Implementing the SDGs: A Global Perspective

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Poverty
700 million people live in extreme poverty

Hunger
795 million people are undernourished

Water
650 million people do not have access to improved drinking water sources

Sanitation
2.4 billion people still lack access to basic sanitation services

Health
16,000 children die each day before they reach the age of five, mostly from preventable causes

Energy
1.4 billion people have no access to electricity

Inequality
Inequality of income and opportunities have both substantially increased

Environment
Acute challenges, including food and water insecurity, climate change and natural disasters
The world population continues to grow at a rapid rate

- **7.3 billion** people in 2015
- Projected to reach **8.5 billion** in 2030 and **9.7 billion** in 2050
- More than half of global future population growth will occur in Africa and Asia
700 million people still live in poverty, with 75 percent living in rural areas.
Planetary Boundaries

Safe boundary limit

By latest research assume crossed

1990s
1970s
1950s
1800s

Ocean acidity

Phosphorus flow
Nitrogen flow
Biodiversity loss
Agricultural land use
Chemical pollution
Freshwater consumption
Atmospheric aerosol load
Ozone depletion
Climate change

Now
Despite declining in many countries, inequalities remain persistent.
TRANSITIONING FROM THE MDGs TO THE SDGs

MDGs lessons learned should drive forward looking approach for the SDGs

DESIGN A SDG ROADMAP

- Need to review existing policies and plans (rapid assessment)
- Require new institutional mechanisms – to improve coherence
- Promote uptake of the SDGs (advocacy, mainstreaming)
- Look at the financing needs
SDG AGENDA PRINCIPLES

**UNIVERSALITY**
- Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors: integration
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)

**INTEGRATION**
- Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets

**‘NO ONE LEFT BEHIND’**
- The principle of ‘no one left behind’ advocates countries to go beyond averages.
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.
- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key
Government requests to support the 2030 Agenda

- 111 UNCTs have received requests for support
- 51% SDG measurement and reporting
- 67% Mainstreaming SDGs in National Development Plans
- 71% General orientation on SDGs
- 14% Requests on specific SDGs

Most support was requested in the area of general orientation on the Sustainable Development Goals (67 UNCTs) and mainstreaming SDGs in national development plans (64 UNCTs), followed by support on SDG measurement and reporting (48 UNCTs) and requests on specific SDGs (13 UNCTs).
WHAT IS MAPS?

**MAINSTREAMING**
- Landing the SDG agenda at the national and local levels: integration into national and sub-national plans for development; and into budget allocations
- Will need to be linked to the new UNDAF Guidelines

**ACCELERATION**
- Focus on priority areas defined by respective countries
- Support an integrated approach, including synergies and trade-offs
- Bottlenecks assessment, financing and partnerships, and measurement

**POLICY SUPPORT**
- Support – skills and experience - from respective UN agencies to countries, which should be made available at a low cost in a timely manner
A ROADMAP TOWARD SDG IMPLEMENTATION

I. Alignment: Assessing national priorities and the SDGs

II. Defining an Institutional Coordination Mechanism

III. From planning to action: Prioritizing SDG accelerators

IV. Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing the SDG agenda

V. Data, monitoring, and reporting

VI. Advocacy, resources and partnerships
I. ALIGNMENT: MAINSTREAMING THE SDGs

- Coherence of national plan and SDGs?
- Coherence of sector and sub-national plans?
- Institutional arrangements: cross-sector coordination mechanisms?

- **Rapid Integrated Assessment:** mapping of SDGs (goals and targets) against national/sub-national priorities (based on the analysis of National Vision Strategy, National Development Plans, Sectoral Plans, Local Development Agendas) to determine the readiness of a country to embark on SDG implementation

- **Ensure appropriate institutional ownership**
  - Balancing between sectoral and cross-sectoral actions
  - Setting up an institution responsible for inter-ministerial coordination
II. INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

- How to mobilize institutions around the SDGs, improve their functioning, and promote horizontal and vertical coherence?
- Characteristics of institutions to promote a cross-sectoral and integrated approach?

