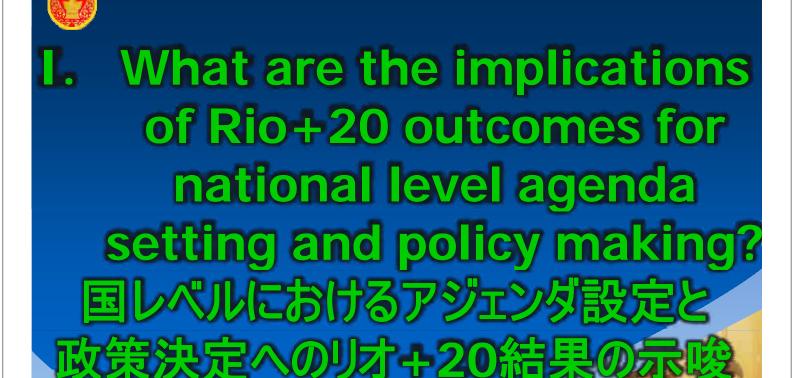
# Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20 リオ・20後の制度枠組

Dr. Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon
Senior Adviser to the Senate Commission on
Natural Resources and Environment
Office of the Parliament
Thailand





- The Agenda Setting and Policy Making at the National Level: Case of Thailand
- 国レベルにおけるアジェンダ設定 と政策決定:タイの事例



- I. SD as an Answer to the Economic and Financial Crisis. 持続可能な開発は経済・財政危機の解決策
  - Promote tax reforms that encourage environmental protection and benefits the poor.



The prologue of Thailand`s green economy:タイのグリーン経済について
Begins with situational analysis of the country, in terms of ecological scarcity, economic competitiveness, cultural identity and poverty.
With recognition on value creation for products and service, economic resilience, fair competition and equity.



- Adopt shared sustainable development goals (SDGs) that will be embraced by business, civil society and the public sector.
- ・ ビジネス、市民社会と公共部門の協力により実現される持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)の策定



- Goals include innovative metrics, public disclosure, public awareness and education at all levels and problem solving from local to global level to map the pathways to achieve the goals.
- ・ 目標には、全てのレベルにおいて、革新的な尺度、公開、社会意識と教育、また、ローカルからグローバル・レベルの目標達成に向けた道筋を構築するための問題解決が必要

### Five critical areas to consider 5つの重要分野

- 1) Empower every place in the country to ensure that every individual meets their basic needs of health, safe water, sanitation and dignity of decent lives.
- 2) Sustainable development of energy system



- 3) Sustainable food supply locally
- 4) Sustainable urban environments including initiatives on water systems, sewerage and other smart infrastructure
- 5) Sustainable industry committed and required to clean up after itself



This will apply to all, including taxes, financial reform, innovative financing of green development and a shift to sustainable technologies in general.
一般的には、税、財政改革、グリーン開発のための革新的財政、持続可能な技術への転換などがある。



## II. Unemployment, Decent Work, and Migrations 失業、働きがいのある人間らしい仕事、移住

 Put education at the core of SDSs agenda

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



1) Commit to a 'Decent Work for All' goal by 2030 including the right to bargain collectively, unemployment reduction, elimination of precious work, gender equality at the workplace and promotion of green and decent jobs



2) Special needs for women and youth, as well as a "Social Protection for All" goal by 2030, guarantees for access to health care. Also incorporate income support for unemployed, aged, disabled, children and pregnant women.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



3) Compel national governments to respect human rights of all migrant workers and their families including those in Temporary Foreign Worker programs and those climate refugees who will be displaced by environmental impact.

### III.Sustainable Development for Fighting Poverty 貧困撲滅のための持続可能な開発

- Promote national education to eradicate poverty and to achieve SD.
  - 1) Promote equitable access to information, participation representation and justice in local, national level decisionmaking on SD.
  - 2) Promote grassroots innovation

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20

- IV. Economics of SD, including Sustainable Consumption and Production. 持続可能な開発の経済学(持続可能な消費と生産等)
  - Phase out harmful subsidies and develop green tax schemes
  - Eliminate environmental damages in Gross National Product (GNP) and complement it with measures of social development.



- 1) Promote sustainable public procurement as a catalyst for sustainable patterns.
- 2) Take into account the need for a holistic approach to SD and principles for sustainable and sufficiency economy theory.



#### V. Forests/森林

- Adopt a "three forests, four benefits" approach.
- Promote science, technology, innovation and traditional knowledge in order to face forests main challenge: how to turn them productive without destroying them. `Planting Tree to Pay Off Debt`



#### VI. Food and Nutrition Security 食糧・栄養安全保障

- Promote food systems that are sustainable and contribute to improvement of health.
  - 1) Development policies to encourage sustainable production of food supplies directed to both producers and consumers. Environmental friendly Farming

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



2) Eliminate poverty and empower women farmers small holder farmers, young farmers and indigenous people. Ensure their access to land, water and seed as well as their full involvement in public decision making regarding food production and food nutrition security. The higher living standard has, in turn , resulted in greater and sustainable happiness.



- Take concrete step to end fossil fuel subsidies.
- Increasing the proportion of alternative energy use to 25% of aggregate energy consumption by 2021.

