



Introduction to SG's Reports
Agenda Item: Sustainable Development
2nd Committee of the GA
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Introduction of 5 SG Reports

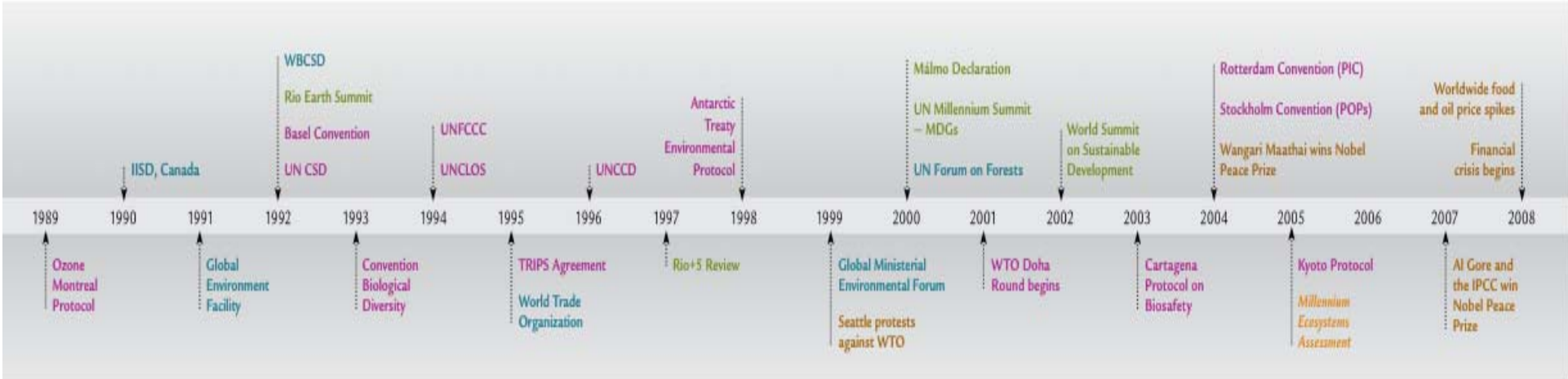
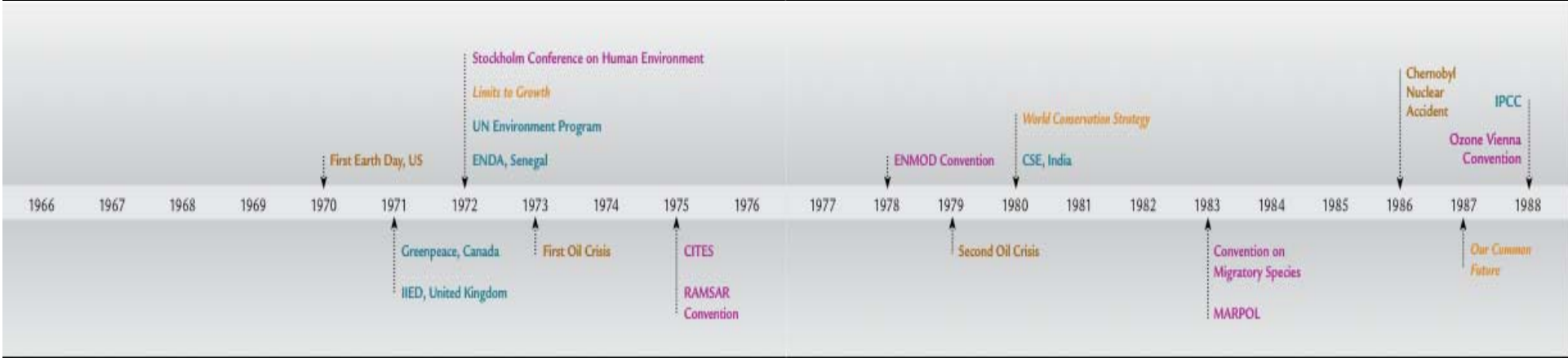
- **Five reports covering aspects of sustainable development as listed under Agenda No. 55**
- Overall Implementation of A21 and JPOI
- Follow up on the implementation of MSI
- Activities undertaken during IYS (2008)
- Agricultural development and technology
- Promotion of renewable sources of energy
- *Themes: progress, Rio+20, vulnerability, waste, pollution, energy, water, land, food, technology*

Preparation Process

- Goal: Steady enhancement of quality and substance of Reports; some improvements must be visible already
- IPCC Model used for collaboration. DSD staff designated as CLAs, and relevant UN agencies requested to designate counterpart LAs.
- Input solicited or obtained from experts, stakeholders, and governmental reports.

