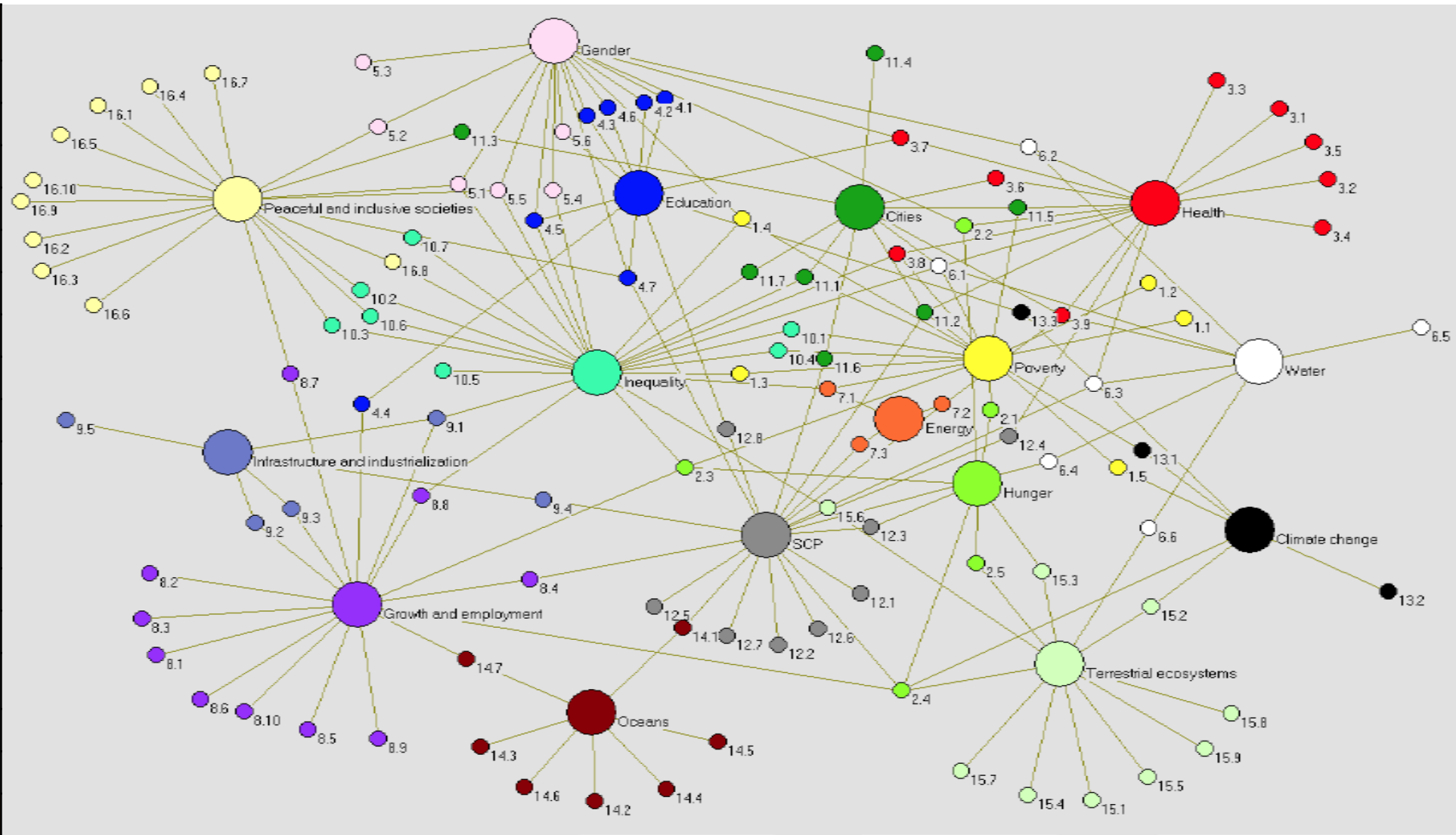
1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2015
Last August 2,
193 member states
agreed on an outcome document that features
169 targets
underpinned by
17 goals
that will set the framework for global development in the next
15 years
2030



SDGs: A System of Coherence & Convergence

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
Goal 1	7	12
Goal 2	8	14
Goal 3	13	26
Goal 4	10	11
Goal 5	9	14
Goal 6	8	11
Goal 7	5	6
Goal 8	12	17
Goal 9	8	12
Goal 10	10	11
Goal 11	10	15
Goal 12	11	13
Goal 13	5	7
Goal 14	10	10
Goal 15	12	14
Goal 16	12	23
Goal 17	19	25
12	169	241



“The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda...They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.”

17 SDGs

169 Targets

247 (231) Indicators

Fragmentation Leading to Disasters & Poverty

“Heavy rains were received on 25th May 2016 within 12 hours in the South-western watersheds in the country up to 619mm leading riverine floods of the Kalu, Nilwala and Gin rivers.”

HIGHLIGHT



70,000 Severely Affected
465,000 Modarety Affected



290,000
Women directly affected



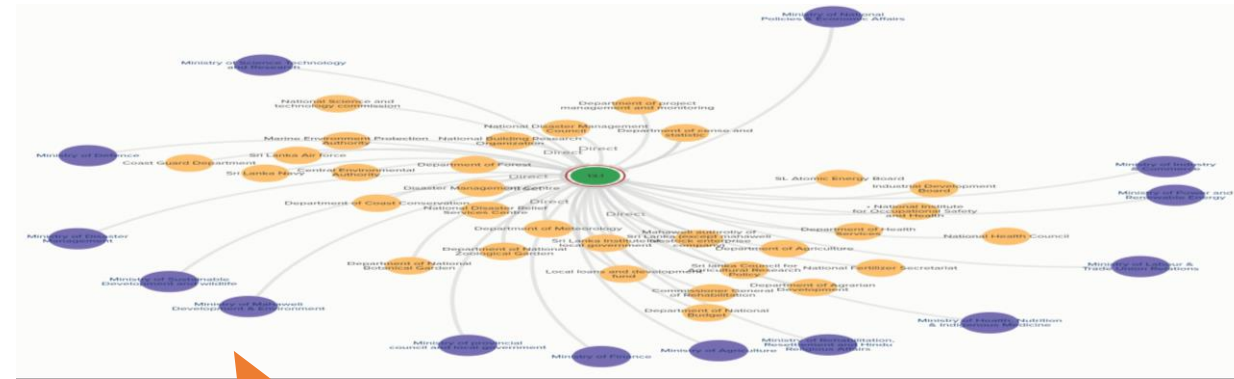
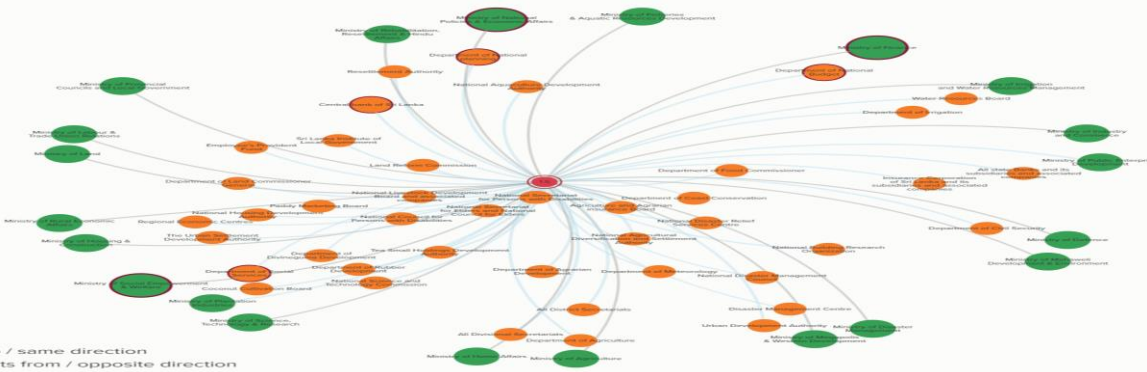
138,000
Children directly affected



