



# Rational to develop the SDG Drivers Framework for NCA

- SDG progress in NCA region is not sufficient
- The SDG system is comprehensive, complex and interlinked, so it is necessary to find critical factors (drivers) that can help countries implement proper policy interventions
- There is no methodology for selecting SDG drivers

# Many of the NCA countries face major challenges in achieving SDGs

Country	Number of SDGs with major challenges	Number of SDGs achieved
Armenia	3	2
Azerbaijan	3	1
Georgia	3	0
Kazakhstan	4	1
Kyrgyzstan	3	0
Russia	3	1
Tajikistan	6	2
Turkmenistan	8	0
Uzbekistan	5	0

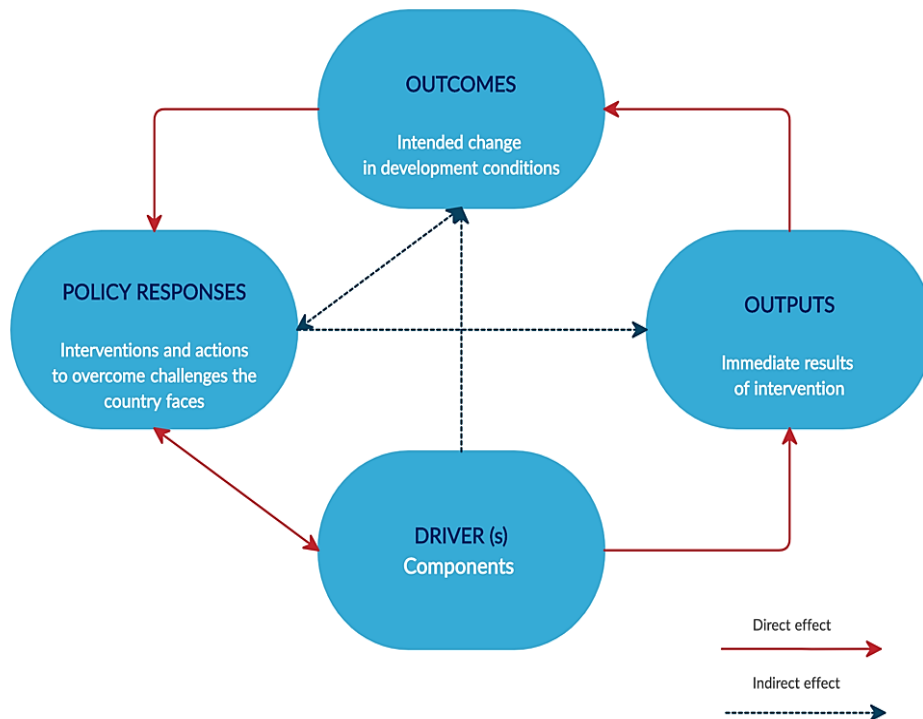
# Purpose of the SDG Drivers Framework

The Framework will enable governments of NCA region and other stakeholders identify, assess and evaluate actions necessary to accelerate progress towards 2030

## Agenda

- step-by-step approach
- top-down approach
- the process of identification of drivers
- checklist method

# Relationship between drivers and sustainable development outcomes



# Framework's processes

STEP 1. Determine desired outcomes

STEP 2. Identify potential drivers and components

STEP 3. Analyse how potential driver affects outcome

STEP 4. Develop policy and M&E plan

# Step 1. Determining Outcomes

# Checklist for Step 1

- ✓ Analyze progress in SDGs achievement **in your country/region**
- ✓ Identify the most crucial goals set up in national strategies
- ✓ Identify, whether the SDG lagging areas are already included in national strategies as a priority
- ✓ Identify outcome as the corresponding SDGs or crucial part of it. The more often a particular SDG is mapped, the more points are assigned to it.
- ✓ Pay attention to the interlinkages and spillover effects
- ✓ Establish the priority of the SDGs depending on the points scored in descending order
- ✓ Finalize list of outcomes



