

Successful SDG Transformation through Socio-Economic Co-Creation

Colloque d'Automne de l'ISEOR 2ième festival du management socio-économique

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27 years
Development
Action

November 2021

Our Status



- **The Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND) is a non-governmental research and development organisation (NGRDO), registered with the Geneva (Switzerland) Chamber of Commerce as a non-profit in 1993.**
- **CSEND finances its programme activities through projects and research grants.**

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Our Organisation



Accredited by: ECOSOC, WTO, WIPO, UNFCCC, UNEP and **member of UNTFSSE (UNTF for a solidarity & social economy)**

- A networked organization
- Boutique size (4 staff, 4-6 interns annually from USA, Italy, IND, VN, AUS)
- Headquarters with CSEND Geneva and representatives to UN in New York and Vienna.
- www.csend.org;
- www.diplomacydialogue.org

Core Mission

Ensuring delivery of *public goods* in an equitable, effective and efficient manner through building institutional capability, governance coherence and coordinated external support or aid to achieve sustainable progress in all sectors of society.

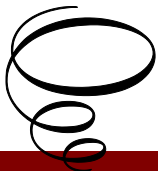
Public Goods, Sustainable Development and the Contribution of Business

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Cambridge
Scholars
Publishing



- Part I: Accessing Public Goods Phenomenon
- Part II: Public Goods in Public Statistics
- Part III: Public Goods in the Business Environment
- Part IV: Policies for Improving the Macro-Micro Linkage

SDG Implementation

(IMF Study 2019 (2) Vitor Gaspal et al.