20,792 Houses Impacted

Rebuilding Cost
LKR 8 Billion = USD 52.5 Million

“A total of 849,752 individuals belonging to 243,683 families in eight districts in the north and east had been affected by the severe drought condition across the country in 2016.”



• 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

• 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 1.5
45 Agencies
21 Ministries

A coherent and coordinated inter-agency institutional architecture for convergence planning and integrated implementation is necessary

Target 13.1
31 Agencies
14 Ministries
Uchita de Zoysa

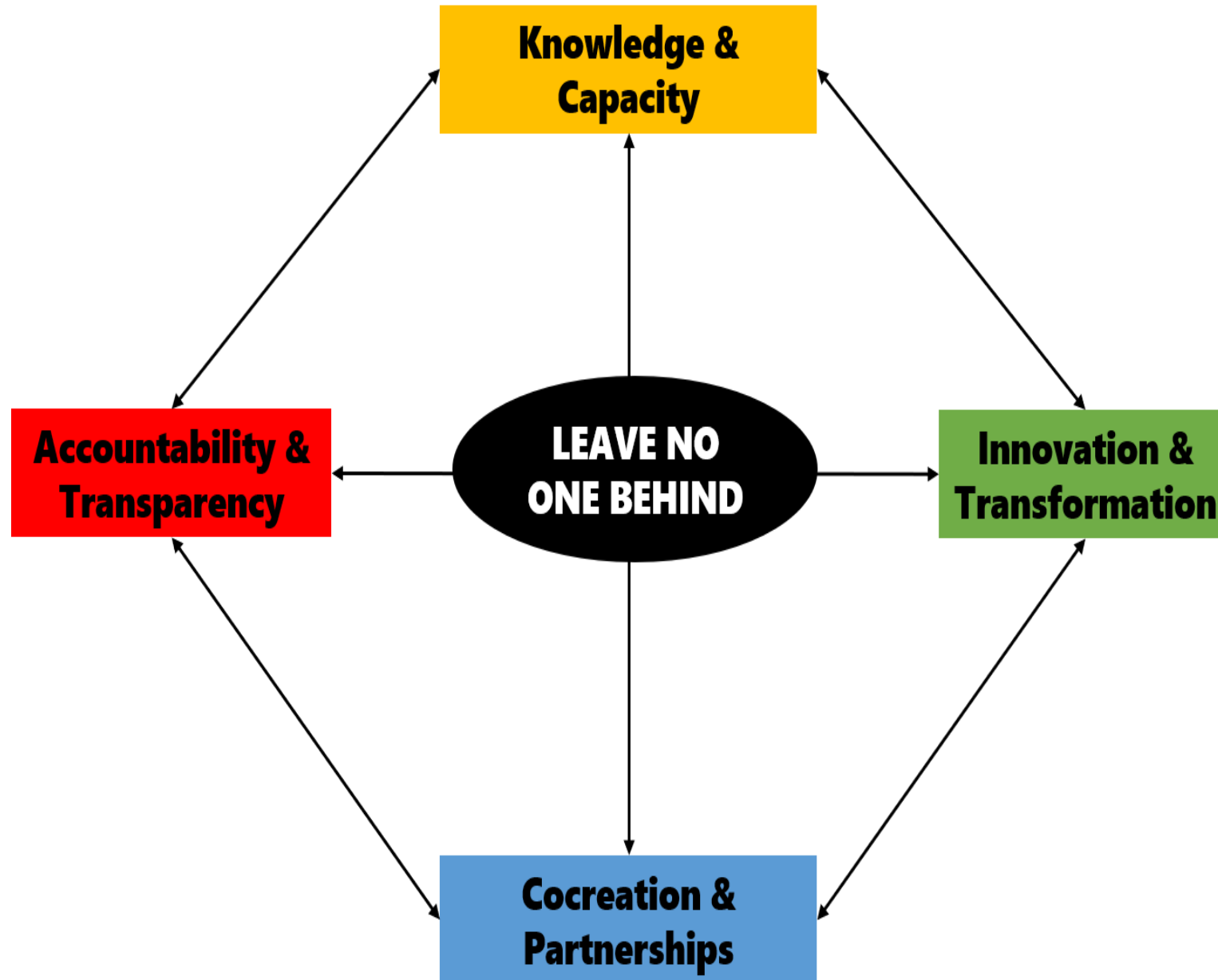
Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (ESCR), SDGs & Rights Based Approach

- The 2030 Agenda & SDGs aim to realize the human rights of all.
- Many of the 17 SDGs and 169 SDG targets aim to contribute to the realization of ESCR
- The commitments to leave no one behind confirms the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination.