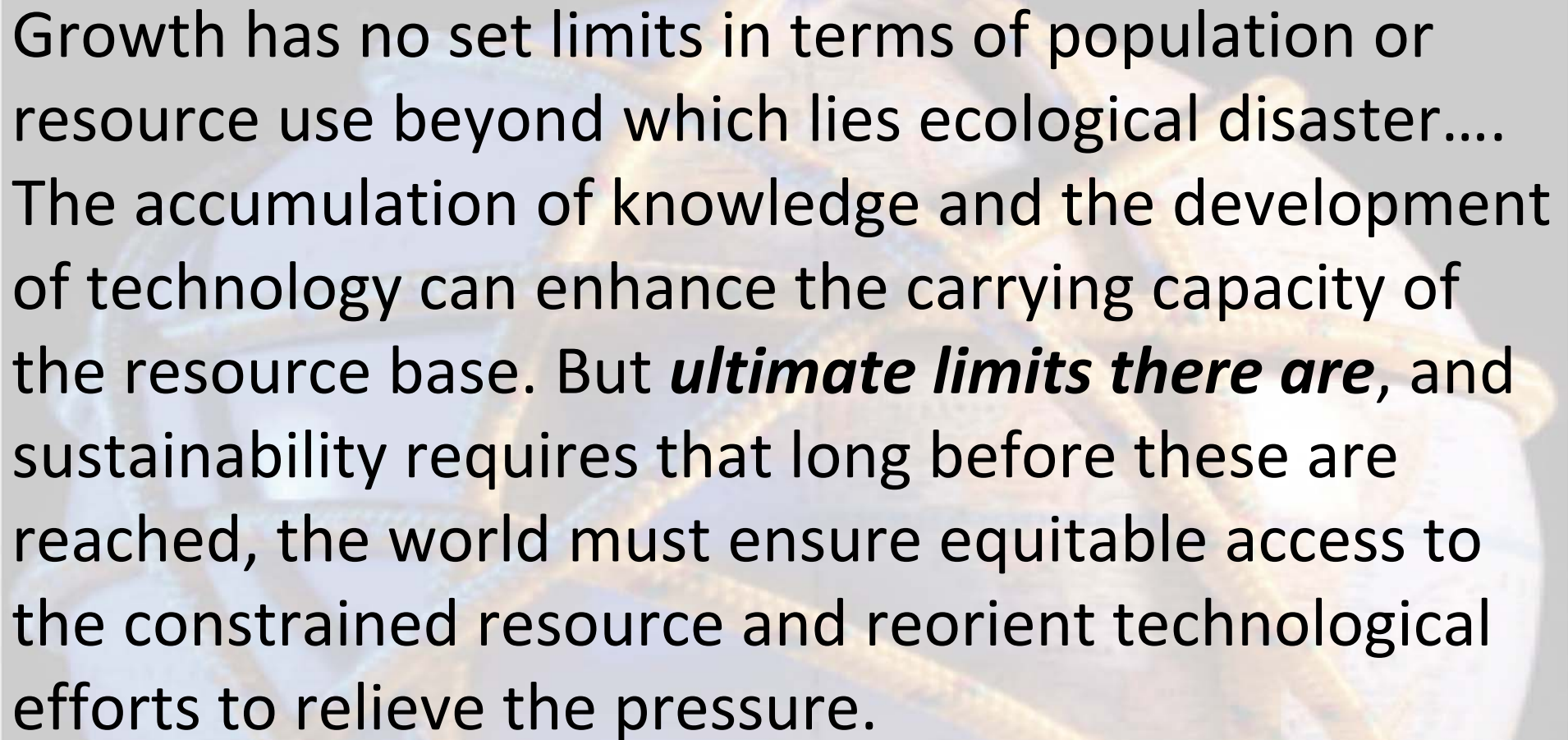
Background

- Sustainable Development is an integrative framework
 - The recognition of ecological limits
 - The urgency of overcoming the “survival problem”
 - The social necessity of equity
- In this respect, SD is a Bridge:
 - Environment and development, North and South, Government, business, and civil society, present and future, Long term and short term, science and policy, and efficiency, equity, and participation