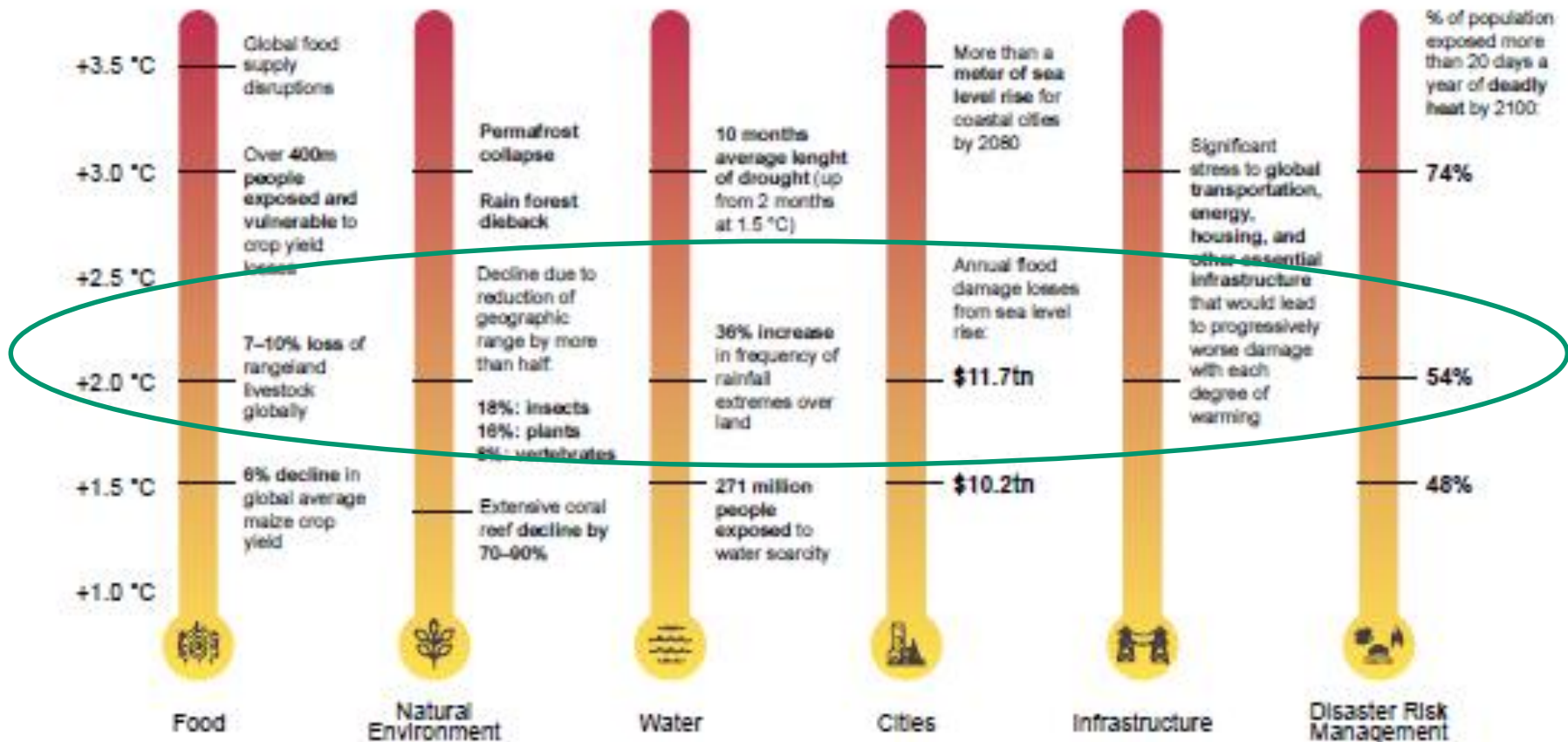


Investments to achieve the SDGs are needed in education, health, roads, electricity, water and sanitation. For emerging market economies the average additional spending required represents about 4 % of GDP. Raising this amount is a considerable task, but in most cases these countries can rely on their own resources to finance the SDG targets.

However, the challenge is much greater for low-income developing countries, where the average additional spending would amount to 15 % of their GDP !!!!!!!!!!!!!

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2021

FROM RECOVERY TO RESILIENCE: THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, UNCTAD, Geneva Nov 2021

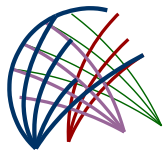


Source: World Resources Institute, adapted from the IPCC and others.

UN SG calls for building an equitable and sustainable world



- *“The response to the pandemic, and to the widespread discontent that preceded it, must be based on a **New Social Contract and a New Global Deal** that create equal opportunities for all and respect the rights and freedoms of all. The New Social Contract, between Governments, people, civil society, business and more, must integrate employment, sustainable development and social protection, based on equal rights and opportunities for all”.*
- UN Secretary-General's Nelson Mandela Lecture: “Tackling the Inequality Pandemic: A New Social Contract for a New Era, New York, 18th July 2020

