



**Governance Approaches to
National Sustainable
Development Strategy in
Asia and the Pacific**

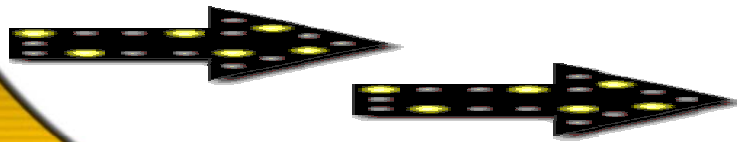
UNEP, Bangkok



Background

Global Milestone

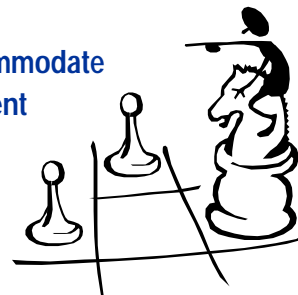
| MILESTONE | OUTCOME |
|--|--|
| Brundland Commission, 1987 | Our Common Future |
| UNCED, 1992 | Agenda 21 and National Coordinating Structure |
| Rio + 5, 1997 | Progress review on Agenda 21 and NCSD for NSDS |
| International Summits (1990-2000) | International Development Goals (IDGs) |
| UN Millennium Summit, 2000 | Millennium Development Goals |
| WSSD Preparatory Process, 2001 | Regional Platform and Documents |
| World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), 2002 | Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) – NSDS by 2005 and NCSD |



NSDS: Strategic Planning Framework

Move From:

- ◆ Fixed plans, ideas and solutions towards an adaptive system for continuously improving process and changes
- ◆ Centralized and controlled decision making towards sharing results and opportunities, transparent negotiation, and cooperation
- ◆ Focus on output towards focus on outcome
- ◆ Sectoral to integrated planning
- ◆ Towards a process which can accommodate monitoring, learning and improvement



Current Experience

Existing Policy Framework

Agenda 21

- Philippines
- China
- Nepal
- Indonesia
- Vietnam
- Turkmenistan



National Action Plan

- Mongolia
- Japan



National Development Plan

- India
- Maldives
- Thailand
- Others



PRSPs

- Cambodia
- Sri Lanka
- Tajikistan
- Vietnam
- Kyrgyzstan
- Indonesia
- Pakistan



