Workshop on

*Strengthening the role of parliamentarians in ensuring the effectiveness of development resources in support of the implementation of the SDGs*

*Jakarta, 30 -31 August 2016*
The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

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2015 - an unparalleled opportunity to chart a new era of sustainable development for the next 15 years
Why a new Agenda/new Goals? E.g. in Asia-Pacific, MDGs achieved significant progress, yet significant deficits remain

- A-P region met 13 of 21 MDGs targets and made significant progress on two fronts:
  - (i) Poverty reduced from 52% in 1990 to 15% in 2012.
  - (ii) Proportion of those without access to safe drinking water decreased from 28% to 7% during the period.
- However, the region has yet to do a lot for improving child and maternal health, among others.

Source: Asia-Pacific Draft MDG Report 2015
A-P is still home to more than 50 percent of world’s extreme poor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Number (Million)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People living below $1.25 a day</td>
<td>543</td>
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<tr>
<td>People without basic sanitation</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People without safe water</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-weight children</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children not enrolled in school</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with HIV</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: MDG Report 2015
SDGs: What is different from the MDGs?

- **“Unfinished MDG business”**: picking up on gaps from the MDGs while raising level of ambition
- **New challenges**: peaceful societies, inequality, greater focus on climate change
- **Integrative**: simultaneously addressing the three pillars of sustainable development and recognizing the interlinkage with governance and peace
- **Inclusiveness**: designed to reach the most marginalized and “leave no one behind”
- **Universalisms**: applies to both North and South
- **Governance**: explicitly recognizes the importance of governance in promoting SD
- **Complexity/comprehensiveness**: 17 Goals; 169 Targets; about 300 Indicators considered, 230 agreed
From MDGs to SDGs: What is new

1. **Goal 1**: End poverty
2. **Goal 2**: End hunger
3. **Goal 3**: Well-being
4. **Goal 4**: Quality education
5. **Goal 5**: Gender equality
6. **Goal 6**: Water and sanitation for all
7. **Goal 7**: Affordable and sustainable energy
8. **Goal 8**: Decent work for all
9. **Goal 9**: Technology to benefit all
10. **Goal 10**: Reduce inequality
11. **Goal 11**: Safe cities and communities
12. **Goal 12**: Responsible consumption by all
13. **Goal 13**: Stop climate change
14. **Goal 14**: Protect the ocean
15. **Goal 15**: Take care of the earth
16. **Goal 16**: Live in peace
17. **Goal 17**: Mechanisms and partnerships to reach the goals
SG’s 6 essential elements for delivering the SDGs: helped shape the preamble:

- People
- Planet
- Partnership
- Dignity
- Justice
- Prosperity

People
Planet
Peace
Prosperity
Partnership
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSALITY</th>
<th>INTEGRATION</th>
<th>‘NO ONE LEFT BEHIND’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors: integration</td>
<td>Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection</td>
<td>The principle of ‘no one left behind’ advocates countries to go beyond averages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)</td>
<td>An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets</td>
<td>The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.</td>
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<td>Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key</td>
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</table>
WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

- The 2030 Agenda is ‘indivisible’ – countries should avoid ‘cherry picking’ goals. It is important to assess the interlinkages across goals and targets.

- The considered ‘sweet spot’ areas are limited. Countries need to carefully assess the ‘trade-offs’ across goals/targets.
SDGs – integrating dimensions of sustainable development

TARGET AREAS

1. Poverty
2. Hunger, nutrition, sust agric
3. Health
4. Education
5. Gender and women
6. Water, sanitation
7. Energy
8. Economic growth, jobs
9. Infrastructure, industrialization
10. Inequality
11. Cities
12. SCP
13. Climate Change
14. Oceans and seas
15. Biodiversity and ecosystems
16. Peaceful societies, justice
17. MOI

Clusters

Social agenda

Economic agenda

Environmental agenda

Governance agenda

Income poverty
Social protection
Resilience
Basic services
Hunger, malnutrition
Small producers, inputs
Sustainable agriculture
Universal services
Epidemics, violent deaths
NCD, Pollution, climate change
Standard education
Skills, literacy, gender, equality
Sust dev education
Discrimination, violence, harm
Work, assets, decision making
Reproductive rights
Water quality, quantity, efficiency
Hygiene
Watershed management
Universal services
Renewables, efficiency
Subsidies
Sustainability, productivity, diversity
Decouple, invest, innovate
Decent jobs, SME
Sust infrastructure, clean tech
SME, LDC
Within nations
Between nations, migration
Global financial system
Housing, services, transport
Urbanization, rural nexus
Resilience
Efficiency, procurement
Chemicals and waste, food waste
Accountability
Adaptation
Mitigation
Awareness
Pollution, overfishing
Ecosystem protect, restore
Subsidies
Protect, sust use, restore
Illegal trade, invasives
Violence, illicit flows
Rule of law, legal identity
Freedom
LDC
Trade, Finance, capacity building, tech transfer, monitoring and accountability
Environmental sustainability for the Sustainable Development Goals in the 2030 Agenda

In September, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is expected to be adopted at the United Nations summit held in New York. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals build on the eight Millennium Development Goals and aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all.