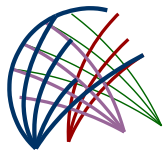


2030 Agenda and stakeholder responsibilities to achieve the SDGs

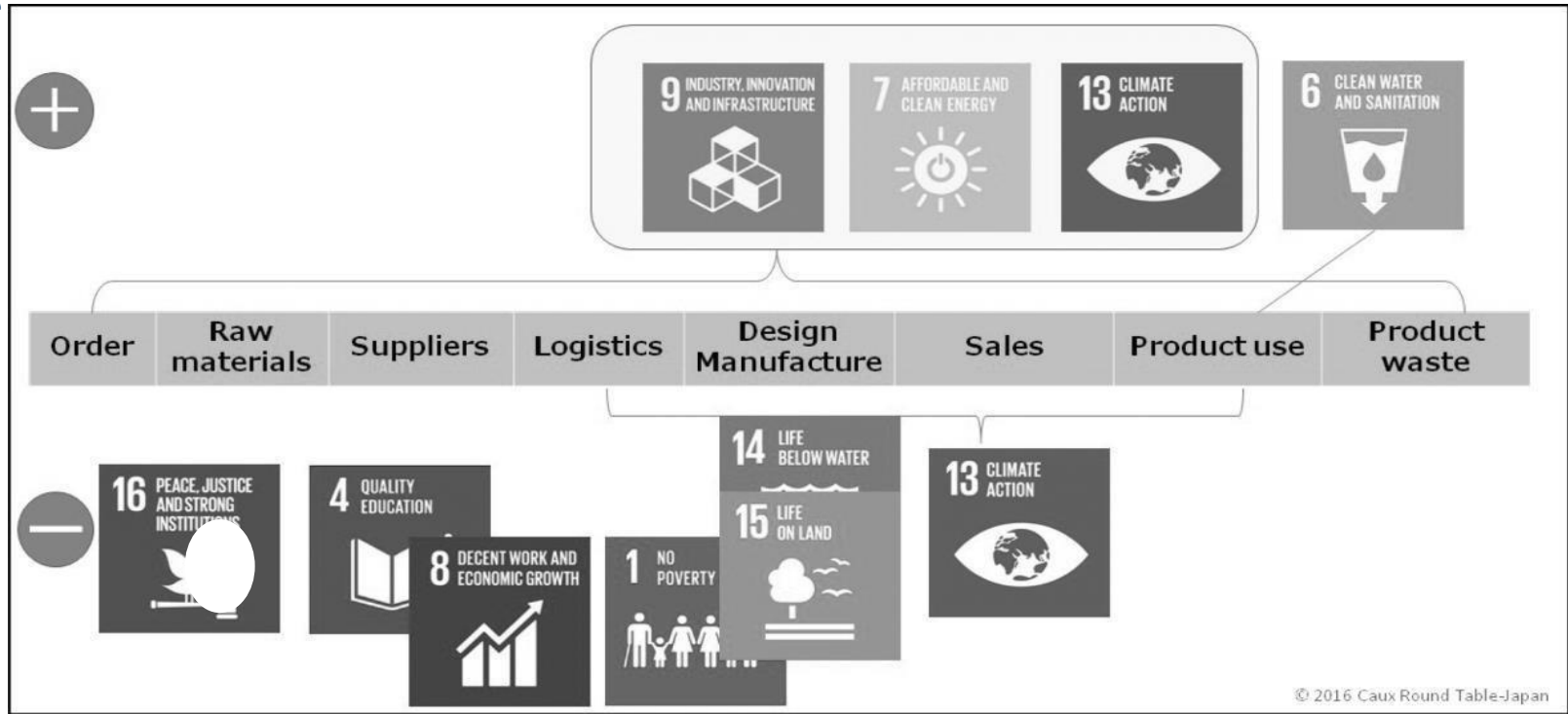


- 1. Government should
 - a) practice non-discriminatory resource allocation, inclusive and transparent governance, ensure Policy Coherence (Inter-ministerial coordination and engage in consultation with civil society and private sector)
- 2. Businesses should reassess their production process and how they could strengthen positive externalities and decrease negative externalities
- 3. Civil Society should contribute to co-creation of SDG goods and services together with other stakeholders

Source: CSEND (2014), Monitoring of SDG Implementation Infrastructure and Methodology: Proposal for Action, http://www.csend.org/images/articles/files/Monitoring_SDG_Infrastructure_Methodology.pdf

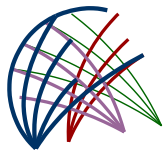


The business process of value creation and the pertinent SDGs (Caux Round Table, Japan, 2016)



Any business activity affects several sustainable development goals. And, vice versa, sustainable development affects businesses; their value creation relies on public goods. The other way round, they need to foster public goods, thus creating value to all their stakeholders.

- 1. An integrated approach to social, economic and environmental development and cross-sector collaboration to build better futures – avoid silo thinking**
- 2. Collective socio-economic action as the basis of cooperation as stipulated in SDG 17 (Partnerships) – see 17.17 (PPPs – value for money, value for society and value for future generations)**
- 3. NGOs as Intermediaries and partners for SDG implementation- not as bystanders**



Conclusions



- 1. Financing physical and social infrastructure is absolutely needed to reach the goals of the 2030 Agenda**
- 2. Financing can be done through governments' own means; public procurement; PPPs (SDG 17.17); concessions or privatization of services.**
- 3. The choice of financing depends on a government's ability to collect taxes (individual and corporate taxes), VAT, PPPs or by borrowing from development banks and partner countries**
- 4. If financed through borrowing, the borrowed money has to be paid back. If by means of PPPs- the next generation has to pay back the loan hence inter-generational justice has to be secured.**

Thank you