- The large scope of the SDGs, with new areas, various cross-cutting issues, will require **new modes of institutional collaboration, innovation and incentive systems that facilitate cross-sectoral action and accountability**.

- **Ensure appropriate institutional ownership**
  - Balancing between sectoral and cross-sectoral actions
  - Setting up an institution responsible for **inter-ministerial coordination**

- **UNDP’s Institutional and Coordination Mechanism tool** aims to provide information on how countries have established new or adapted their existing institutional framework in order to implement the SDGs
II. DEFINING AN INTER-MINISTERIAL MECHANISM

**FUNCTIONS**
- SDG Advisory body to the government
- Develop or coordinate SDG implementation strategies
- Engage with key stakeholders
- Develop a national monitoring framework and accompanying set of national indicators
- Follow-up and review of the SDGs and targets
- Recommend measures to finance SDG implementation

**COHERENCE**
- Support an integrated approach, including synergies and trade-offs (horizontal coherence)
- Promote vertical coherence and integration across government levels, governments can create explicit institutional links

**KEY INGREDIENTS**
- Clear mandate endorsed at the highest level
- Should have participation from local government, and multi-stakeholder engagement
- Strong and technically-capable secretariat or planning department
- Requires retaining sufficient independence to be able to challenge
Bottleneck Assessment and Acceleration Framework:
- Methodology and toolkit to help identify and prioritize interventions for SDG achievement, and select acceleration solutions.
- Builds on 5 years of experience implementing the MAF in 60 countries.

Building Combos for the 2030 Agenda:
- Definition of cluster of targets, related to national priorities as a starting point for inter-sectoral coordination of policies and strategies.

III. IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING ACCELERATORS

SDG Acceleration: From Planning to Action
III. IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING ACCELERATORS

Mapping drivers to domestic policy areas and identifying a package of priority interventions

- Improve agricultural productivity
- Distribute agricultural inputs
- Universal health coverage
- Expand social coverage
- Savings incentive programmes
- Care services available
- NCD prevention programmes
- Healthy lifestyle campaign
- Medical prof. retention programmes
- Social Protection
- Citizen participations
- Legal reform to ensure equal rights
- Continue learning
- Improved education infrastructure

Goal 1. Productive Capacity

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL PROTECTION

SOCIAL EXCLUSIONS

EDUCATION

Health
IV. INTEGRATING THE SDGs INTO THE BUDGET

- Matching planned priorities with expenditures and resources

**Results Based Budgeting**

- A means for organizing and reporting a government’s allocation of fiscal resources along the lines of high-level goals.

**Budgeting for Outcomes**

- Takes the focus on performance further by creating a process for defining the outcomes that citizen’s want as the first step in the budgeting process.

**Participatory Budgeting**

- Involving citizens directly in the budgeting process

**Budget Mainstreaming:** integration of specific issue areas into fiscal budgets (e.g. gender; environment)
IV. FINANCING THE SDG AGENDA

Financing mechanisms in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
V. DATA, MONITORING & REPORTING

- Alignment of national monitoring framework with SDGs
- Designing relevant national targets
- Defining relevant indicators

- Strengthen the use of data for analysis and implementation
- Support baseline assessments
- Support the development /implementation of new data methodologies
A Platform for SDG Data – Mexico

Mexico: http://agenda2030.datos.gob.mx
Brazil: http://plataformaods.org.br
VI. ADVOCACY, RESOURCES AND PARTNERSHIPS

- Building public awareness should be a first step towards a participatory process in implementing the 2030 Agenda

- Advocacy is central to generating momentum and commitment to achieve the SDGs

- Sub-national advocacy and awareness campaigns in a particular area are a powerful means for engaging communities in localization processes

- Marginalized communities such as women, youth, and minorities may need unique advocacy approaches

- The private sector can assist with promotion and advocacy
THANK YOU