TRANSFORMASI PEMBANGUNAN DAN SDGs

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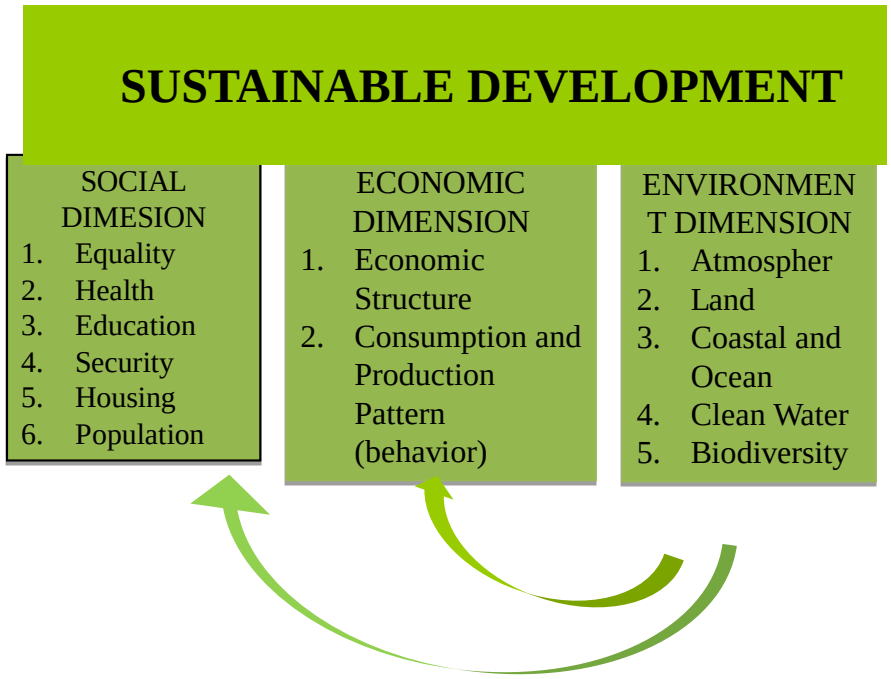
Disampaikan dalam acara Peluncuran Buku
Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia: Konsep, Target dan Strategi Implementasi
Jakarta, 17 April 2018

1. LONG PROCESS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Dikembangkan dari Framework for Construction of Sustainable Development Indicators, September, 2001

1. Putting nature and its content - to be managed and utilized in balance for human wellbeing
2. Human has central position: to nurture or destruct nature – for their sustainable life and the life of their generations

TAHUN	EVENTS
1972	UN CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT – STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE
1987	OUR COMMON FUTURE
1992	UN CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT: AGENDA 21
2002	WORLD SUMMIT OF SD – RIO+10
2012	UN CONFERENCE ON SD – RIO+20
2015	DECLARATION: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2. SDGs: finally

1. 5 P: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace & Partnership
2. Comprehensive Goals:
   a. 17 Goals represent 3 pillars and supporting governance and MOI
   b. 169 Target and 241 measurable Indicators
3. Leaving no one behind.
4. Governance and MOI for SDGs

Important:

a. "Internalization" of environment measures into social and economic and put target and measurable indicators for natural resources management
b. Inter-linkages across goals: trade offs and co-benefits

