

Building a Framework for a Comprehensive Approach based on Appropriate Technology Choice for Sustainable Development

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Global Call to Action against Poverty

Official Processes leading to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

- Open Working Group Processes – inter-governmental negotiations
- 3rd World Conference on DRR (March 2015), adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)
- Third International Conference on Financing for Development (July 2015), follow-up to the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) that was held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015



Sustainable Development Goals

ONS: COLOUR VERSION



The SDGs

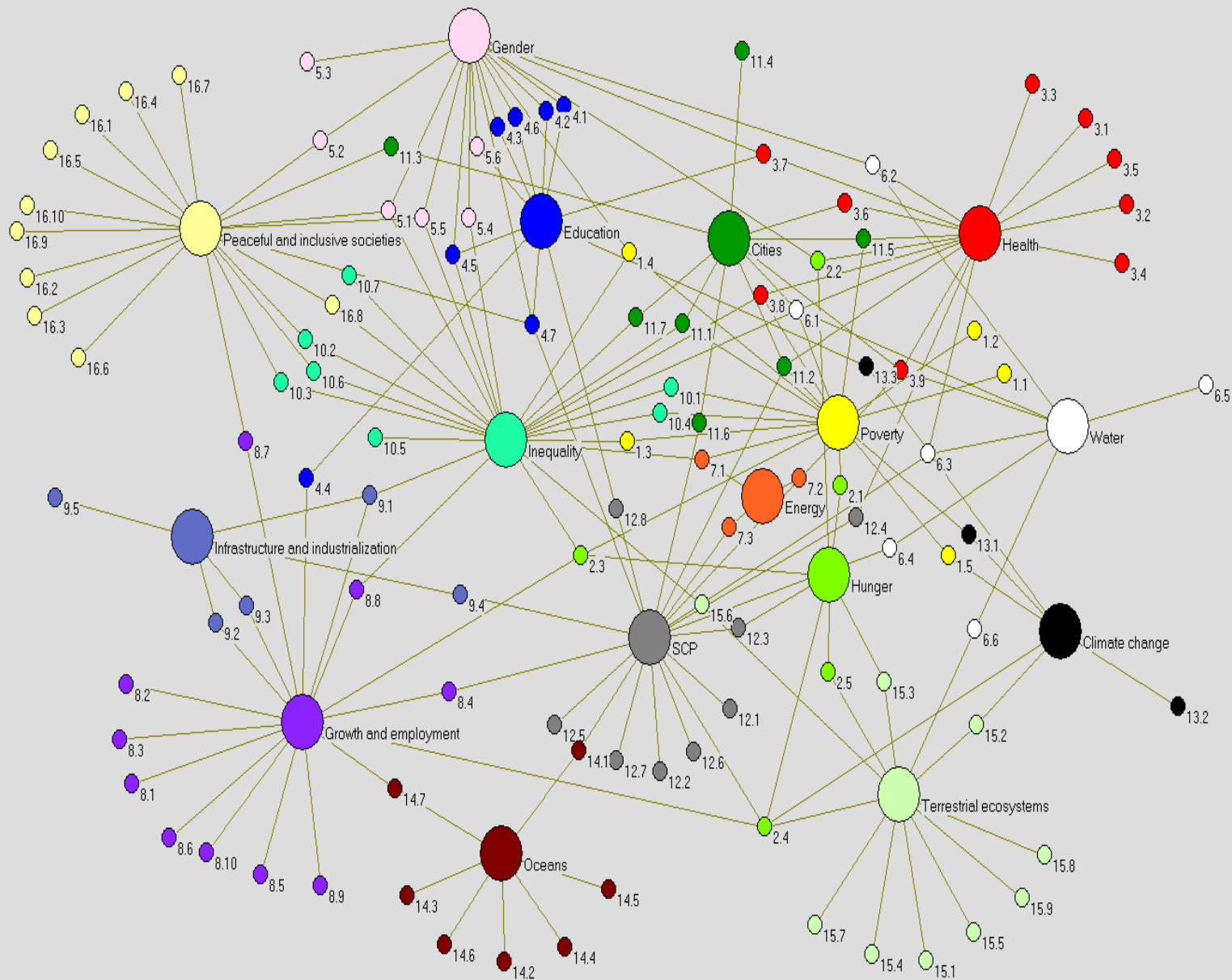
- Universal
- Transformative
- Integrated
- Interconnected