Sustainable Development Global Governance timeline

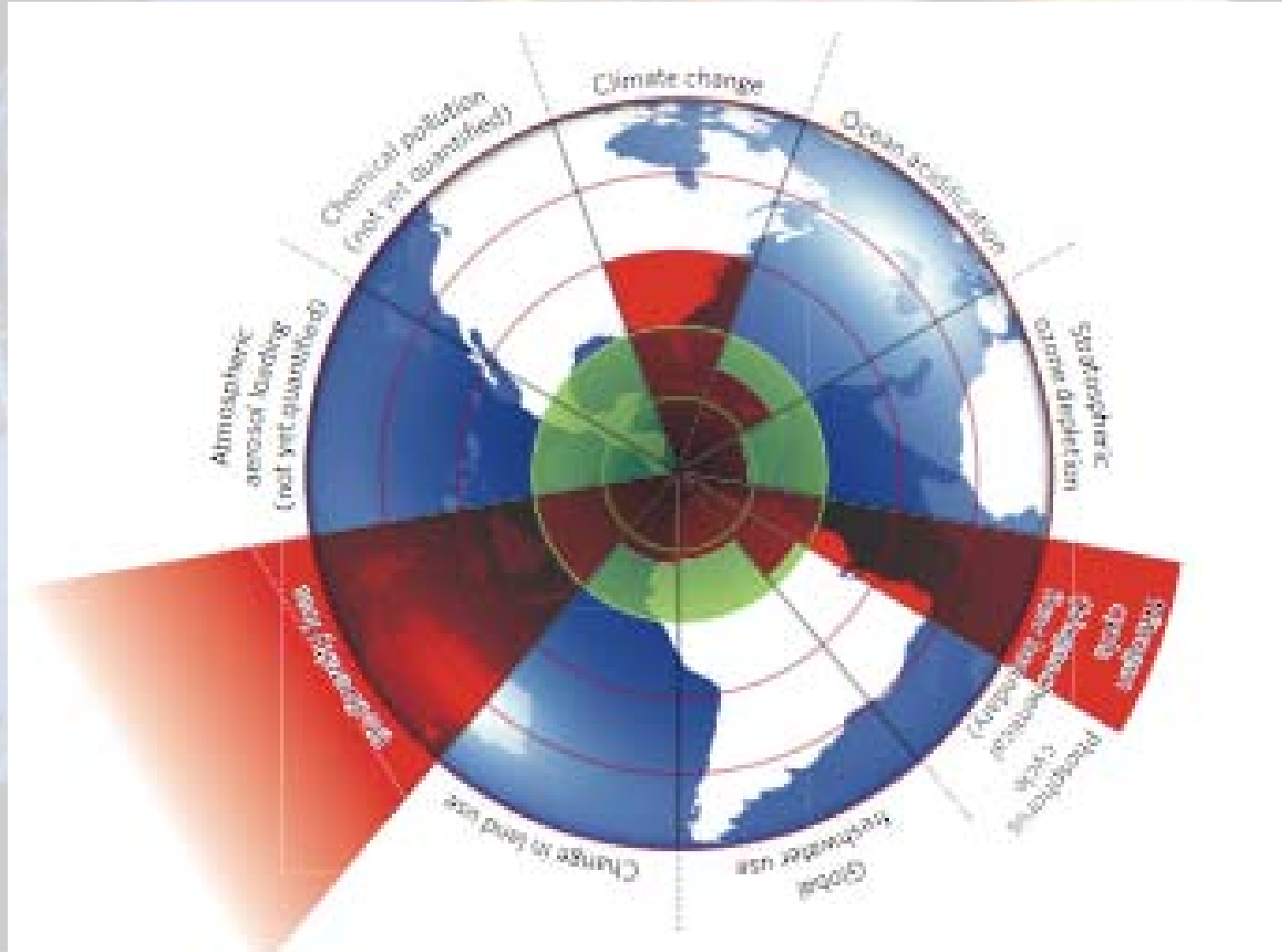
● CONFERENCE ● TREATY ● PUBLICATION ● INSTITUTION ● EVENT



Growth has no set limits in terms of population or resource use beyond which lies ecological disaster.... The accumulation of knowledge and the development of technology can enhance the carrying capacity of the resource base. But ***ultimate limits there are***, and sustainability requires that long before these are reached, the world must ensure equitable access to the constrained resource and reorient technological efforts to relieve the pressure.

