

Setting the international framework for the environmental issues in development coordination

- Case of Rio+20

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About Rio+20:

- The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) is being organized in Brazil on 20-22 June 2012
 - 20th anniversary of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro
 - 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg
- The objective is to
 - secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development
 - assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and
 - address new and emerging challenges
- The Conference will focus on two themes:
 - (a) a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and
 - (b) the institutional framework for sustainable development

7 critical issues in Rio+20

- Jobs
- Energy
- Cities
- Food
- Water
- Oceans
- Disasters

Preparatory timeframe

- COP17 Climate Conference in Durban, December 2011
- January 10, 2012: zero draft published
(<http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/370The%20Future%20We%20Want%2010Jan%20clean.pdf>)
- February 2012: negotiations about the zero draft begin, New York
- March 2012: negotiations about the zero draft continue (informal informals), New York
- March 2012: third and final intersessional meeting, New York
- April-May 2012: informal informals continue, New York
- 13.-15.6.2012: third and final Preparatory Committee, Rio de Janeiro
- 20.-22.6.2012: Conference (Rio+20), Rio de Janeiro

Coordination in Finland

- National Preparatory Committee created in 2010 with main ministries
- Extended Preparatory Committee; National Committee + 9 major interest groups:
 - **Women; Children and Youth; Indigenous People; Civil Society Organizations; Local Governance; Trade Unions; Economy and Industry; Science Community; Farmers**
- **Global Sustainability Panel, GSP, created by Ban Ki-moon**
 - Chaired by the Finnish President Tarja Halonen And the South African President Jakob Zuma
 - Includes 20 members
 - Objective: To consider a new paradigm of development, which is based on sustainable development and existing global commitments
 - Final report published in January 2012 → Feeds to the Rio process

Finland's main focal points:

- Enhancing the comprehensive approach of SD
- Unifying global environmental governance
- Special focus on forestry, health and water

EU: "Rio+20: Towards the green economy and better governance"

To achieve the transition to a green economy we need to address three interlinked policy dimensions:

- (1) Investing in the sustainable management of key resources and natural capital ("what")
- (2) Establishing the right market and regulatory conditions ("how")
- (3) Improving governance and private sector involvement ("who")

Possible outcomes of Rio+20 according to the EU:

- A broad political "rallying call" with a shared, ambitious vision and goals.
- A set of specific actions at international, regional and national level - mapped out as a "Green Economy Roadmap".
- A "toolbox" of policy approaches and best practice examples to be used to reach agreed objectives.
- A mechanism to promote and monitor overall progress.

Agenda for Change: EU's future development policy

- Focus on human rights, good governance and inclusive growth
- "Value for money", focus on MDGs, more aid for the poorest countries
 - Special focus on neighbouring countries and Sub-Saharan Africa

Kehys' viewpoints (1/2):

1. Coherent, rights based approach to sustainable development

- Sustainable development must enhance the capacity of the poor to move out of poverty and fulfill their rights and needs for access to resources, financial assets, energy, water, food, housing, health, and education

2. Preservation and management of natural resources

3. Monitoring, review and implementation mechanisms

Kehys' viewpoints (2/2):

- The EU should:
 - Enhance its role as a promoter of SD
 - Include SD and global viewpoints in all of its policies; especially in the renewed ones (agriculture, development cooperation) and in the EEAS (more PCD)
 - Implement its Strategy for Sustainable Development more effectively
 - Move from growth-oriented viewpoint to human-oriented viewpoint
 - Consider the poor people living in the middle income countries (75 % of the World's poor)
- Finland should promote especially dialogue between different stakeholders and Education on Sustainable Development
- Finland should also promote active EU leadership in the conference

More information

- Rio+20:

www.uncsd2012.org

- Sustainable Development in Finland:

www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=4270&lan=en

- Kehys ry:

www.kehys.fi