# Example of outcome mapping for NCA region



	SDG																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Armenia	0	4	3	4	2	4	3	8	4	4	3	6	5	0	3	5	6
Azerbaijan	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	6	5	1	3	3	1	1	3	4	3
Georgia	2	2	3	8	1	3	1	10	6	3	7	3	1	1	1	9	12
Kazakhstan	4	2	3	5	3	2	4	13	6	4	4	2	1	1	2	9	9
Kyrgyzstan	4	7	3	4	4	3	4	9	6	5	3	3	2	0	2	4	7
Russia	3	1	1	6	0	3	2	4	3	2	3	1	0	2	2	3	3
Tajikistan	2	2	4	5	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	4	1
Turkmenistan	0	2	4	3	2	0	0	3	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	3
Uzbekistan	0	4	4	4	1	2	2	3	0	3	2	1	1	0	2	5	2
Total	19	25	27	41	16	22	18	59	37	25	29	21	14	5	16	46	46

# Understanding interlinkages and trade-offs between goals

A goal could have **spillover** or **synergetic** effect on others or  
A goal could be achieved at the expense of the other

Examples:

Universal access to energy (7.1) as a basic service reinforces the achievement of the targets 1.4 which assumes that the poor and the vulnerable have access to basic services.

Economic growth (8.1) and economy industrialization (9.2) may lead to CO2 emission increase (9.4).

How to deal with this?

KnowSDGs platform

MPFD Framework

Guide to SDG interactions Framework

# Finalizing list of outcomes

SDGs of primary importance:

- Meet the criteria of being prioritized by countries in the region
- Have significant gaps in its progress and achievement
- Their achievement will have strong positive spillover effects and synergies with other desired outcomes

## **Step 2. Identifying drivers and components**

# Two approaches

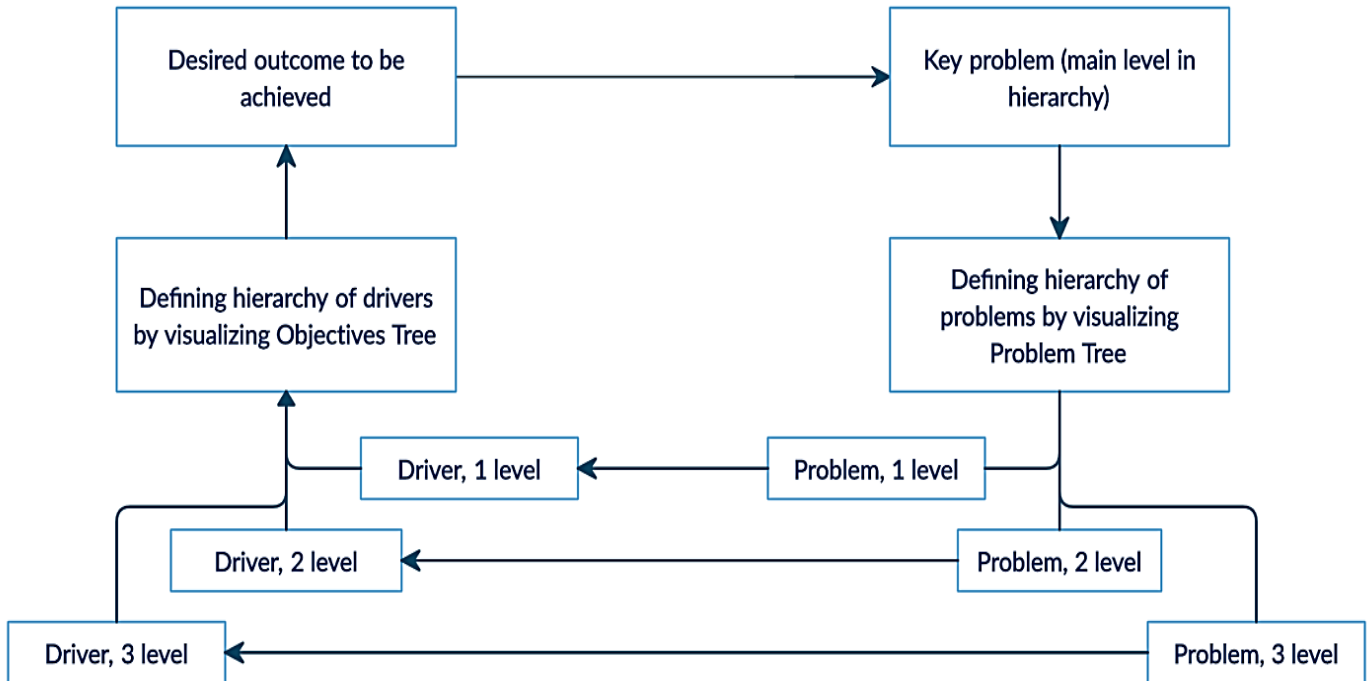
- Step-by-step by using expert-opinion methods or
- Apply existing holistic models