17 SDGs

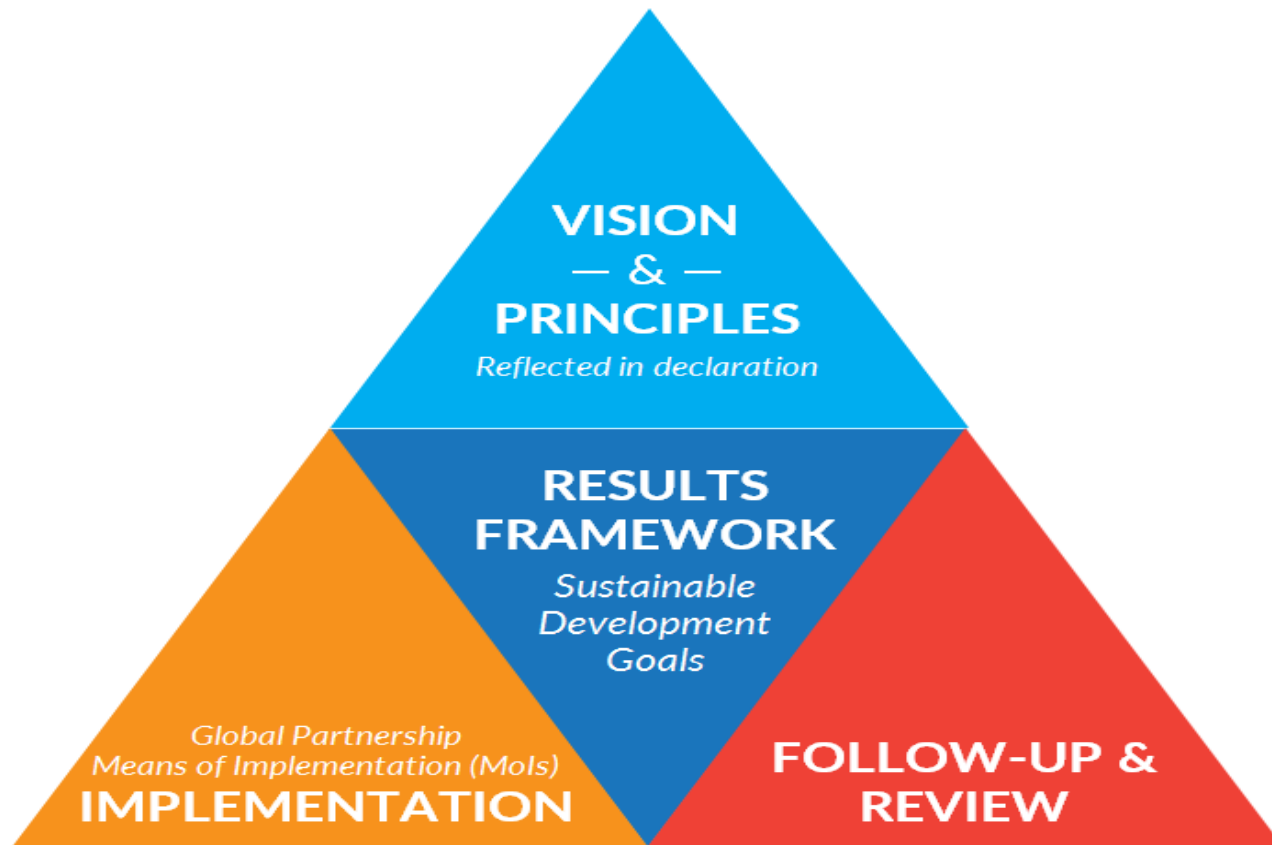


1. End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere.
2. End **hunger**, achieve **food security** and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure **healthy lives** and promote well-being for all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable **quality education** and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve **gender equality** and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water and sanitation** for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern **energy** for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable **economic growth**, full and productive **employment** and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient **infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable **industrialization** and foster **innovation**.
10. Reduce **inequality** within and among countries.
11. Make **cities** and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure **sustainable consumption and production** patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat **climate change** and its impacts.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans**, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of **terrestrial ecosystems**, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote **peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide access to **justice for all** and build effective, accountable and inclusive **institutions** at all levels.
17. Strengthen the **means of implementation** and revitalize the **global partnership** for sustainable development



Agenda and Results Framework

THE 2030 AGENDA



Global Context: Where are we now?