National Conservation Strategy

- Pakistan
- Nepal
- Bangladesh
- Malaysia

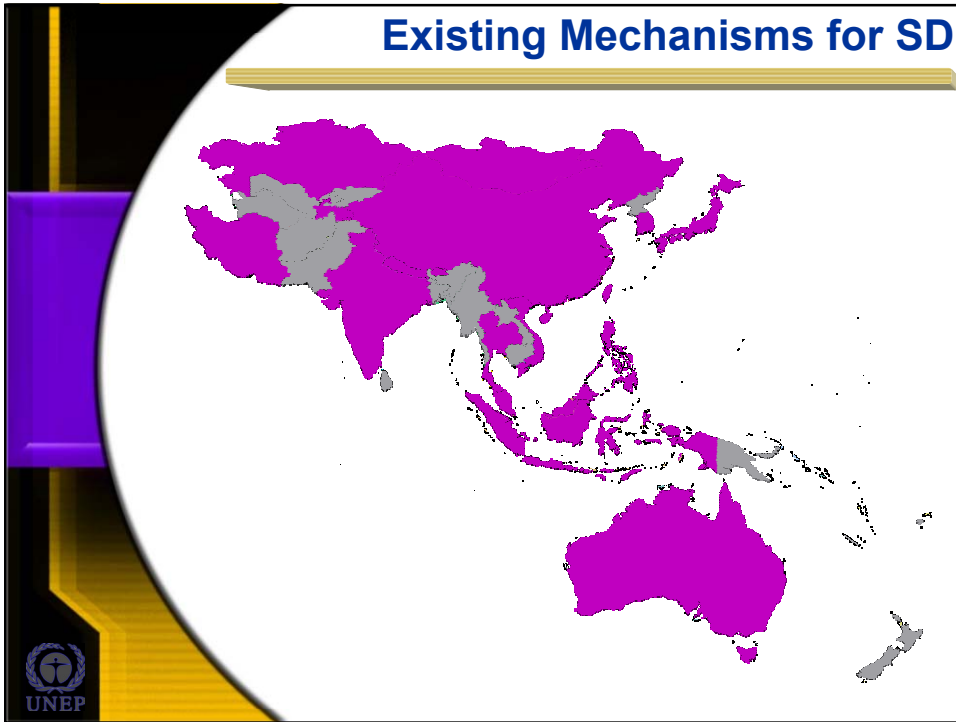


Vision 2020

- Malaysia
- India
- Bhutan
- Turkmenistan



Existing Mechanisms for SD



Philippine Council for SD

| Structure | Features |
|-------------|---|
| Status | Advisory Body to the President |
| Co-Chairs | Secretary of Socio-economic Planning and Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources |
| Members | Total 31 (18 – government, 9 –civil society, 2 – labor and business) |
| Secretariat | Functions: 1) coordinate with government; and 2) coordinate with civil society |
| Committees | Four committees: 1) Social and Economic Dimensions; 2) Conservation and Management of Resources; 3) Strengthening the Role of Major Groups; and 4) Means of Implementations |

Mongolia National Council for SD

| Structure | Features |
|-------------|---|
| Status | Advisory Body to President and Government |
| Chair | Prime Minister |
| Vice-Chair | Finance Minister, Environment Minister |
| Members | Total-17 (Government, NGO, Business) |
| Secretariat | National MAP 21 Coordinator |
| Committee | Eight Working Groups |



PCSD, Republic of Korea

Aug. 2000

PCSD Korea has been created by President Decree 16946

revise

Jun. 2003

Add additional functions to establish major policies including water and energy, etc. into the roles of the PCSD

It consists of Head Committee, Special Committee for Conflict Coordination, and Expert Committee.



Process: output

- ▶ Training manual
- ▶ Guidelines for NSDS and NCSD
- ▶ National Sustainable Development Strategy (17 countries):
 - ◆ South Asia (Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Pakistan);
 - ◆ Greater Mekong Sub-region (Lao PDR, Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Yunnan Province of China);
 - ◆ Central Asia (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan);
 - ◆ Northeast Asia (Mongolia)



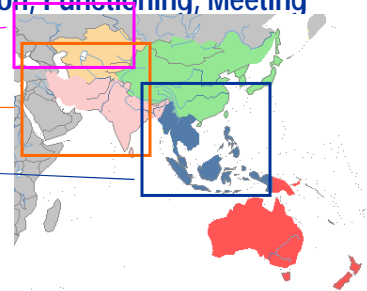
Process: output

- ▶ Sub-regional Sustainable Development Strategy (3 subregions)
 - ◆ Central Asia,
 - ◆ South Asia, and
 - ◆ Greater Mekong Subregion
- ▶ NSDS and SSDS handbooks
- ▶ Strengthen the process of multistakeholders mechanism in 17 countries
 - ◆ Secretariat, Composition, Functioning, Meeting