Our Common Future
Ch 2, Para 10; emphases added.

The Limits have moved closer!



A Different Policy Landscape

- Globalization, Internet, Worldwide Web, google, WTO, outsourcing, good governance, G20, FSU, MDGs, flexible mechanisms, tipping points, emerging economies,
- MEAs, IPCC (and similar assessments), Disclosure, PIC, CSR, SCP, green GDP, green growth, green economy, green new deal, TEEB, PES, sustainable livelihoods, PPP, civic entrepreneurship, Major Groups, Partnerships, GPPNs, contingent valuation, impact assessment, scenarios analysis, new diplomacy, human security

Selection from Progress Report

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

Crop production worldwide in 2008 was 610 million metric tons and is predicted to rise to 656 million in 2009/2010.

Government spending on agriculture in developing countries has increased by 3% annually from 1980-2005. This was driven by increased allocations in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Both regions saw agricultural expenditures increase by approximately 4.5 percent annually.

A number of FAO initiatives try to limit use of pesticides in agriculture through Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Global Plan and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements with 750 member organizations in 108 countries.

Agricultural markets have continued to grow and under special and differential treatment for developing countries the trade is becoming fairer

CSD17 has adopted a number of policy options regarding agriculture and rural development.

In many African countries, spending on agriculture relative to GDP is well below the target set by the 2003 Maputo Declaration of 10 % of budgetary allocations.

Fluctuation in price of agricultural products effects rural livelihoods.

Doha Round is stalled, while developing countries have a genuine interest in seeing that the distortions that constrain their agricultural export expansion are reduced. For some developing countries, a key issue is the erosion of trade preferences as liberalization lowers tariffs in general

From 1990 to 2000, the volume of water withdrawn for irrigation and other agricultural purposes increased by 8 per cent. About 70 per cent of water withdrawn worldwide is for agriculture; in some regions, it is more than 80 per cent. In Northern

Africa, an average of 78 per cent of renewable water resources are being withdrawn annually; in Western Asia, almost half. In contrast, Latin America only uses 2 per cent of its renewable water resources each year.

Summary on HLESD (Rio+20)

- Majority view in support of an event
- Several countries raise concerns about timing and accommodation of existing CSD agenda
- Some countries prefer a high level event in 2017
- Need to continue discussion to resolve differences and reach consensus

Summary of Agriculture Report

- *Overall approach:* (a) treat agriculture as a knowledge sector; (b) integrate into NSDS; (c) maintain ecosystem integrity; (d) link CSD17
- Invest in research on adapted technologies for local agro-ecological conditions
- Invest in extension, esp smallholders/ women
- Invest in farmers' education and training
- Invest in agricultural infrastructure
- Invest in scaling up of best practices