- Related goal

Environmental Sustainability for the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda

About half of the SDGs are directly environmental in focus or address the sustainability of natural resources: poverty, health, food and agriculture, water and sanitation, human settlements, energy, climate change, sustainable consumption and production, oceans, and terrestrial ecosystems. Over 86 targets concern environmental sustainability, including at least one in each of the 17 SDGs.
Since the inception of the MDGs, UNDP has played a key role at country, regional and global levels in helping to champion and achieve these Goals.

### ADVOCACY
- Championship of the goals, **evidence-based advocacy and analysis** supporting specific outcomes in global forums, including **supporting efforts for resource mobilization**

### IMPLEMENTATION
- Supporting countries in their efforts to develop and implement strategies to achieve the MDGs, including **mainstreaming, needs assessment, costing, and acceleration plans**

### MONITORING
- As a ‘scorekeeper’ for the MDGs, UNDP assisted national and local governments in monitoring progress at the country level, in coordination with the UN Country Team
### UN Response - Working together on the SDGs

#### 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
UNDP: Aligning with MAPS - Acceleration

- Not all goals can be pursued equally and at the same time
- Pursuit of catalytic actions with impacts across multiple SDG targets

MAPS was endorsed by UNDG in October 2015

**Acceleration work:**
- Inspiring cross-sectoral collaboration, breaking down silos
- Identifying and investing in ‘accelerators’ – intervention areas that can yield multiple dividends (women and girls’ empowerment, energy access, water access)
- Identifying the *bottlenecks*
- Adapting innovative acceleration solutions across countries
UNDG: SDG Mainstreaming Reference Guide

### PLAN

1. **Building awareness**
   - Introductory workshops
   - Public awareness campaign
   - Opportunity management

2. **Multi-stakeholder approaches**
   - Initial engagement
   - Working with formal bodies or forums
   - Fostering PPPs
   - Guidance on dialogues

3. **Tailoring SDGs to national/local contexts**
   - Reviewing existing strategies/plans
   - Recommendations to leadership
   - Setting nationally-relevant targets
   - Formulating plans using systems thinking

4. **Horizontal policy coherence**
   - Breaking down the silos
     - Integrated policy analysis
     - Cross-cutting institutions
     - Integrated modelling

### CHECK

5. **Vertical policy coherence (glocalizing the agenda)**
   - Multi-level institutions
   - Multi-stakeholder bodies and forums
   - Local Agenda 21 and Networks
   - Local-level indicator systems
   - Integrated modelling
   - Impact assessment processes

6. **Budgeting for the future**
   - Taking stock of financing mechanisms
   - Towards outcome-based and participatory budgeting
   - Budget mainstreaming

7. **Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability**
   - Indicator development and data collection (including baseline)
   - Disaggregating data
   - Monitoring and reporting systems
   - Review processes and mechanisms

8. **Assessing risks and fostering adaptability**
   - Adaptive governance
   - Risk analysis and management
   - Scenario planning and stress testing

**UNDG Mainstreaming Reference Guide for SDG Implementation**
The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, defined as aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable, with each government setting its own national targets guided by global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.

Each government will decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies requires cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks.
## Tailoring SDGs to National Contexts – Key Steps

### Plan
- Raising public awareness
- Applying multi-stakeholder approaches
- Strengthening existing or creating new coordination mechanisms
- Tailoring SDGs
  - Reviewing existing plans/ strategies
  - Identifying areas for change and criteria for prioritizing, identifying synergies, linkages
- Setting targets (national and sub-national)
- Formulate plans
- Developing integrated national financing frameworks

### Do
- Ensuring policy coherence
- Budgeting
  - Taking stock of financing mechanisms
  - Moving towards outcome-based budgeting
  - Budget mainstreaming

### Check
- Indicator development, data collection (including baseline)

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Adapted from UNDG Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Interim Reference
Tailoring SDGs to National, Sub-National Contexts

Multi-stage process including:

- Mapping existing national, sub-national strategies and plans with 2030 Agenda
  - **Content** - To what extent are existing strategies, plans already aligned?
  - **Ambition** - look at integrated nature, level of ambition of SDGs
- Making initial recommendations for addressing SDG gaps
- Setting nationally-relevant targets – achievable yet ambitious
- Refining initial recommendations – undertake more in-depth analyses to ensure policy coherence, identifying synergies and trade-offs
- Formulating strategy and plans – matching ambition and commitments with resources and capacities
The Inter-Agency and Experts Group on SDGs Indicators (IAEG-SDG) has been tasked to develop an indicator framework for the goals and targets for the 2030 Agenda at the global level and to support its implementation.

