

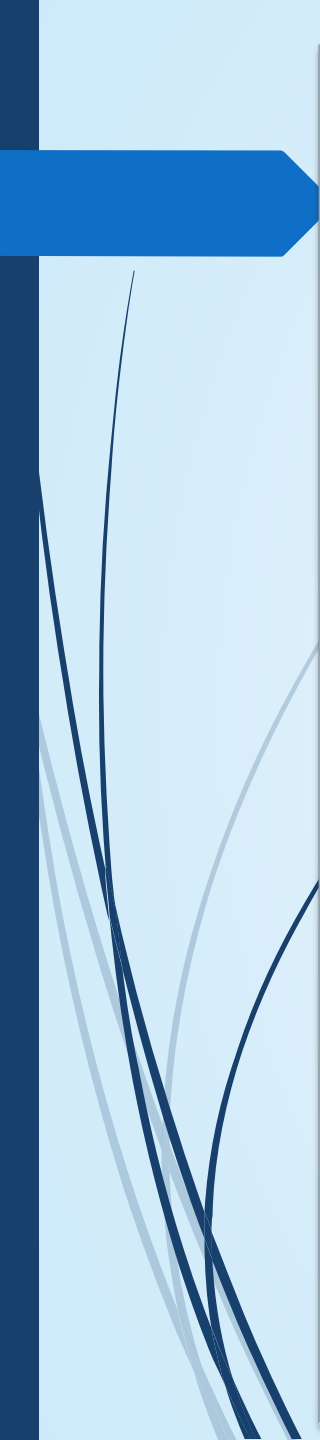


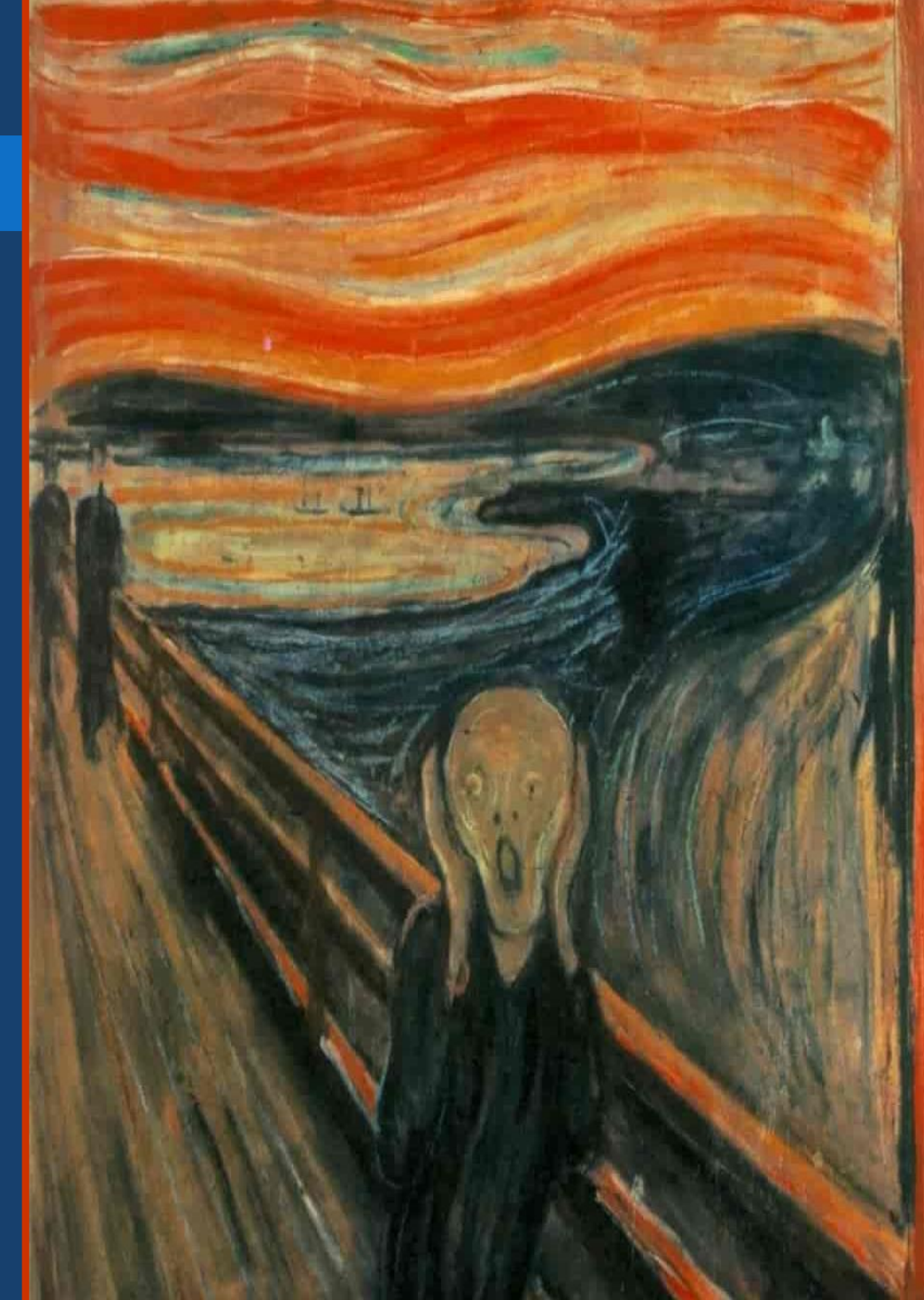
**“The SDG Summit –
powered by other
events”**