Central Asia ←

South Asia ←

Greater Mekong Subregion ←



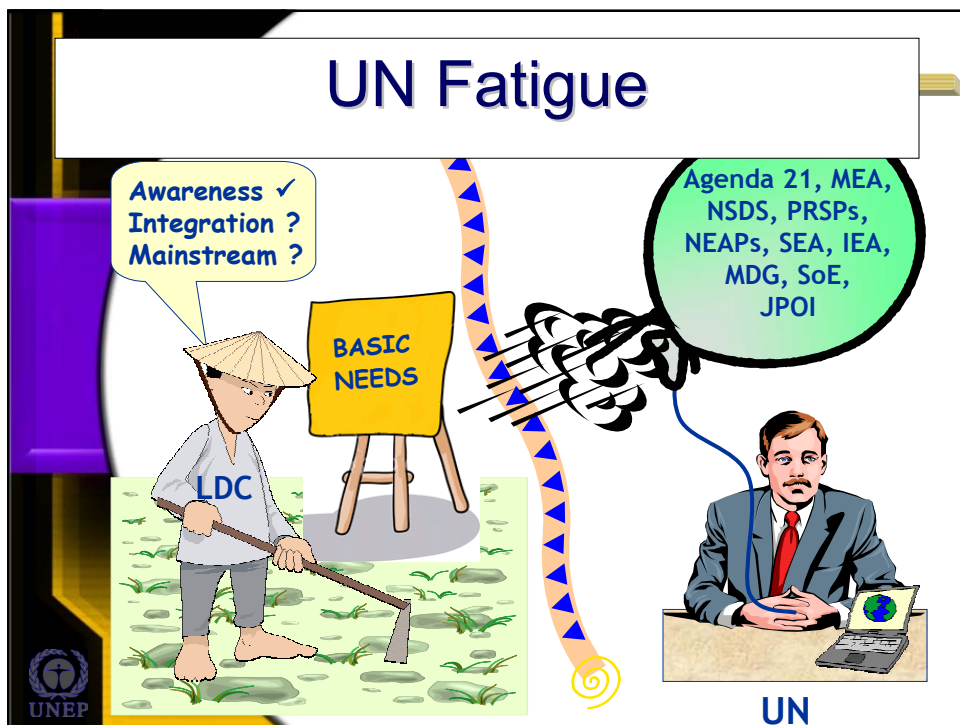
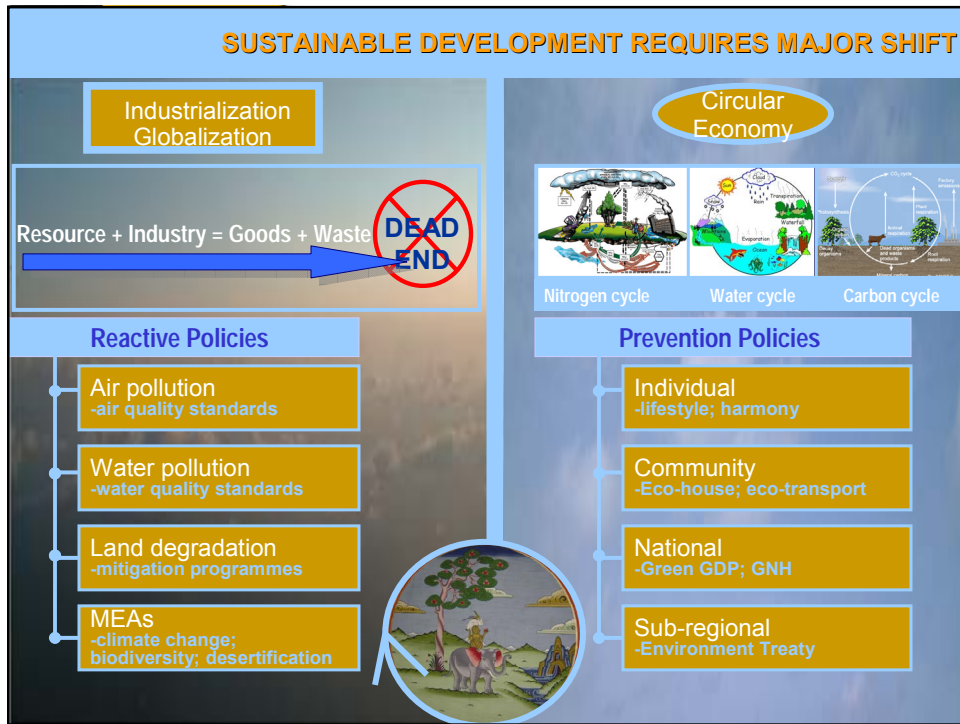
Shortcomings in SD Implementation

Achieving SD is a challenge

- Lack of holistic and integrated approach
- SD focus in planning and decision making is missing
- Lack of government commitments
- Not properly linked with National Development Plan
- Resource constraint
- Lack of multistakeholders mechanism
- Multistakeholders participation is limited
- Lack of institutional capacity
- Focus on top-down approach
- Lack of monitoring mechanism



Way Forward



Sustained Growth

"We will pursue economic development on the basis of **resource conservation** and build a **circular economy**. A well-protected **eco-system** underpins the growing productive forces and better lives for the people".



*President
Hu Jintao,
PR China*

"Our region needs a comprehensive framework of security that will ensure that the process of economic development is not derailed by the threat of terrorism, the threat to our **environment** and the threat to our energy security, food security and security of livelihoods."



*Prime Minister
Manmohan Singh,
India*

Sustained Growth

"Sufficiency Economy is a middle-path philosophy to achieve equitable and stable development, which is often referred to as sustainable development."



*His Majesty
King Bhumibol
Adulyadej, Thailand*

"Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product"



*His Majesty King
Jigme Singye
Wangchuck,
Bhutan*

Our world has enough for each person's need, but not for his greed.



You must be the change you wish to see in the world.

-Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)