- Poverty and Inequality

The current growth model has resulted in the reduction of poverty during the MDG era but accompanied by increasing inequalities. Inequality has many forms: income inequality, inequality in opportunities, inequality of impact – this can be seen spatially (rural–urban), social relationships; gender; etc.

- Inequality of opportunity is concerned with access to key dimensions necessary for meeting aspirations regarding quality of life. It has economic dimensions

(e.g. unequal access to decent work, financial services, land ownership, etc.), social dimensions (e.g. unequal access to health care, education, nutrition, etc.) and environmental dimensions (e.g. unequal access to water, sanitation, clean fuels, electricity, access to land and natural resources, etc.)

- SDGs in 2020–2030 (SDSN Report/dashboard) reports that after 4 years, we are not close to attaining the goals
- Technology in the 2030 agenda is seen to be one of the most important means of attaining the goals. Technological developments presents great potential but also have inherent risks in heightening inequalities, displacing human labour, and present risks to the natural environment

Technology Facilitation Mechanism

- A United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT), including the 10-Member Group of representatives from civil society, the private sector and the scientific community
- A collaborative Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum)
- An online platform as a gateway for information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms and programs

STI Forum

- The STI Forum in May 14–15, 2019 emphasised the role of the STI in achieving the SDGs, especially those in relation to the goals being reviewed at the HLPF – education, employment, inequality, climate change, peace and the means of implementation
- The Panel on Digital Cooperation

Recommendations: inclusivity in digital economy and society; human rights/human agency; human/institutional capacity; trust, security and stability

Appropriate Technology Choices

Our choice for appropriate must result to equity and sustainability

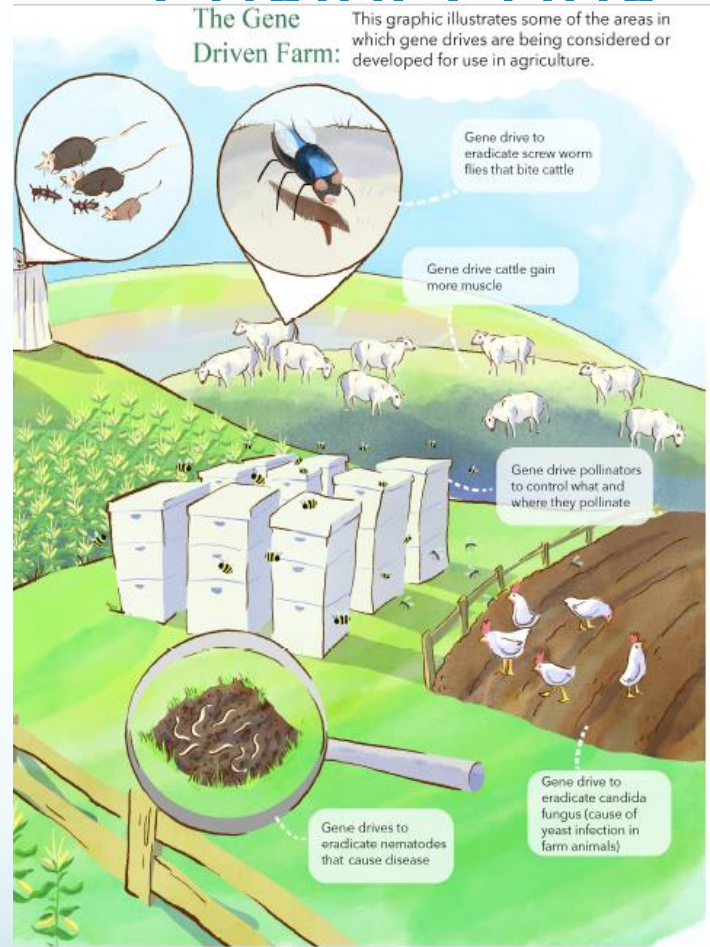
- Linking technology with food security and rural development as the locus of sustainable agricultural production: looking at biotechnology, effects of new technologies on species