**“Manage expectations
or
challenge with
ambitions”**

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- ➡ **During the 20th Century, our rate of consumption of Earth's resources has increased by a factor of 8**
 - ➡ **We consume annually around 60 billion tonnes of resources**
 - ➡ **Humanity now consumes as much of organic material as is replenished by nature every year.**
 - ➡ **The ecological balance of earth is slowly being undermined by our behaviour**



The Scream, the
Guernica and a
Dandelion -

Angst and despair -
yet there is hope –
Our world today?



We have come a long way – in a short period of time. But have we come far enough?



1945 - 2022

1945 ₅	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2022
51	60	99	127	154	159	189	193
HR - 1948	Humanitarian work, the UN hampered by cold war	UNDP-64 UNCTAD 1967 - HR covenants First focus on poverty	The Conference decade: UNEP NEO UNFPA FAO HABITAT UNIFEM	Structural adjustment and debt	Rio 1992 Conventions Climate Bio Desert Forest principles	The Millennium summit Jo-burg-2002 MDG Climate	Rio+20 SDGs universality
Rights based demands	UN soldiers	Rights focus, aid	Environ-ment on the global agenda	Repeal the dept	Sustainable development	Democracy progress	
			Aid-develop-ment NGOs	Civil society participates actively	Good governance a demand	Corruption being fought	

1945 - 1960	1960 - 1970	1970 - 1990	1990 - 2000	2000 - 2016
1952 – The great smog in London – 4000 dead; 1953 Drought in India and Pakistan, hunger	1961 – Minamata, Japan, Mercury poisoning through 40 years. 1967 Torrey Canyon 120 000 tonnes of crude oil in the ocean (British Channel)	1972/73 Drought, Africa, 1974 Flyborough, UK, explosion, chemical plant 1976 Seveso, Italia, explosion, 1979 Three Miles Island, NY, nuclear, almost 1984 Bophal, India, thousands dead 1986 Chernobyl, Ukraine 1989 , Exxon Valdez, US	Cautious optimism, East-West rapprochement, new axis – East-West-North South, Unanimous decisions in the Security Council	2010 – Deep Water Horizon, Mex Gulf; 2007 – extreme drought in Africa, hunger
1948 , IUCN, established in France	1961 WWF, Switzerland 1961 Amnesty, UK	1970 – EPA, US 1971 Greenpeace, Canada 1972 – MD/KLD, Norge 1984 Third World Network, Malaysia	1994 S. Africa Environmental Justice Network Forum	Civil society challenges and is excluded Democracy is threatened
1946 - The International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1937 – 1948)	1954 – The convention against oil –spills and dumping. Upgraded several times	1971 , Ramsar, wetlands 1972 Stockholm, UNEP 1973 CITES 1987 Our Common Future - Brundtland	1992 UNCED 1985-87 Ozone 92 UNFCCC 92 UNCBD 94 UNCCD 98 Aarhus 89-01 UN BRS	2000/01 MDG 2002- UN WSSD 2005 – UNCHR 2012 Rio+20 2013 Minamata 2014/15 - SDG

1945 - 51	1960 - 99	1970 - 127	1980 - 154	1990 - 189	2000 193
The Charter Restoring the world to peace	DDI UNDP Trickle Down theories	DD II Focus on poverty reduction	1985-87 The Brundtland Commission SD on the agenda+future	1992 – UNCED and Agenda 21 The 27 Rio principles	2002 – WSSD, Joh-burg 2005- UN Summit, Council on HR
§ 71, making NGOs legal ECOSOC procedures	The faint beginning of the aid era	NGOs enter, aid organisations The conference decade North-South	The South accumulating debt Preparing for Rio, 87-92	UNCSD Millennium Declaration Malmoe and civil society 2000	2013 HLPF Africa gets their own NGOs
The Whaling Commission -46 (Future issues) IUCN 1948 Human Rights 1948 WMO – 1950	WWF 1961 Amnesty 1961 The HR Covenants 1966-67	Man and Biosphere, UNESCO, 1971 Ozone hole discovered	IPCC – 1988 1985-1987 – the Vienna and Montreal protocols on Ozone	Rio Conventions Climate, Biodiversity, Desert. Forest principles	2012- The Future We Want 2015 SDGs 2019 – Sustainability Summit and the Decade for Action