Summary of MSI Report

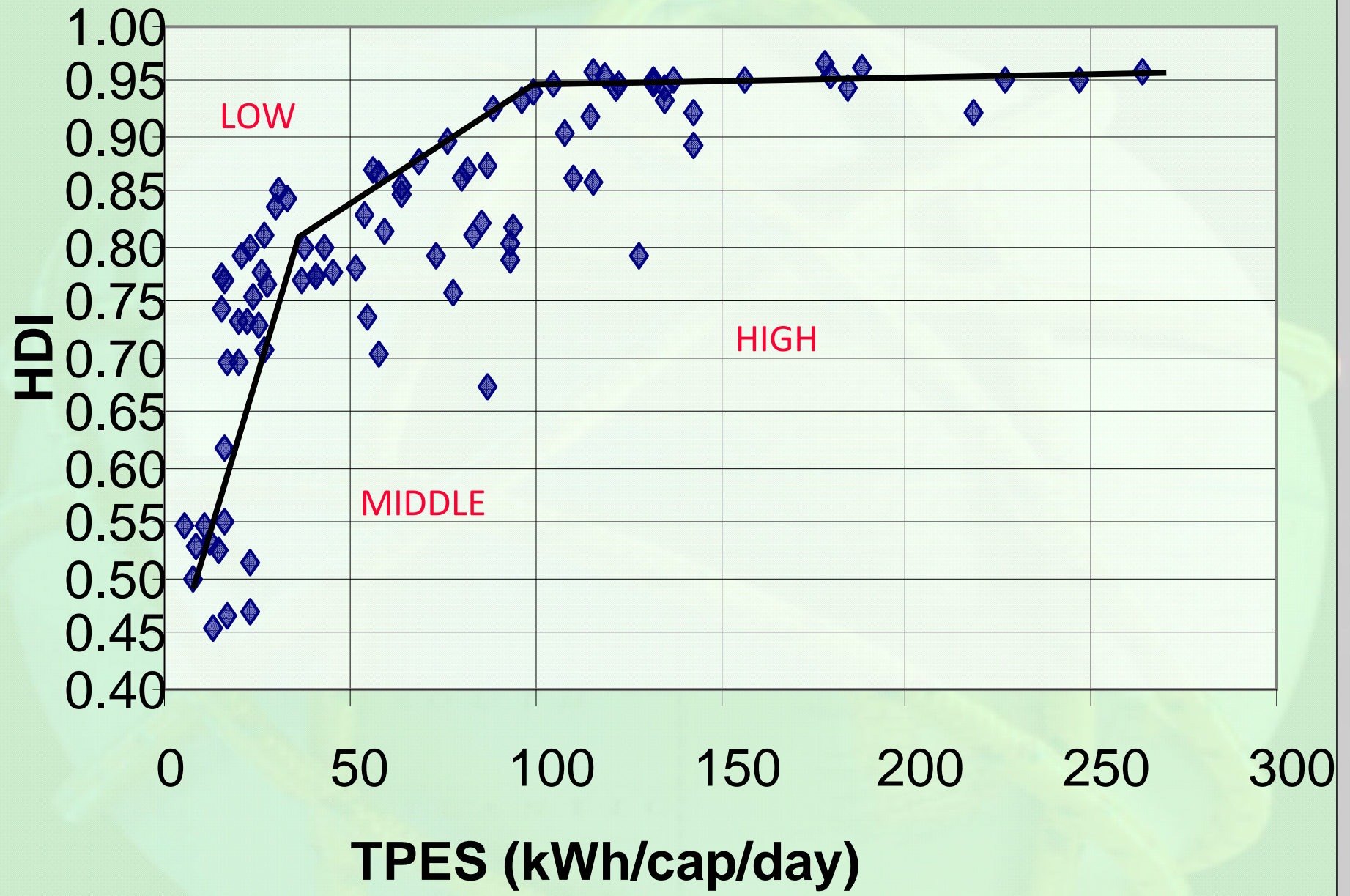
- Focus on **vulnerability** (structural, institutional, and physical) as a barrier to SD
- Chronicle of **national efforts** (strategies, assessments, and policies)
- Road map for **review process**, including tying together the stakeholder consultations
- Goal of review: **comprehensive assessment** of successes and failures, and identification of coherent program of support

Summary of SG Report on IYS

- Momentum created through global advocacy
 - Sanitation matters in national policies
 - Integrated framework taking root
 - Five regional conferences served to strengthen commitment to achieving target
 - National partnerships created in many countries
- Yet, without significant further increase in national efforts and global support, targets will not be achieved.

Summary of SG Report on RE

- Big Push of Investment in Renewable Energy with three goals:
 - Increase in share of RE in total energy mix
 - Increased access of poor countries and poor households to modern energy services in general, and RE in particular
 - Rapid reduction in unit costs of RE
- Increased investment in R&D in RE and related fields (batteries, grids, efficiency)



IEA: Assumed Learning Curves

	2006-10	2011-20	2021-30
Biomass	5%	5%	5%
Geothermal	5%	5%	5%
Large Hydro	1%	1%	1%
Small Hydro	1%	1%	1%
Solar PV	17.5%	15%	10%
Solar thermal	13%	10%	7.5%
Tidal /Wave	15%	12.5%	10%
Wind onshore	0%	6.5%	5%
Wind offshore	0%	20%*	15%*

Thank You

- Finally, just to remember that when it started, sustainable development was a crazy idea, here is a one minute tribute to a list that should include Rachel Carson, Club of Rome, Indira Gandhi, Maurice Strong, Barbara Ward, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Bert Bolin and others
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dvn_led9t4M