

“Realising the Transformative Potential  
of the SDGs”

## Key Stakeholders and Means of Implementation

Peter King

Senior Policy Advisor, Bangkok Regional Centre,  
IGES



Driving Transformative Actions through Integrated and Innovative Approaches



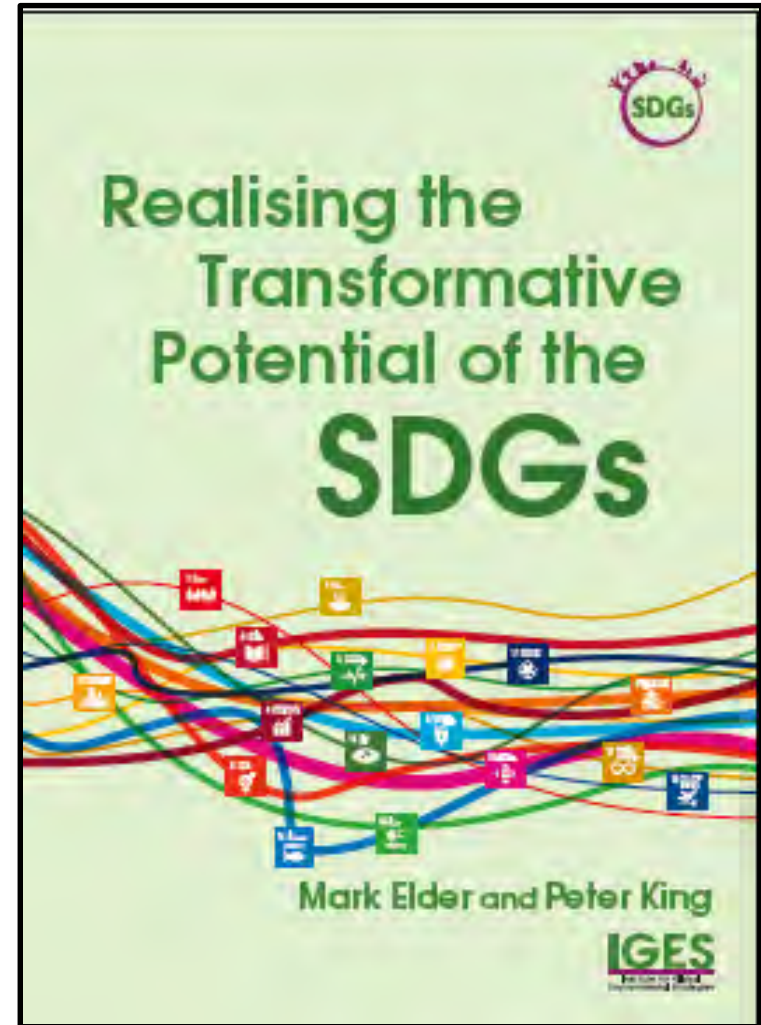
# ISAP 2018

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific 2018

**IGES**  
Institute for Global  
Environmental Strategies

# Contents

- Introduction
- Raising the Level of Ambition of National Governments in Implementing the SDGs
- Transformation of Asian Cities Towards Sustainability
- Business and SDGs: Raising the Level of Ambition
- Transforming Finance and Investment for the SDGs
- Technology's Role in Achieving the SDGs
- Conclusions



# THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



- 3 key stakeholders: national governments, cities, and business;
- 2 key means of implementation: finance and technology



# National Governments

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



- National governments should raise their level of ambition and take stronger actions;
- Unique and powerful tools: taxation and spending, property rights, regulations and enforcement; and
- Mainstream sustainable development into strategies, policies, plans and programmes, and budgets.

# Sustainable Cities

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



- In addition to SDG 11, most other SDGs are city concerns;
- To transform into sustainable cities, basic management and capacity must be strengthened, innovative financing sources must be tapped and national governments must help





## Business



- SDGs open up US\$12 trillion in market opportunities in the food and agriculture, cities, energy and materials, and health and wellbeing sectors alone;
- SDGs could create 380 million new jobs by 2030, almost 90% of them in developing countries; and
- Stronger action by governments may be needed to accelerate the pace of making business actions more sustainable

# Finance



- Total additional investment for SDGs, beyond already planned investments, is US\$2-3 trillion/year—2.5%-3.8% of world GDP;
- Strengthen existing private sector initiatives by requiring disclosure on funding directed towards the SDGs and use the unique powers of national governments to raise the necessary funds directly.



# Technology

12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



- Already many “sustainable technologies” which could contribute to achievement of the SDGs, but much of it is not fully implemented;
- Sustainability impact assessment of new technology is needed, covering the life cycle from initial commercialisation to final disposal or decommissioning;
- Global technology facilitation mechanisms should consider innovative financing and technical assistance schemes to encourage more rapid screening and adoption of sustainable technologies.



# Conclusions



- “Transforming our world” is the title of the 2030 Agenda; a goal that is easy to say but much harder to achieve in practice;
- Scoring the sustainable development goals is not just about record keeping or chasing small wins; it is essential to have broad strategies with ambitious and potentially transformative policies and comprehensive institutional reform if the potential of the SDGs is to be realized.