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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1980	1987	1992	2000	2002	2007	2012	2015
First SD report, IUCN, UNEP, FAO, World Conservation strategy	The Brundtland Commission	UNCED, Agenda 21, the 27 Rio Principles Commission for Sust Dev	The Millennium Declaration MDGs	WSSD – CSD+	In Larger Freedom After UN Summit in 2005 The planetary boundaries, 2009	Rio + 20 and the birth of the SDGs	The 2030 Agenda 2019 - GSDR

From a
slow
beginning

to

a dominant
paradigm?

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

¹⁰ The Stockholm + 50 was a
disappointment –
expectations were not
managed properly



- 1. We can celebrate the past to promote the future, (but is the methodology used appropriate?)**
- 2. A process with good governance and allow civil society and relevant stakeholders full participation with a voice**
- 3. Have a flexible agenda and absorb new issues or topics**
- 4. Push the agenda forward**



1 - We can celebrate the past to promote the future – Stockholm+50 did not, the SDG summit should:

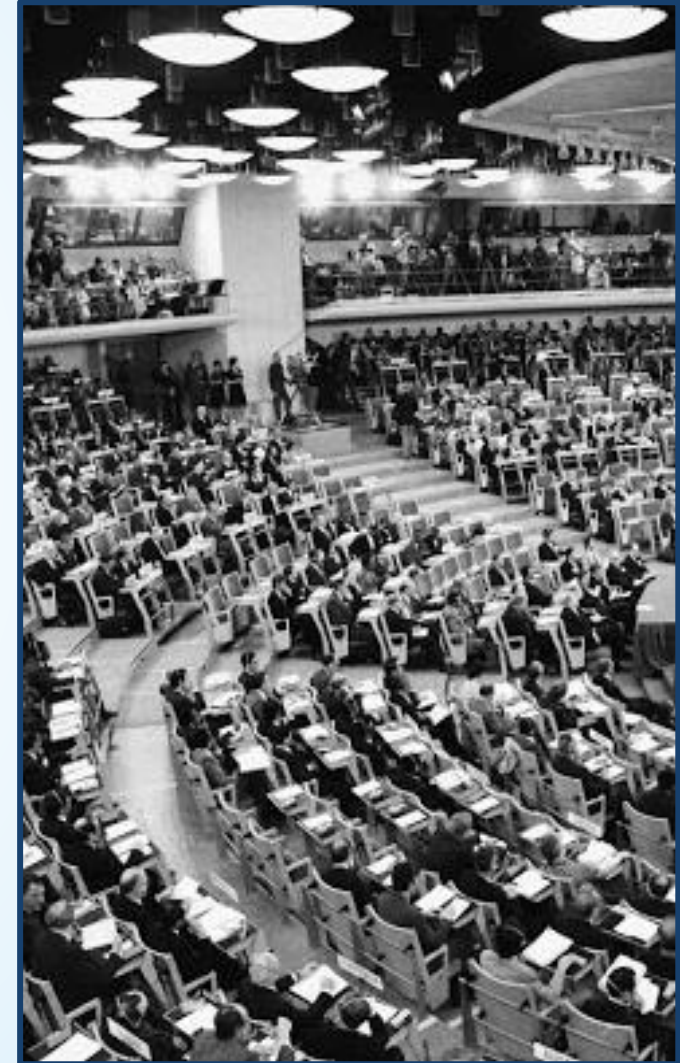
- Make sure all earlier commitments, agreements and promises are kept, and strengthened
- Use the summit outcome as a basis for monitoring progress or the lack of such development
- Use it as a basis for an honest Gap analysis
- Agree to a strong, challenging and daring outcome



The legacy from Stockholm conference in 1972 was relevant and innovative

It gave the world:

- An institution to deal with the environment keep it and develop it;
- Multilateral environmentalism began
- The beginning of environmental governance: It was the first time civil society was allowed to address an official plenary at a multilateral conference – this changed the nature of all successive UN meetings;
- Environmental law was given an institutional home;
- Science and the environment
- The beginning of environmental diplomacy.