**Driver** is a viable factor(s) that catalyze progress and have favorable causal effects on desired sustainable development outcomes

**Driver** is a set of policies, priority areas, programs, and technical aspects

# Process of driver identification



# Approach I:

## Step-by-step identification of drivers

What it is necessary to undergo in order to achieve the identified outcomes?

The checklist for constructing a driver:

- ✓ Match the key problem with the relevant outcome and defining a hierarchy of problems
- ✓ Identify all potential drivers and their components
- ✓ Prioritize and select drivers or their key components



# Matching the key problem with the relevant outcome and defining a hierarchy of problems



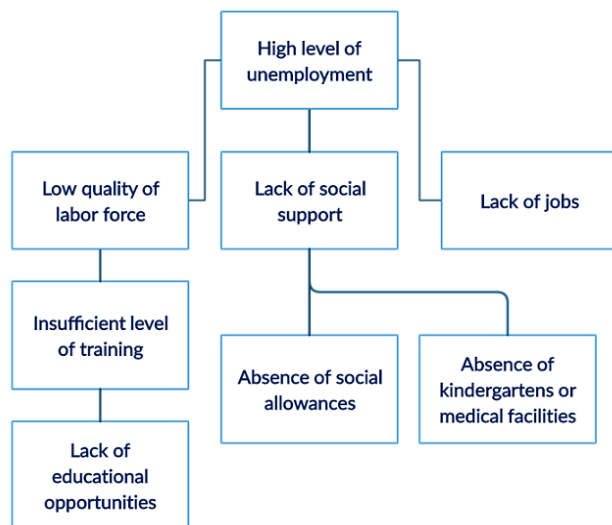
- ✓ Verification or clarification of the key problem
- ✓ Identification of all problems related to the key problem
- ✓ Establishment of a **cause-effect hierarchy** between the problems

# Identifying all potential drivers and their components

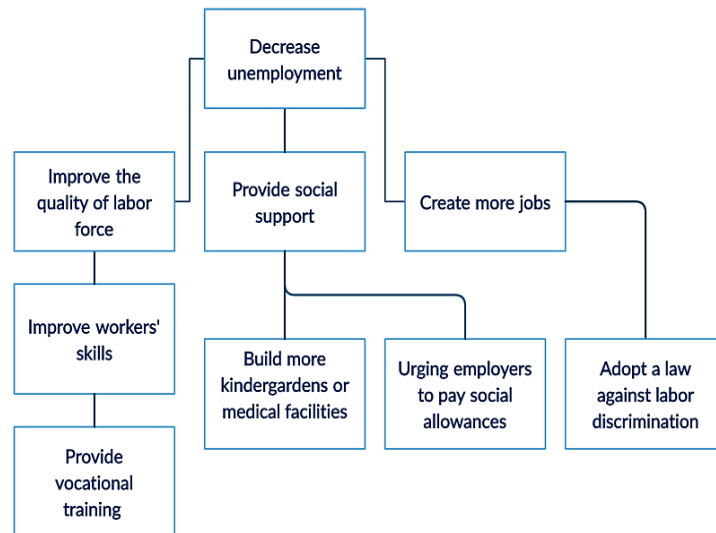


- ✓ Translate problems into the objectives (solutions – potential drivers)
- ✓ Verify of the hierarchy of solution
- ✓ Visualize solution relationships in a diagram
- ✓ Measure solution with data