<https://sdg.humanrights.dk/>

'Leave No One Behind' & Localising SDGs



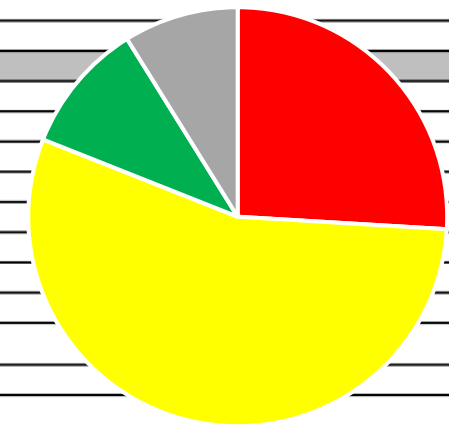
1. **Building a compelling political case** to integrate and mainstream SDGs
2. **Providing guidance**, including methodologies, in formulation of local sustainability plans
3. **Developing technical capacity** in developing local indicator frameworks, disaggregated data management, and conducting monitoring, evaluation, follow-up and reporting on SDGs
4. **Designing innovative financing models** towards ensuring means of implementation.

SL Demonstrates Low Commitment to SDGs

No	Activity	Sub-Activity	Rating
1	Political commitment	mobilizing whole-of-government action	Yellow
2	Policy integration	balancing economic, environmental, and social concerns	Yellow
3	Long-term planning horizons	reconciling short- and long-term priorities	Red
4	Policy effects	addressing potential negative impacts of domestic policies beyond borders	Yellow
5	Policy coordination	ensuring coordinated and mutually supporting efforts across sectors	Red
6	Subnational and local involvement	involving subnational and local levels of government	Red
7	Stakeholder engagement	engaging key stakeholders beyond government	Red
8	Monitoring and reporting	using monitoring and reporting systems to inform coherent policy making	Red



SDG	Performance Rating (score 1-10) [green=8-10; Yellow=5-7; red=1-4; grey=not sure]																		
1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b												
2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.a	2.b	2.c											
3	Review drafts were not received at the time of publication																		
4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.a	4.b	4.c									
5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c										
6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.a	6.b											
7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.a	7.b														
8	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	8.b							
9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.a	9.b	9.c											
10	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c									
11	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.a	11.b	11.c									
12	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.a	12.b	12.c								
13	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.a	13.b														
14	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.a	14.a	14.b	14.c								
15	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.a	15.b	15.c							
16	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.10	16.a	16.b							
17	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11	17.12	17.13	17.14	17.15	17.16	17.17	17.18	17.19



No-Action or very low initiative taken Some action or some initiative taken Progressing or high level of success Uchita de Zoysa

The 'Eight Building Blocks of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development' recommended by the OECD is used above as a methodology to assess the state of SDGs in Sri Lanka.

UPDATE

Progress of SDGs In Sri Lanka

Low political & administrative commitment

No Roadmap, Policy, Strategy, Monitoring Mechanism

No financing & investment Strategy

Fragmented Institutional Mechanism

Lack of Policy Coherence & low integration of O3 SD dimensions

Poor localizing efforts

Low awareness amongst all sectors & stakeholders

Shrinking space for stakeholder engagement

Low economic, climate, political resilience prevents transformation

Low international financing for SDGs

No national financing Plan

Low proactiveness by private sector

Banks see risks vs. opportunity

Shrinking space CSO contribution

THE PAST:
Many traditional systems are based on the principles of circular economy.

THE PRESENT:
Modern ecology based ecosystem services

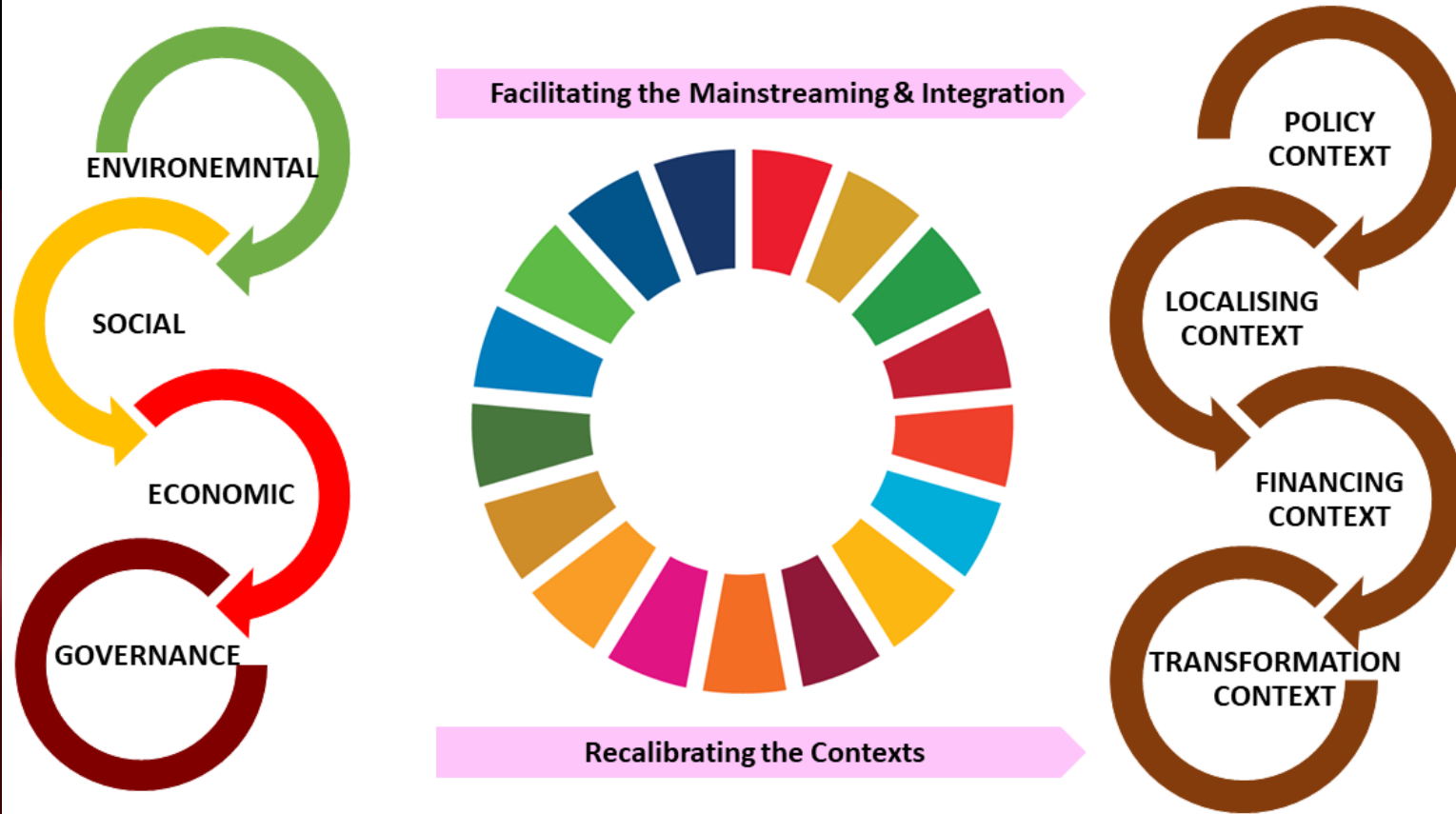
THE FUTURE:
Great potential to combine these two systems in the new normal.