Olof Palme Swedish PM, 1972 / From the plenary in Stockholm

2 -A process with good governance and allow civil society and relevant stakeholders full participation with a voice – must be part of an SDG summit

- The conference ignored agreed processes to accredit and integrate non-state stakeholders and created a new process. This precedent can be used to exclude in the future
- Civil society felt their voice was not heard, and their topics were not reflected in the outcome report
- The process was run under strict UNGA formalities, which made the inclusion of themes and stakeholders unnecessarily difficult
- With regard to SDG summit, make sure all governance elements in A/Res/67-290 are implemented



4 - Push the agenda forward,

- The Stockholm+50 conference agenda was not in tune with its expectations – people expected a negotiated outcome
- With the environment and nature in a perilous situation, the themes of the Stockholm conference were seen as less relevant
- The leadership dialogues did not deliver as too many statements were too prescriptive – few, if any spoke in a courageous or innovative manner to push the agenda forward



3 - Have a flexible agenda, absorb new issues or topics, and opt for a negotiated outcome

Despite efforts, the host countries refused to add new issues to the discussion -

CSD was made redundant by a too rigid agenda, which at crucial times undermined its integrity and legitimacy -

By being intransigent, the credibility of the outcome was lost

By a non negotiated outcome, its importance was reduced -





And yet, there is substantive hope



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UN Milestones and outcomes have been inspiring
influencing and identifying the path forward

The Legacy from Stockholm 1972 stretches through Rio in 1992 and on to the 2030 Agenda and beyond, invoking change

- A few key elements:
- *The Prevention of Environmental Harm*
- *The Right to Development in an Environmental Context*
- *Precautionary Action*
- *Procedural Safeguards*
- *Public Participation*
- *The Interface of Trade And Environment*
- *Indigenous Peoples*
- *Women in Development*
- *Environmental Liability and Compensation*



The removal of lead in petrol, a UNEP success story

- 1922 lead is added to gasoline causing heavy health problems for humans
- 2001 UNEP takes on a global campaign against lead in fuel
- 2021 no nation distributes leaded gasoline
- Official end of use of leaded petrol will prevent more than 1.2 million premature deaths and save USD 2.45 trillion a year
- The end of leaded petrol follows a 19-year campaign led by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and partners
- The end of leaded petrol is expected to support the realization of multiple SDGs including good health and well-being (SDG3), clean water (SDG6), clean energy (SDG7), sustainable cities (SDG11), climate action (SDG13) and life on land (SDG15).



50 years have elapsed since the Stockholm 1972 Conference and the birth of UNEP –

➡ **Principle 1** of the Stockholm Declaration in 1972 is among the most revolutionary and influential pronouncements in diplomatic history. Its legacy regarding environmental rights is multifaceted, powerful and ongoing. Principle 1 proclaimed the human right to a healthy environment.



June, 2022, The UN General Assembly

- 50 years after Stockholm, the UN General Assembly recognized the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, thus transforming the pantheon of human rights. The vote was 161 in favor, zero opposed, and eight abstentions – the most overwhelming recognition of human rights in the history of the General Assembly.



The Human Right to a clean environment, what does it mean?

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For example, the right is the (often-unspoken) assumption of environmental justice, because there cannot be justice if the environment is destroying human lives.

At the same time, the right provides a seamless, constantly adapting means of protecting the rights of future generations, because regardless of whatever else they might want or need, future generations will certainly want and need a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

The right also provides a rights-based mandate for the Precautionary Principle and the doctrine of *in dubio pro natura*: if there is doubt about the environmental or health impacts of a course of action, take the path that does not risk violating R2HE.

And very, very importantly, the right to a healthy environment effectively requires a new focus on protecting nature, because R2HE can only be protected if the environment is protected.

UN Environment Assembly, UNEA 5 in 2022 identifies the three interdependent planetary crises: “Climate change, Chemical and other Pollution and Biodiversity Loss.”

The programme of implementation is “Towards the Sustainable Development Goals”

14 resolutions – three important ones

- Nature based solutions for sustainable development
- Establish a scientific panel on Chemicals on par with IPCC and IPBES
- A legally binding agreement to phase out plastic pollution



Between now and the Summit

- ➡ UNFCCC, COP 27 in November (Egypt)
- ➡ CBD COP 15 in December (Canada)
- ➡ UN Water Conference, March 2023
- ➡ Mid Term Review of the Sendai Framework, May 2023
- ➡ HLPF in July 2023
- ➡ SDG Summit in September 2023



With our collective knowledge and political will to serve our people

- ▶ We can reset the world on a better pace to the future during the upcoming opportunities that the UN and other multilateral organisations provide



Wangari Mathai from Kenya
has said

- ▶ “Human rights are not things that are put on the table for people to enjoy. These are things you fight for and then you protect.
- ▶ When we plant trees, we plant the seeds of peace and hope.”





«Thank you for listening»

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