#### Sustainable Energy for All 全ての人のための持続可能エネルギー

And reducing energy use per GDP by 25% in 2030 compared with 2005.



#### IX. Sustainable Cities and Innovation/持続可能な都市と 革新

- Promote the use of waste as a renewable energy source in urban environments.
  - 1) Plan in advance for sustainability and quality of life in cities
  - 2) Develop a network for knowledge sharing and innovation

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



3) Government should channel resources to develop people-centered sustainable cities with timed and measurable goals, in such a way that empowers local communities, promotes equality and accountability.



- These issues should be merged in the policies of all line Ministries and become the staple of the country's future engagement with civil society.
- これらの課題は全関係省庁の政策に統合され、国と市民社会との協力の中核となるべきである。



II. Is SD still primarily a concern of environmental policy makers? 持続可能な開発はいまだに環境政策決定者の主な懸念事項か?

## III. What are the prospects of strengthening linkages between different policy areas?/異なる政策領域のリンケージを強化するためには

 Constraints and challenges to effective coordination and cooperation for the implication of Rio+20 outcomes.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



### Low level of awareness on sustainable development: 持続可能な開発に対する意識の低さ

 There is observed to be low awareness and weak appreciation for SD, especially recognition of the importance of environmental dimension, among government officials and workers outside of the environment and planning ministries.



#### Lack of 'clout' by environment ministries: 環境省の権力不足

 Environment Ministry tend to have limited authority and capability to influence overall development planning and implementation.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



 Environmental considerations tend to be subordinated to the economic and social dimensions in development initiatives of the governments.



## ➤ Weak coordination within governments: 政府間調整の弱さ

 There tends to be lack of effective teamwork across relevant ministries and agencies to achieve a more holistic and integrative approach to SD.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



 This stems from lack of communication and information sharing, which hampers inter-agency coordination and cooperation.



## Diverse legislative frameworks: 多様な立法枠組み

 While all ministries have legislative framework supporting SD in place at least in some form or the other, its extent and scope are diverse.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



 This therefore poses the challenge of effectiveness of the legislative framework coupled with the problems arising due to the weak capacity of implementing these legislations.



## ➢ Weak civil society involvement: 市民社会による参加の弱さ

 The level of development and engagement of the civil society community varies widely within the country.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



for increasing and widening meaningful participation by independent nongovernment organization in development processes from planning to implementation.



#### Private sector participation 民間部門の参加

 There is a similar variation in the level of development, organization and participation of the private business sector in development processes in the country.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



 Rapid economic growth leads to greater openness on the part of government to provide mechanisms for stronger private sector participation.



- Passive role of scientific community
- ▶ 科学コミュニティの消極的な役割
- The scientific and research community needs to play a more active role in developing an integrated scientific perspective and consensus to support decision-making.

Implications of Rio+20 outcomes for national level agenda setting and policy making.

国レベルのアジェンダ設定と政策決定に対する リオ+20成果の示唆

• Implementing the Rio+20 initiatives to achieve the desired outcomes is the key challenge of the country.



➤ Cooperation among the line ministries is the cornerstone for success of these efforts and initiatives. 関係省庁間の協力はこれらの取組やイニシアチブの成功への鍵である

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



Thailand has demonstrated a strong cooperative spirit which can provide the solid foundation to formulate a joint plan of implementation and build a success story.

▶タイは、強い協力精神を有し、共同実施計画と成功例の構築するための基盤 を提供できる。



➤ Ensuring effective implementation of the Rio+20 requires its integration with existing strategies suitable for the country.

▶リオ+20成果を効果的に実現するには、各国の既存戦略に適切に統合することが必要。

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20

There is a need to undertake a gap analysis to avoid duplication and overlapping of initiatives. As an outcome of gap analysis it would be possible to provide customize assistance for each ministry.

▶既存のイニシアチブの重複を回避するためのギャップ分析が必要であり、この結果を基に各省庁に適した支援が可能になる。

## Some issues in implementing Rio+20 outcome at the National level/国レベルでのリオ+20成果の実施における課題

➤ Creating awareness about Rio+20 outcome among stakeholders in the country is an important pre-requisite for the successful outcome of Rio+20.



- Capacity building for government officials 政府官僚のためのキャパビル
- Numerous studies and reports have identified the lack of awareness and capacity at all levels of government, both local and national, to address sustainable development issues.



It is therefore of utmost importance to place strong emphasis on the ongoing capacity-building of government officials of different ministries, and plan more of such programs in the future to ensure an effective implementation of Rio+20 at the national level.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



#### Sustainable Development Education 持続可能な開発のための教育

ESD is important for future generation. ESD is about protecting the nature, human and social capital and working out a development model that balances the pursuit of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of human welfare that the future generations can inherit.



#### Public Private Partnerships 官民パートナーシップ

 While much work would have to be done by the public sector towards implementing the Rio+20 outcome, public-private partnerships are expected to increasingly form the cornerstone of the implementation plans for the Rio+20.

Future Directions for IFSD: Post Rio+20



#### Synergy Among Various Initiatives

#### 多様なイニシアチブ間のシナジー

There is currently a congestion of initiatives and efforts and strategic plan of line Ministries; it is essential to ensure a synergy among various initiatives by line agencies to avoid duplication and maximize the effectiveness of the available resources.