LOCALISING THE TRANSFORMATION IN THE NEW NORMAL

A Domestic Resource Mobilisation Framework for
Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka



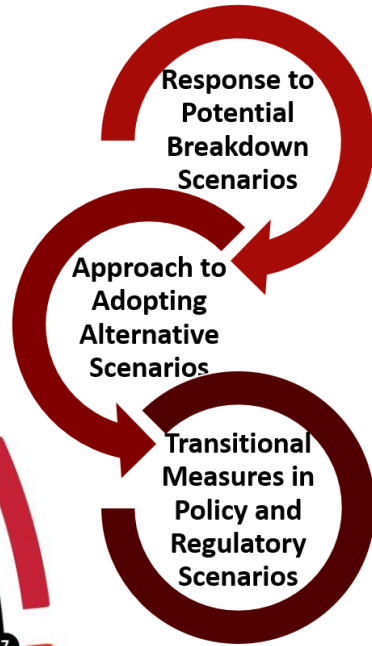
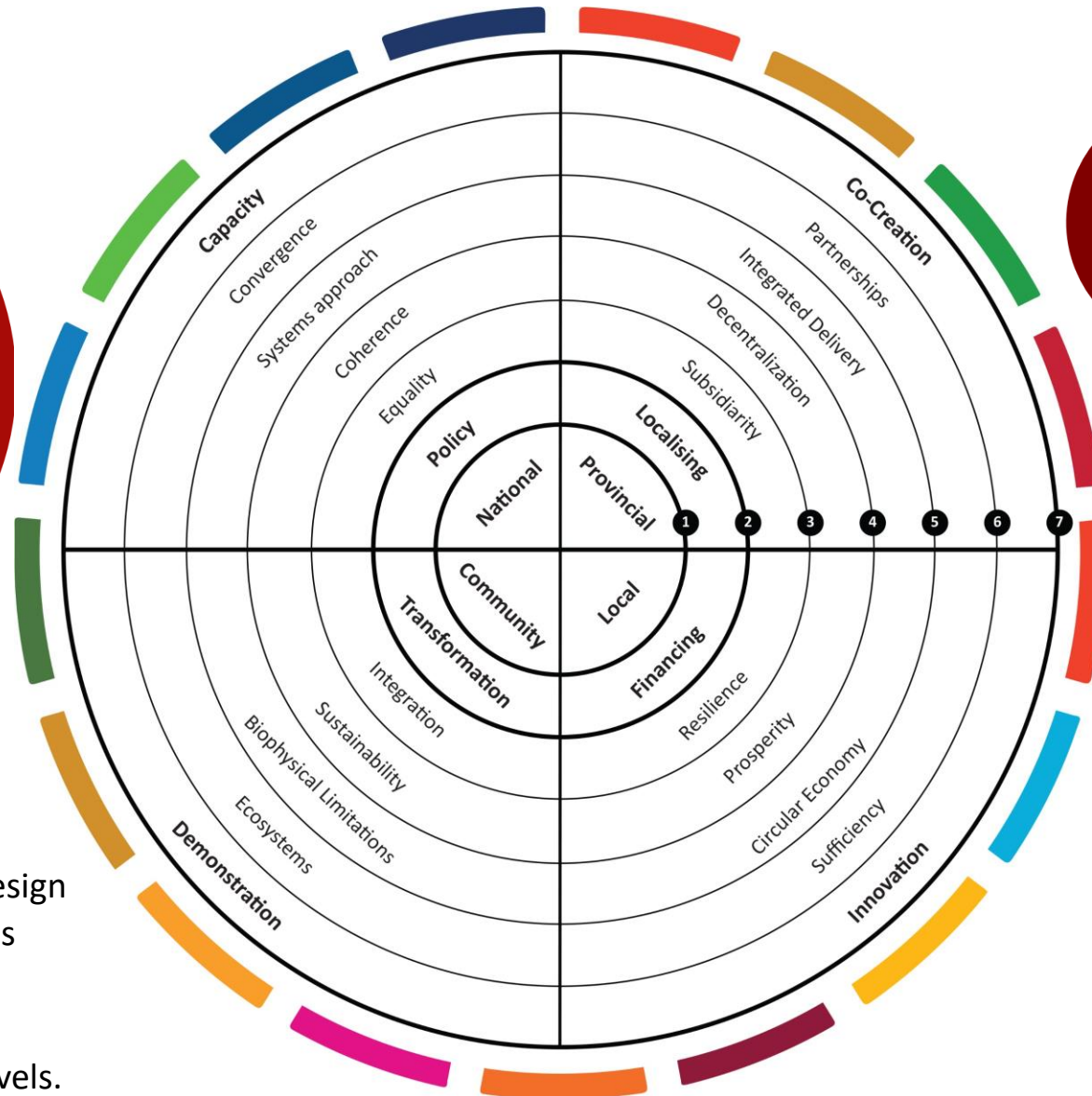
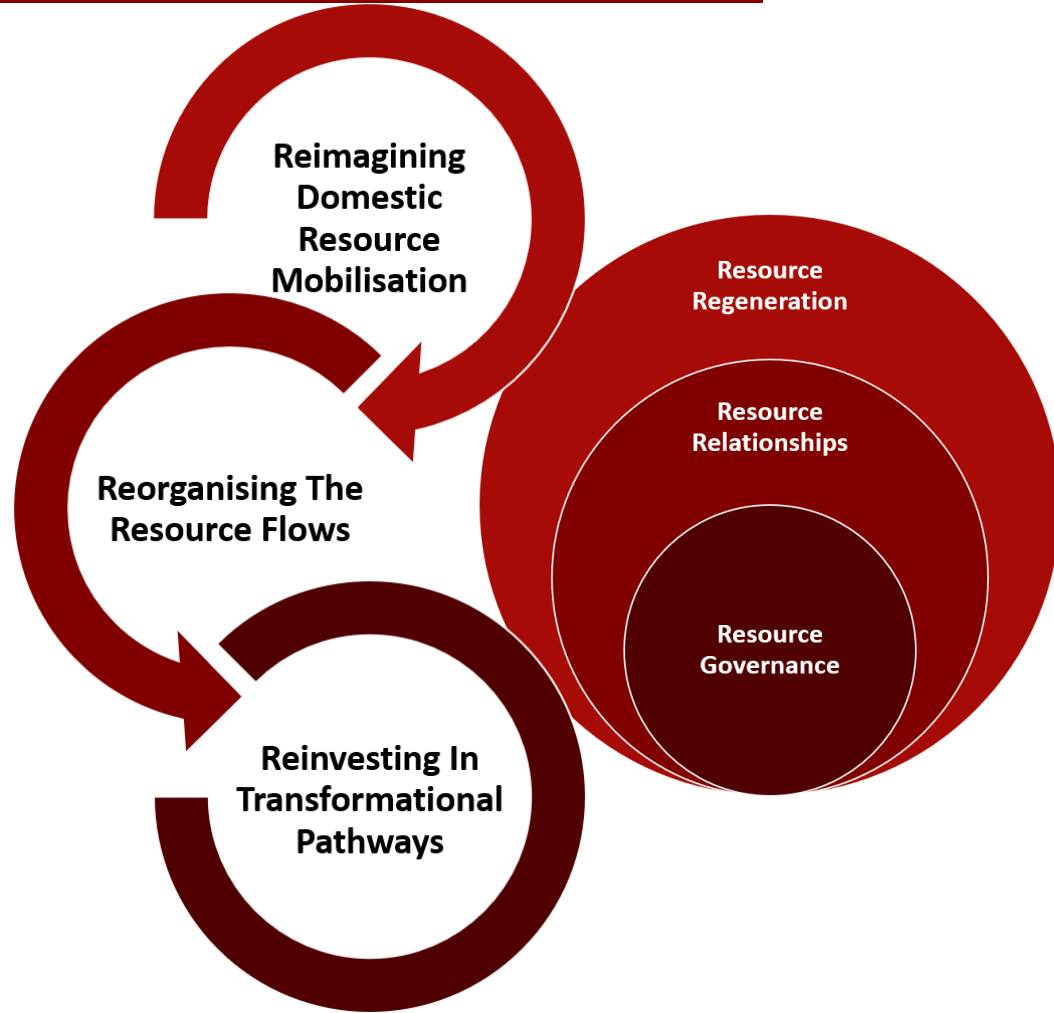
Recalibrating the Contexts the SDGs are Being Implemented



