ASEC ONLINE SSE ACADEMY

LINKS BETWEEN SSE & SDGs

SSE AS A VEHICLE FOR ACHIEVING THE SDGs

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Introduction

• Day 1 Academy Dr Ben & I covered the 5 dimensions of SSE
• We had a very fruitful discussion about capitalist & socialist economic systems
• We are looking for an alternative economy eco-system as well as SSE organisations making a difference

Conclusion
UNUNITED NATIONS &
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS
• UN 2030 Agenda – Sept 25, 2015
• “Leaving no one behind”
• SDGs contain the 3 dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social & environment
• The agenda now is a focus not just on development concerns but also human rights and environment.
• Partnership: Public, Private sector & civil society
OVERVIEW

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATER
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 230 Indicators

**Dimensions**

- **PLANET**
  - Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations

- **PROSPERITY**
  - Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature

- **PEACE**
  - Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies

- **PARTNERSHIP**
  - Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership

ASEC SSE Online ACADEMY (TALK 4 : SDG & SSE- dj)
SDGs & SSE – Conceptual Reflections

SDGs provide a unique opportunity to integrate five dimensions of development of SDGs namely:-

• **People** – human development including personal freedoms

• **Prosperity** – wealth creation, economic growth & equitable distribution
SDGs & SSE – Conceptual Reflections

• **Planet** - environment - sustainable & responsible use of resources

• **Peace** - community solidarity, inter ethnic & religious harmony, justice & human rights

• **Partnership** - governance, accountability, cooperation among sectors
SSE provides the platform to realise this potential at the community level in an integrated way:

• **Governance:** SSE governance structure is to be participatory and accountable to the people. *Local communities* as the grassroots are in direct control of the enterprise and directly benefiting from it.

• **Edifying Values:** SSE fosters *value transformation* such as appreciation of diversity, respect of human dignity, self respect & fundamental human rights
SDGs & SSE – Conceptual Reflections

• **Profits**: SSE creates a more just and equitable share of the resources especially **wealth distribution** context of wealth creation.

• **Social**: People are at the heart of development. This must be holistic & inclusive. It must be multi-dimensional (health, education, housing, employment, social security etc)

• **Planate**: SSE has greater appreciation of the **environment** & appreciation of inter-generational sustainability
COMPARISON OF SDG & SSE

SDG PRINCIPLES

• People (Social, development)
• Planate (Environment)
• Profits (Business, Economy)
• Peace
• Partnership

SSE DIMENSIONS

• Governance
• Ethical Values
• Profits (Business, Economy)
• Planate (Environment)
• People (Social, development)
SDG 16  Promote Peaceful & inclusive societies for sustainable development

SDG 16.b  
Promote & enforce non-discriminatory laws & policies for sustainable development

SDG 10:3  
Eliminate discriminatory laws, policies & practices.

Promote appropriate legislation, policies & action
SDG 16: Promote Peaceful & inclusive societies for sustainable development

- SDG 16: 1 Free from fear & violence. Ex: ‘feel save walking alone’
- SDG 16: 3 Access to justice & conflict resolution mechanisms for all
- SDG 16: 6 Build effective, accountable & inclusive institutions at all levels
- SDG 16: 7 Responsive, inclusive, participatory & representative decision-making at all levels
There can be no sustainable development without peace & no peace without sustainable development
SDGS & STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP

- Participation is key in SDGs of all stakeholders, all people including the CSOs & grassroots communities
- Accountability to our citizens
SDG 17: 16 & 17

MULTI STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

• Global partnerships
• “Encourage & promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experiences & resourcing strategies of partnerships” (SDG 17: 17)

SDG 16

INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

• SDG 16: 6 Effective, accountable & transparent institutions at all levels
• SDG 16: 7 Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
• SDG 16: 10 Public access to information & protect fundamental freedoms
Other Refer on Partnership in SDGs

• **SDG 5.5** Ref to women – “Full & effective participation & equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic & public life”

• **SDG 6 b** Participation of local communities in improving water & sanitation management

• **SDG 11: 3** Context of inclusive urban cities with direct participation with specific indicator on cities having direct participation of CSOs in urban planning & management – democratically
CASE STUDY

Community Forestry Projects in Malaysia:
People participation in implementing the SDGs
SDG & COMMUNITY FORESTRY

- A focus on community forestry & sustainable forest management
- Case study from Malaysia
- Community closely connected with the land
- Rights of indigenous people
- Rights of community forest users
- Values of inclusive democracy, gender balance & social justice