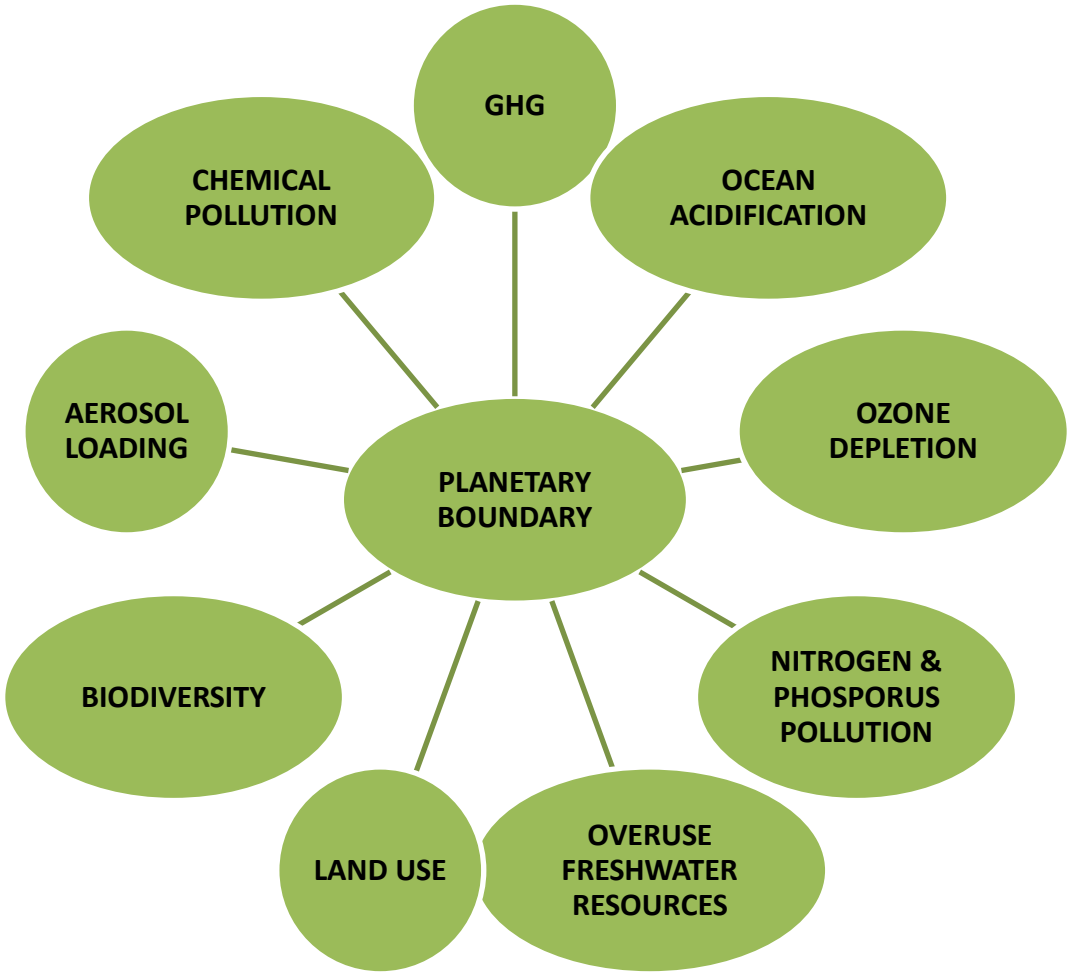
3. Transformations is needed

1. PLANET IS THE LIMIT → Planetary boundary and carrying capacity
2. CONSERVATION WITH EQUITY: current and future benefits
3. RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

3. a. Planet is the Limits

1. Nature has its limit
2. It will limits life if human do not managed carefully: all social, economic and environment actions will be limited by existence of nature:
   a. Global: planetary boundary – 9 indicators
   b. Nation-region: carrying capacity.

9 AREAS OF PLANETARY BOUNDARIES



"WHEN HUMANITY TRESPASSES ON THESE PLANETARY BOUDANRIES, MEANING THAT HUMAN PRESSURES ON THE ENVIRONMENT BECOME GREATER THAN THE ABILITY OF THE EARTH'S NATURAL SYSTEMS TPO ABSORB THOSE HUMAN PRESSURES. THE RESULT IS A MAJOR CHANGE IN THE FUNCTION OF THE EARTHNECOSYSTEM"

The age of SD, 2015. pp 214

The Carrying Capacity

DEFINE:

The carrying capacity of a biological species in an environment is the maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water and other necessities available in the environment.

UU No.32/2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan LH
DAYA DUKUNG LH: Kemampuan LH untuk mendukung perikehidupan manusia,makhluk hidup lain, dan yang masuk atau dimasukkan ke dalamnya.
DAYA TAMPUNG LH: kemampuan LH untuk menyerap zat, energi dan/atau komponen lain yang masuk atau dimasukkan ke dalamnya.