Partnership between Janathakshan (GTE) Ltd. and the Centre for Environment and Development. Supported by the GIZ 2030 Transformation Fund, commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and coordinated locally through the GIZ Office in Sri Lanka

THE NEED

Reimagine-Reorganise-Reinvest



- 1 Tiers
- 2 Context
- 3 Principles
- 4 Purposes
- 5 Strategies
- 6 Pathways
- 7 Tools

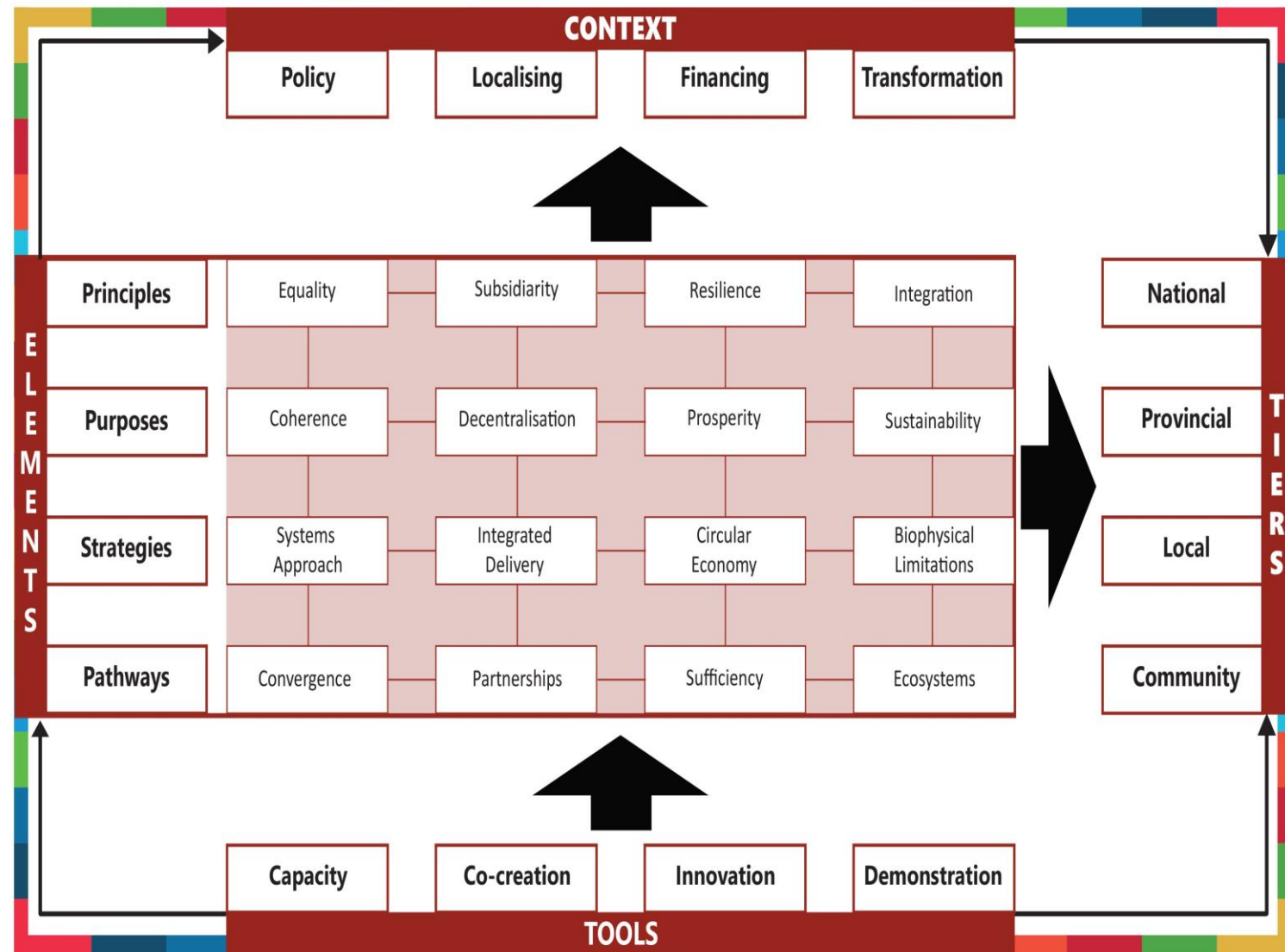
Elements

- The strategy of the **Framework** is to provide a platform to design policy instruments and strategic interventions, with elements supported by tools to recalibrate the current context for implementing the SDGs, towards advancing sustainable development at national, provincial, local and community levels.