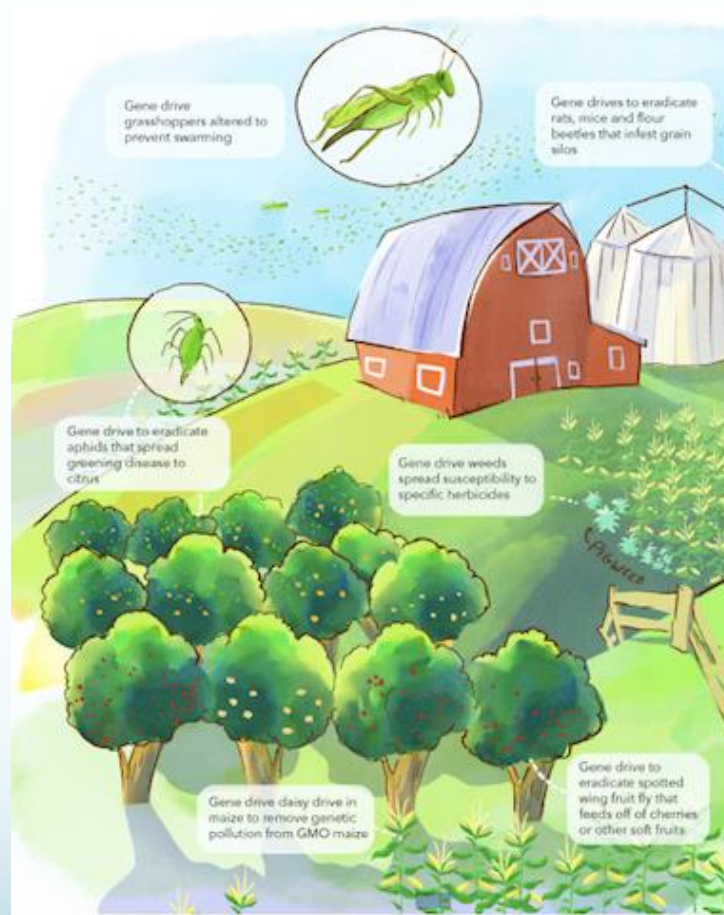
What Choices do we have?

- Specific to technology, there is a technological divide between rich and poor, between genders within and among countries – for example, the availability of broadband connection depends on the infrastructure investments by providers and the price it sets for connectivity; skills development must be directed to the poor in the rural areas; government must invest in technologies to address the needs of the poor

ETC Group report on Geo-

engineering





“Geo-engineering has come to mean large-scale, intentional human manipulation of climate or Earth systems. Despite a long history of discussion within military contexts, today geoengineering is less often discussed as a technology of war and more often presented as a risky but potentially necessary techno-fix for climate change, a prudent insurance policy in the event of an imminent climate crisis.”

“ The military, too, will be on alert for possible defensive (and perhaps covert offensive) action. The philanthro-capitalists may even step up their own contributions. An increasing number of academic scientists and environmentalists will get on board with “negative emissions” technologies (techniques to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere) despite the dangers to land, water, food production, and rural and indigenous communities. The proven ways to reabsorb CO₂ – such as maintaining and restoring natural forests and other ecosystems with the communities that live within and alongside them and supporting peasant and agroecological food systems – will be abandoned.

Corrosion and Erosion of SDGs Discourse by STI/Digitalization

SDGs: Transforming our world

- by ending poverty and inequality
- by changing our lives, society and economy more sustainable

Industrie 4.0 / IoT
Digitalization

The definition of “transformation” has
been rapidly changing = more “STI”
oriented

SDGs Discourse eroded by
typical “Technological
Utopianism”

AI, electric/automatic vehicles, block chain,
biotechnology, total digitalization... “transformation”

Society 5.0
ソ サ エ テ ィ

Japan’s “Society 5.0” = a “human-
centered” society by solving all social
problems by STI



UN STI Forum (under SDGs)
SG’s 10-member Group to
Support the Technology
Facilitation Mechanism

In 2016-17, there were two civil society representatives
including indigenous community. But 2018-19, all members
became academia or heads of research institutes...

Choices: elements and principles

Inclusivity – Leave No One Behind

Community participation – broaden the innovation process

Precautionary principle – Do No Harm

Free, prior informed consent

Open access

Engaging the UN Agenda 2030 Processes, G20 and government for policy coherence – transparency, accountability in governance of technology

Maraming salamat po!

References:

www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org

www.etcgroup.org

www.gcap.org

www.prrm.org

www.action4sd.org

Ppt. Masaki Inaba, C20 Japan 2019 Sherpa