- Issues of conservation-biodiversity, water sources, sustainable tourism etc
- Focus on developing livehoods & generating opportunities
- **Relevance of SDGs** such as – SDG 10 on inequality & discrimination; SDG 15 sustainable use of forest; SDG 16 Peace & justice & SDG 17 on partnerships
MALAYSIA: Sabah - Location
GUMANTONG HILL

• This is in Rungus land near Kudat, Sabah, East Malaysia
• Rungus Natives – indigenous community
• 590 hectares of the forest on the hill
• Height, 255 m (837 ft)
• Around this hill are 13 villages.
• About 3,000 people
• 13 villages between 40 (Kg Minikoding) to 200 houses (kg Tinangol)
LAND : IDENTITY & CONTESTATION

• These natives living on the land but no land titles

• Their land was first gazetted as Forest Reserve in 2007 but people did not know

• People protested & made representation

• De-gazetted in 2012 just before the 2013 General Elections

• Government gave the land to the people as a heritage, community land
Power of people movement- made a collective demand for their land. Exercised their democratic rights
COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION

• The native people have a strong affinity to the mountain, forest and their lands.

• The 13 villages set up a heritage committee and they try to conserve the forest as well as seek to generate income for the common good.

• No one can enter the forest except through one of the 13 villages.

• Conservation a major task: Protection of the water sources

• Effective community projects

• Gender in balance in leadership
POVERTY, A MAJOR CONCERN

- Poverty & low income is a major issues among this community
- Areas such as Pitas in this region is noted to be one of the poorest districts
- Among the various geographical locations Sabah has the highest poverty rates.
- Villages undertake community based socio-economic development projects

POTENTIAL OF MICRO BUSINESS

- Villages undertake community based socio-economic development projects - income generation for the common good is a key strategy
- Micro & small business development has tremendous potential using the land and agricultural resources among the poor
Community based micro business

• The natives from different villages introduced six forms of micro business
• Each village took one priority business & made it a village project
• Government thrust- one village one project
• Run individually (production) by each family (production) but collective marketing
• Mico business complements their agriculture work

SIX MICO BUSINESS (Details in paper)

• Nature Walks
• Birds nest – Swiftlet & income generating
• Gong making
• Bees & Honey
• Beads making
• Eco-tourism & Home stay program
Nature Walks

• Regular guided walks up the hill is organised for a fee by local youths. Educational aspects on nature

Birds nest – Swiftlet & income generating -

• Its nest is made of solidified saliva and is used to make bird's nest soup.
• Sustainability of this economic project rest on conservation of the forest
Village economy
Gong making

Bees & Honey

Beads making

Eco-tourism & Home stay program
Review of Community -micro Business & SSE

FIVE CORE PRINCIPLES

• People
• Profits/prosperity
• Planate/environment
• Governance
• Values

• Income generation for the common good.
• Tremendous potential of using land & agricultural resources among the poor
• Six business complement each in the supply change effect
• Strong interconnections between people development, economy & environment
• Strong conversation element
• Natives taking ownership of the forest & land
• Strong inter community cooperation among the natives (Paul Porodong)
Issue & Challenges

• Commodification of Rungus cultural traditions as tourism brand promoting ethic & cultural tourism (Prof Ong Puay Lin)

• Ground level women actively involved & backbone of the business But in leadership male dominated

• Access to capital to enlarge the micro business

• Capacity building issues

• A more quantificable analysis is required as a follow up study
Lessons from Case study

• Collective ownership as heritage – enhanced stewardship of forest & resources
• Local natives can be seen as an asset & partners in conservation & income generation
• Cultural belief & practice has restrained natives on encroaching water catchment areas
• Policy makers must their partnership with natives on land & natural resources
Together with natives from one of the 13 villages
ASEC & Grassroots Agenda

2017, 2018 & 2019
At ASEAN People Forum Nov 2018: Singapore

EXPLORING GRASSROOTS STORIES

Malaysia
Thailand
Indonesia
Philippines
ASEC at APPSDF 2019

March 26, 2019
UNESCAP
Bangkok

Theme:
Grassroots empowering themselves to ensure ‘no one is left behind’: Lessons from four countries
ASEC
Revitalising Rural Economy.
Yogyakarta
Nov 2019
SDGs & SSE – Grassroots Examples

• We can draw significance and synergies from SSE-SDG micro experiences for macro policy formulation.

• SSE community/solidarity based initiatives can drive an integrated approach to SDG implementation.
[ASEC SSE Academy] Session 4: Linking SSE to SDGs by Datuk Dr Denison Jayasooria

https://youtu.be/0lbrCds3smA