FRAMEWORK

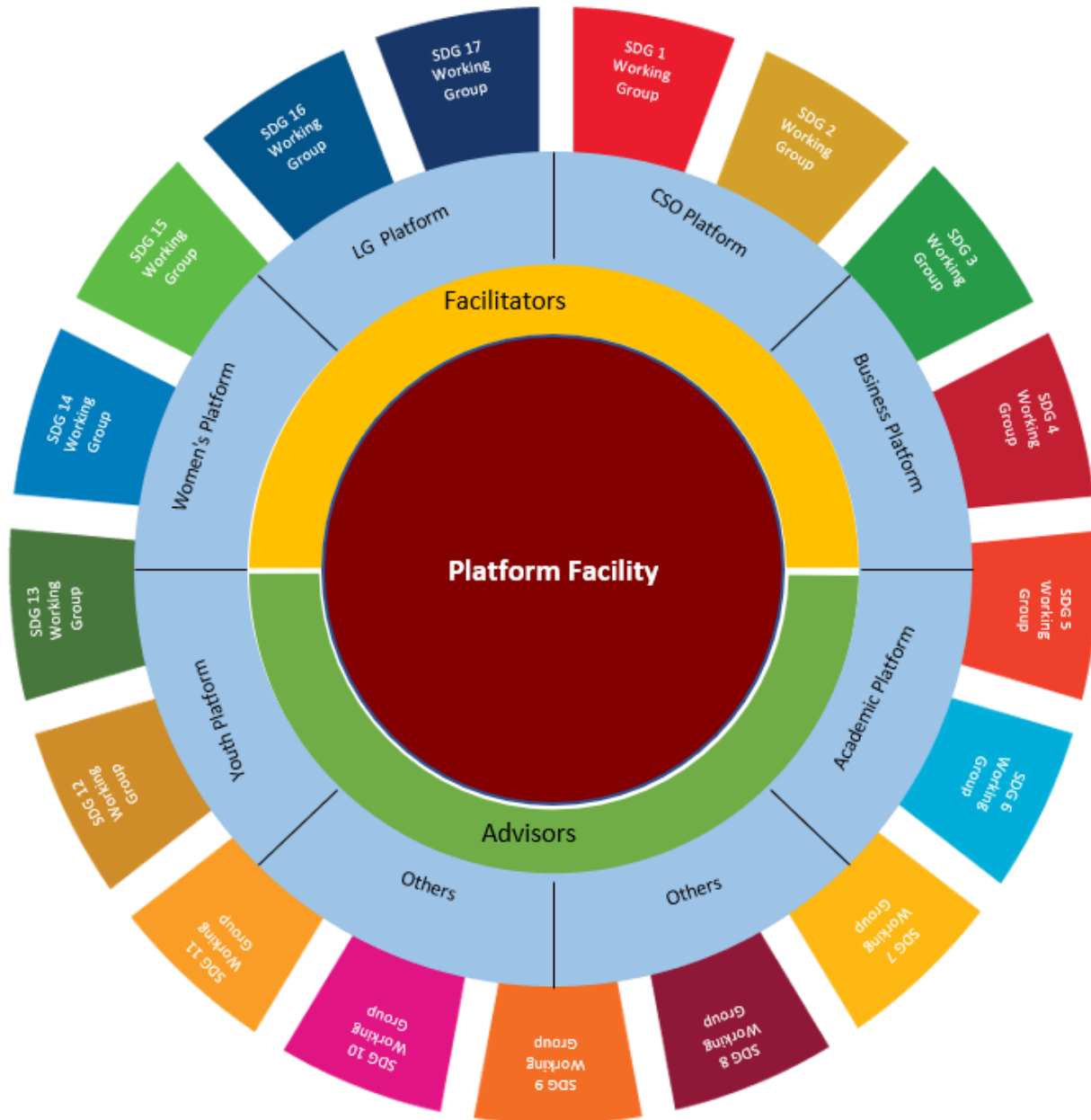
- While the **16 elements** are envisaged to impact as a **networked system**, the nature and scope of such **interdependencies** will depend upon the imperatives of integration at each tier.
- Select between one of the four governance tiers - **decide the appropriate scale and intensity** of the application.
- Decide on the **context to be recalibrated for SDGs** – best is all contexts
- The **tools** also need to be provided based on the scales, intensities and levels of requirement across the different governance tiers to ensure optimum outcomes.