A final report containing 241 indicators was submitted to the UN Statistical Commission, which on 11 March 2016 has agreed 230 global indicators.

The IAEG-SDG has further classified the indicators using a 3-tier system:

- **Tier 1**: an established methodology exists and data is widely available
- **Tier 2**: an established methodology exists, but data is not readily available
- **Tier 3**: an internationally-agreed methodology is yet to be developed
National reviews at HLPF are *voluntary in nature*

Countries are recommended to *volunteer twice* (in 15 years) during the SDG implementation

22 countries have volunteered to *participate at the 2016 HLPF session* (mix between developed and developing countries)

✓ Indonesia has volunteered

Format:

✓ The 2016 HLPF focused on the entire 2030 Agenda (protect the indivisibility)

✓ Countries asked to focus on strategies and policies that are being put in place to facilitate implementation
DATA, MONITORING & REVIEW: COUNTRY LEVEL

- Strengthening the use of data for analysis and implementation
- Supporting baseline assessments
- Supporting the development /implementation of new data methodologies
- Supporting the preparation of SDG Country-led Reports
- UNDG (co-chaired by UNDP and UN Statistics Division) has developed guidelines to support the preparation of country-led SDG national reports
Means of Implementation

- 2030 Agenda to be met within a framework of Global Partnership for Sustainable Development – supported by Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- **Goal SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**
  - **Finance**
    - Strengthen domestic resource mobilization
    - Implement ODA commitments (incl. 0.7 percent of GNI)
    - Assist in attaining long-term debt sustainability
  - **Technology**
  - **Capacity building**
  - **Trade**
  - **Systemic issues** (policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, data, monitoring and accountability)

- Each goal has also targets on means of implementation
Integrated Financing Frameworks

- Addis Ababa Action Agenda asks for establishment of Integrated Financing Frameworks
  - a comprehensive framework which mobilizes public finance
  - sets appropriate public policies and regulatory frameworks
  - unlocks transformative potential of people and private sector
  - Incentivizes changes in consumption, production and investment patterns
- Central role of budget as platform for implementing and accounting for progress on SDGs
  - effective governance for delivery of resources
  - enabling environment within which stakeholders both public and private are held to account
  - enables whole of government approach
  - platform for creating right incentives for non-government actors to align resources
Linking Finance with Results
- not a simple task
| EXTERNAL | • ODA grants and loans  
• Public borrowing from capital markets  
• South-South and triangular cooperation  
• INGO donations (on budget)  
• Other official flows  
• Climate finance  
• Vertical funds (GAVI, GFATM) | • Private borrowing from capital markets  
• Foreign Direct Investment  
• Overseas remittances  
• INGO donations (off-budget) |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| DOMESTIC | • Tax revenues  
• Non-tax revenues  
• Mineral related taxation  
• Public Private Partnerships  
• Public domestic borrowing | • Private borrowing  
• Inclusive business financing  
• Domestic philanthropy and NGOs  
• CSR linked to development |
Development Finance Assessments - a tool to link resources with results

- Assist governments to work towards Integrated National Financing Frameworks and mobilise capacities to implement national development and results frameworks
- Provide overview of evolution of development finance and aid flows and allocation to national priorities
- Improve understanding of roles and responsibilities of national institutions, to manage or influence development of individual financial flows
- Analyse interface between different flows, overlapping and complementarities
- Analyse existing national strategies, action plans and sector policies to contribute to achievement of SDGs
- Provide credible policy recommendations and proposals to expand development finance and estimate scenarios and future prospects for next 5-10 years analysing the potential contribution of individual flows to national priorities
- Serve as a starting point to strengthen cross-government coordination, involvement of private sector, civil society and DPs
UN web platform on the 2030 Agenda & SDGs

SDG indicators

- Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators:
- Report of the IAEG-SDGs, with the current proposal of SDG indicators:

UN Development Group – resources to support to implementing the 2030 Agenda at national level
https://undg.org/home/undg-mechanisms/sustainable-development-working-group/country-support/

- More comprehensive platform under development (expected release February 2016)

UN SDG Action Campaign http://beta.unsdgcampaign.org/
THANK YOU