3. b. Conservations has its immediate monetary value – ECONOMY OF THE ECOSYSTEM:

1. **Environmental services economy**
2. **Biodiversity Economy**
3. **Employment related with ecosystem economy.**

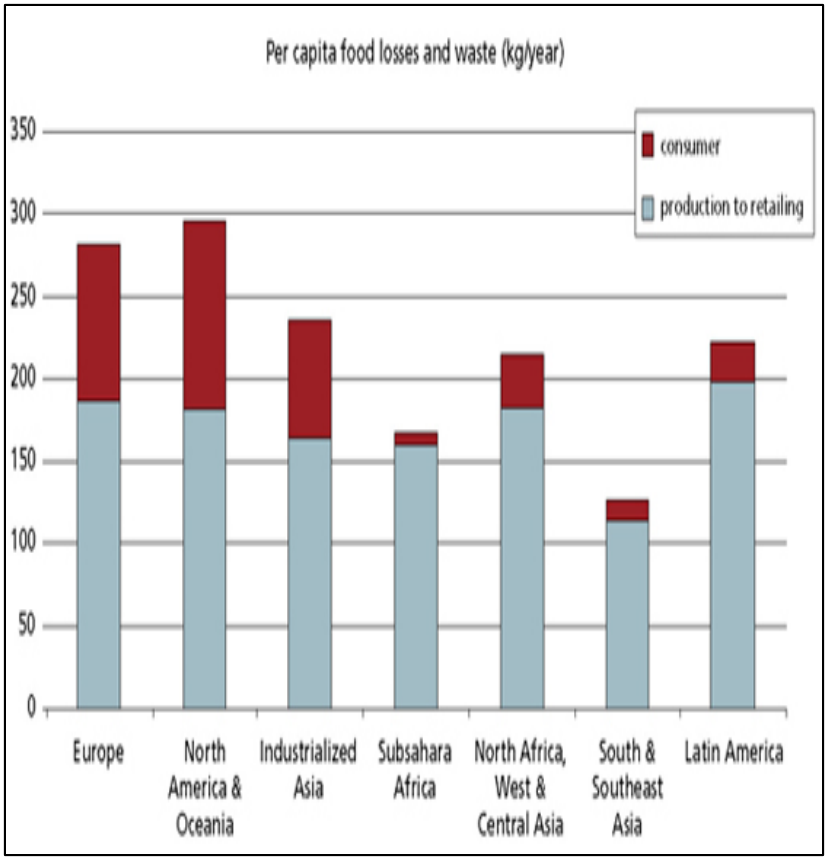
- Poor people lives surround forest – villages: relied 70-75% daily consumption from nature
- Biodiversity economy: food, fibre, medicine, health supplement.

- We have been using ecosystem un-balanced - only on land, mine, water
- Put second on other life – biodiversity
- Incomplete counts on growth – neglect depletion, pollution-degradation, non-market benefits of nature.

3.c. Resource Efficiency

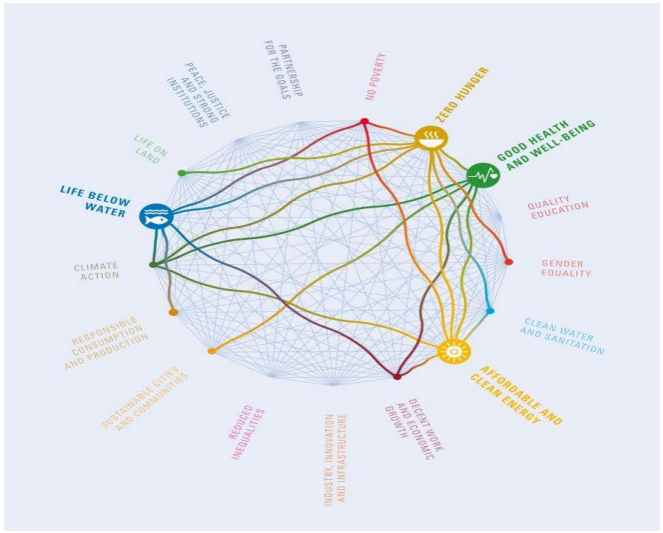
- The balance between renewable – non renewable resources
- Resource for now and for the future
- Use material, commodity optimally

EXAMPLE: FOOD WASTE



http://www.fao.org/save-food/resources/keyfindings/en/

IN SUMMARY



- PLANET IS THE LIMITS
- INTERLINKAGES; not just goals, among human-all livings, between human-all livings with nature

- Find ways that provide more co-benefits
- Avoid ways that carry (the most) trade offs
- Make ways to reach and involve everybody

THANK YOU