Contexts – Elements – Tools - Tiers



PLATFORM

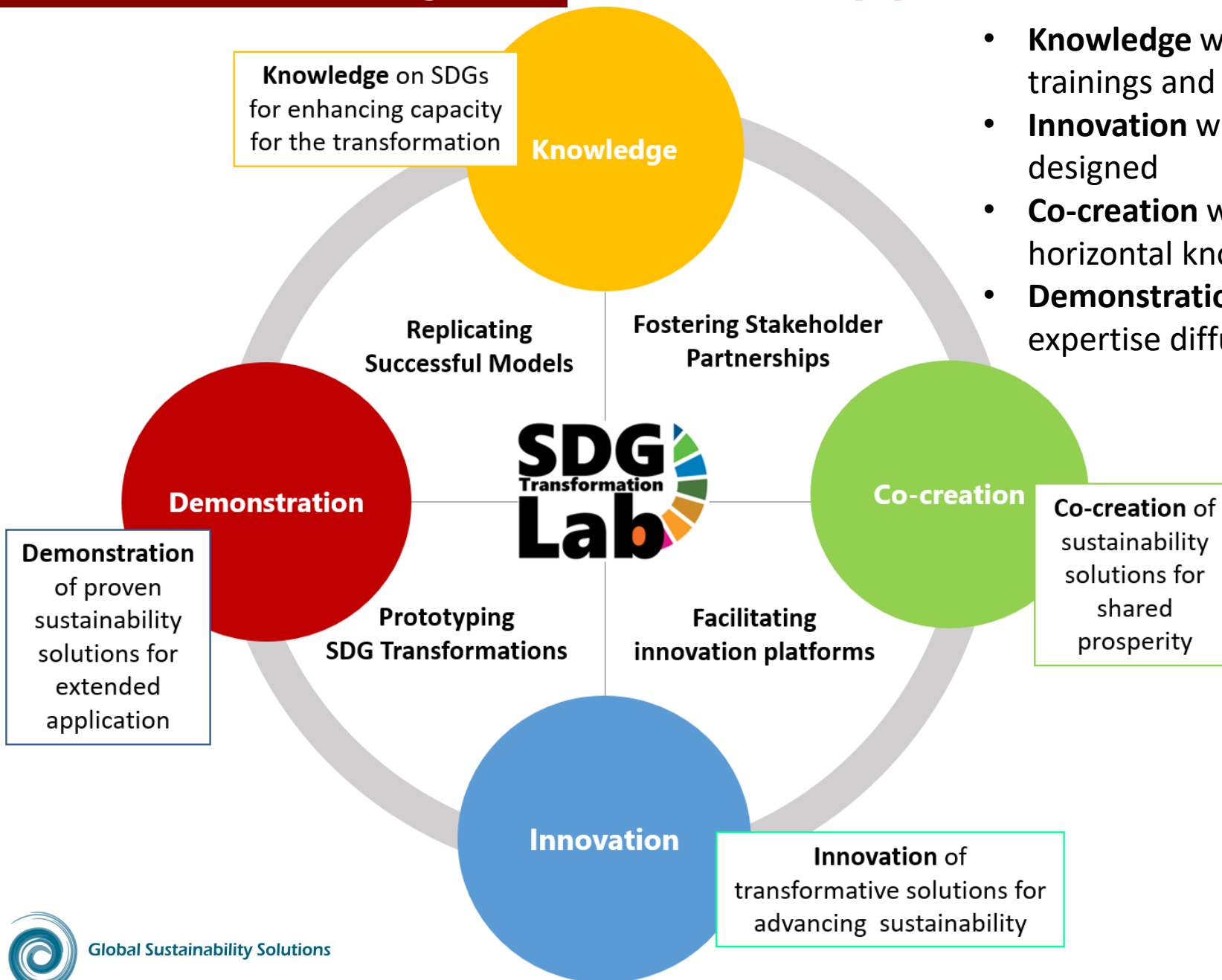
Facilitating the Transformation



A partnership platform for all stakeholders;

- CSOO, business, academics, local government
- Activists, academics, professionals, women, youth

1. Facilitate an **“Inclusive Transformation”** in Sri Lanka
2. Establish an **“Independent Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism”** on the implementation of SDGs in Sri Lanka
3. Conduct a **Voluntary Peoples’ Review**

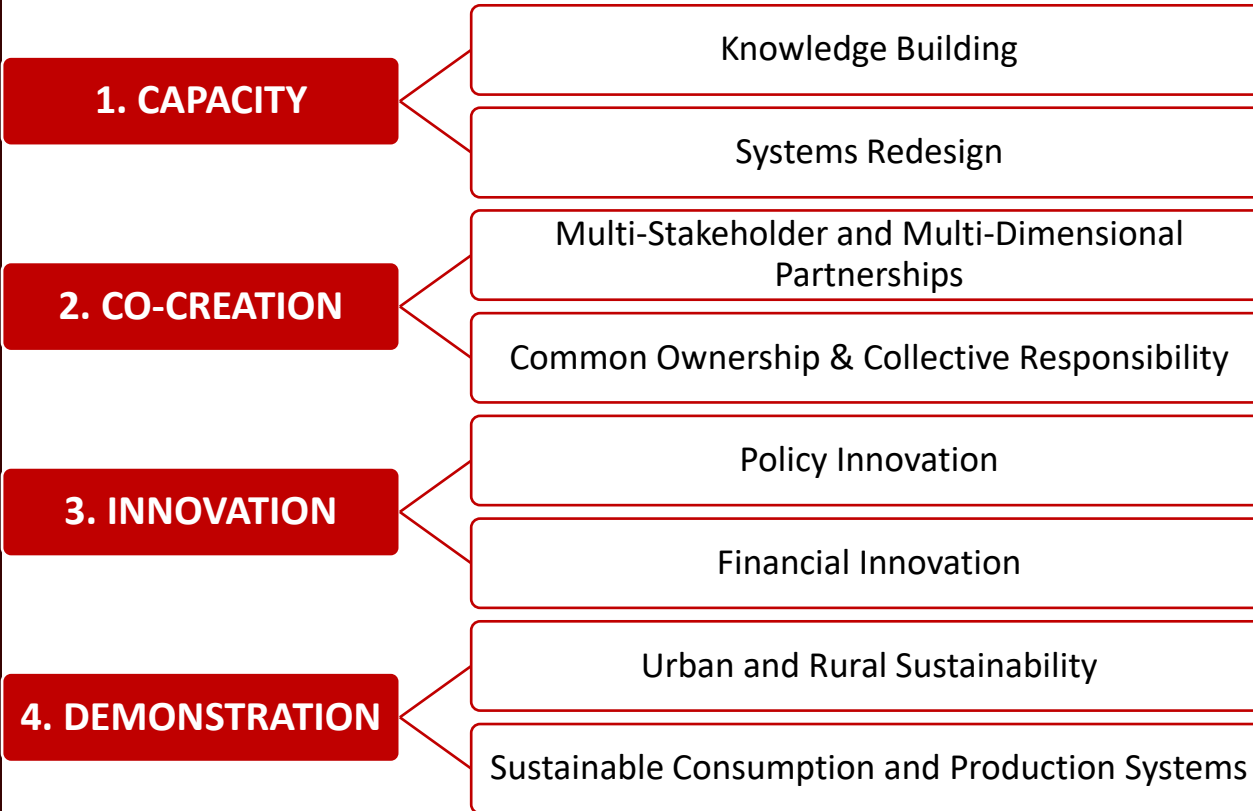
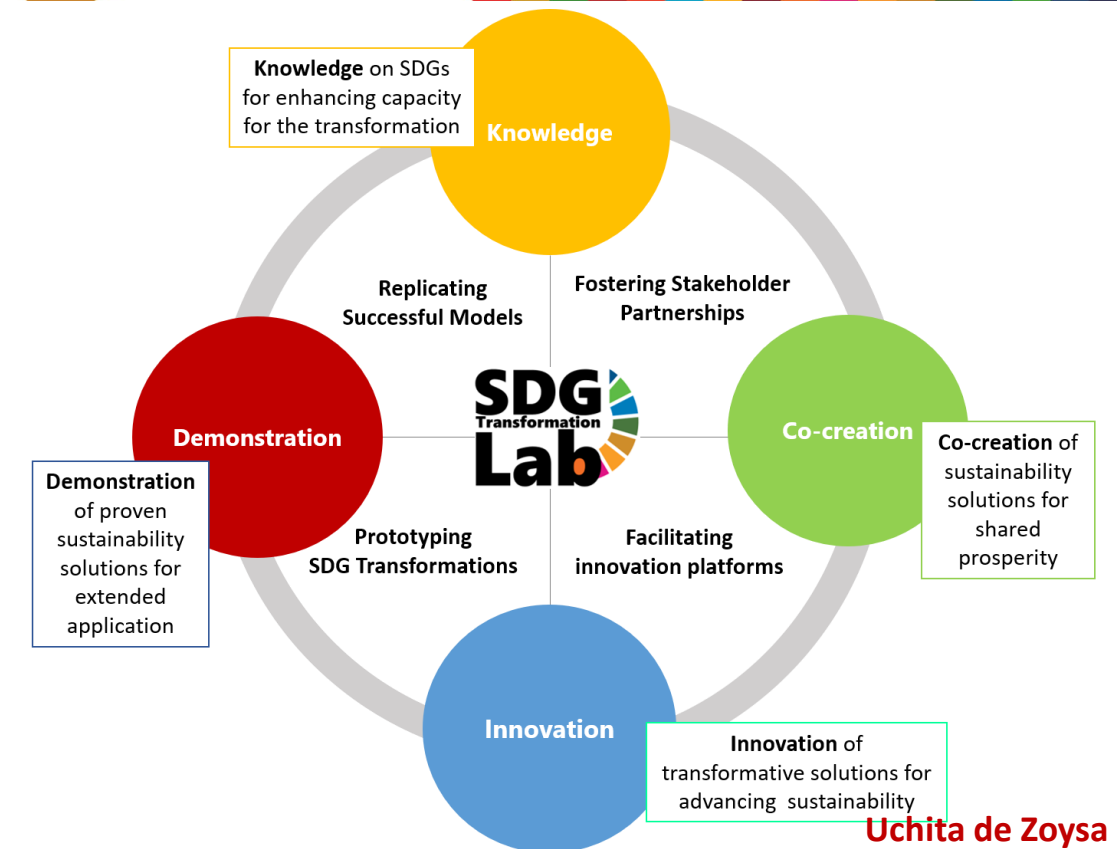


- **Knowledge** where action-research will fuel publications, trainings and skills development
- **Innovation** where new ideas will be tested and systems designed
- **Co-creation** where partnerships for change are forged and horizontal knowledge shared
- **Demonstration** where success will be championed and expertise diffused for growth and scale.

“The SDG Transformation Lab is managed by Global Sustainability Solutions (GLOSS) in partnership with Centre for Environment and Development (CED) as an initiative to towards transforming our world in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDG Transformation Lab brings together action-research based knowledge, partnership-based co-creation, systems-based innovation, and demonstrable transformative models capable of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).”

FRAMEWORK

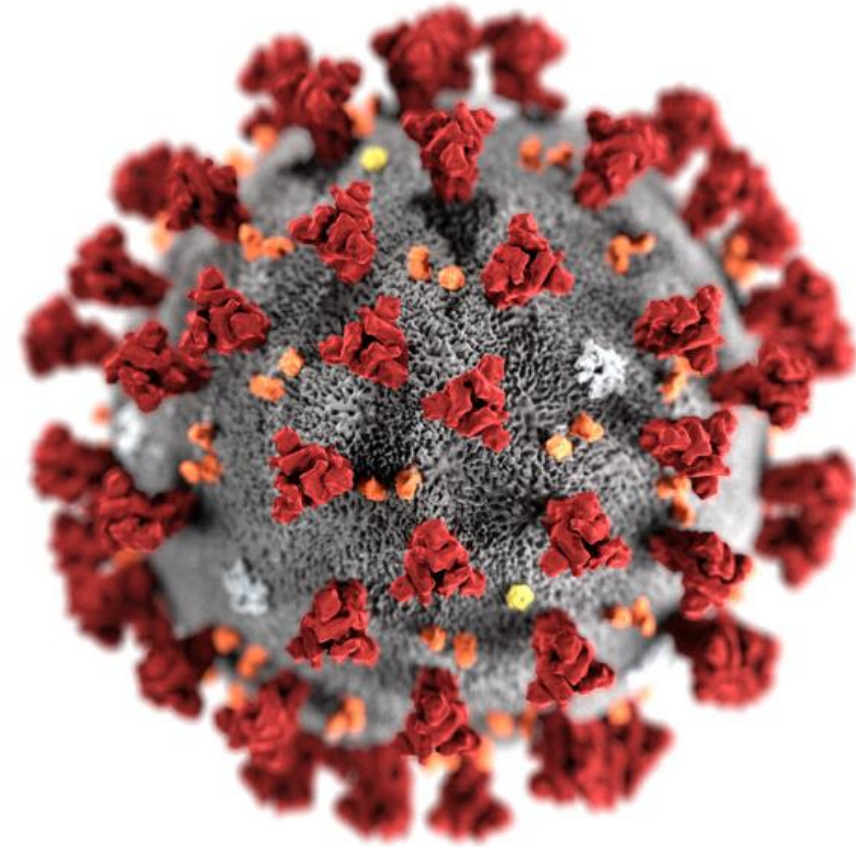
Tools for Recalibrating the Contexts



NEW NORMAL

Transitioning Through a New Normal Scenario

- **COVID-19** pandemic brought the world into a lockdown situation, thus **demonstrating how vulnerable humanity is against a breakdown** of the prevailing socio-economic systems.
- A '**New Normal**' is widely discussed, implying that adapting to new conditions would **demand changes to usual behaviour patterns**.
- For so many decades, scientists have warned of **anthropogenic climate change** that could **destroy earth systems to a point of no-return**.
- a New Normal would not mean **survival till the pandemic threat lasts**, and then increasing consumption to over compensate on lost economic growth opportunities.
- Nations must have **foresight into a local to global ecosystem services driven prosperity model**.
- The New Normal would depend on a **journey through an inclusive transformation**.



Localising the Transformation in the New Normal should not be simply to survive the COVID-19 Pandemic. Transformation is a complex exercise towards achieving sustainable development. The Domestic Resource Mobilization Framework for Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka, provides a platform to design policy instruments and strategic interventions towards advancing the transformation. The Framework is a linkages model of elements, facilitating the recalibration of the contexts that SDGs are implemented across the governance tiers and supported by tools. It is formulated to guide an inclusive prosperity in Sri Lanka, and as a transformative model for the rest of the world.

LOCALISING THE TRANSFORMATION IN THE NEW NORMAL

A Domestic Resource Mobilisation Framework for Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka



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