# Problem tree



# Objective tree



# Prioritization and selection of driver's components

- ✓ Prioritize driver's components in accordance with three pillars of sustainable development
- ✓ Select components based on their maximum impact

Tools:

Pairwise ranking

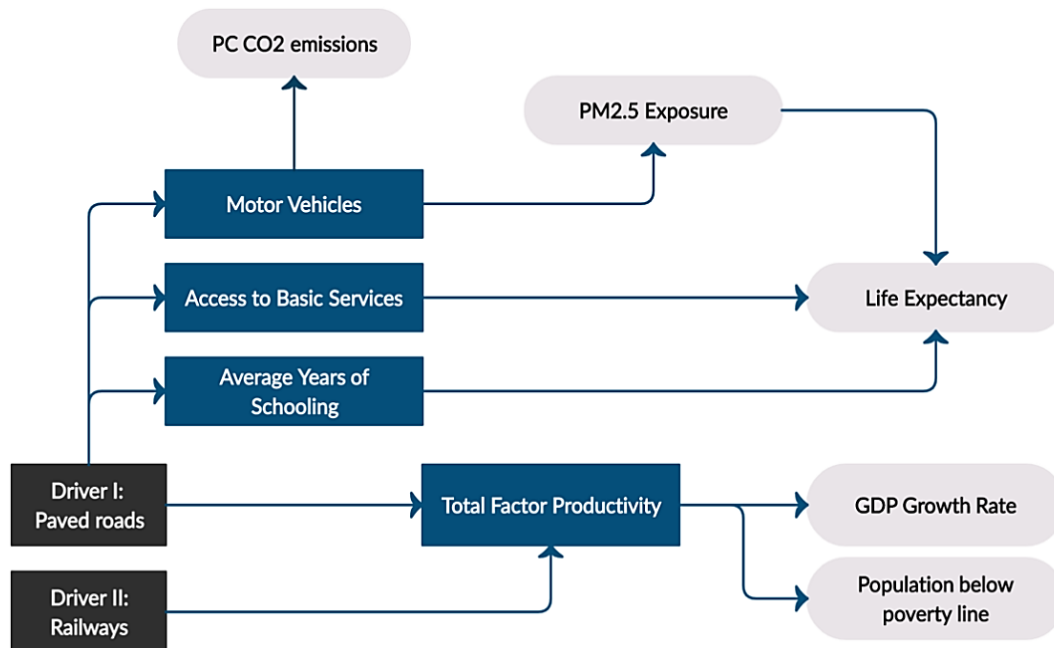
Likert scale

## **Approach II:**

# **Identification of drivers using existing holistic models**

- Analyze pre-determined drivers and understand whether they can be applied at the country's context
- Models built by different analytical centers allow measuring the country's capacities to achieve SDGs, to identify optimal pathways for progress towards sustainable development
- Depending on the specifics of the model, it can serve as a tool to solve various problems

# Example: iSDG Integrated Simulation Tool, SDG 9



# Step 3. Evaluation of the driver-outcome relationship

## Checklist for analysis

- ✓ Understand and map out the behavior between variables (components of driver, desired outcomes) based on logical framework
- ✓ Collect data for identified variables
- ✓ Formulate equations based on mapped out flows (loops and processes) between variables
- ✓ Conduct model simulation
- ✓ Test model's response to different policies



# Example: poverty model for Kyrgyzstan

## Poverty Model for Kyrgyzstan

The third report on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals utilized a poverty model for Kyrgyzstan. A multiple regression of the dependence of poverty reduction rate on the economic growth rate per capita ( $\Delta g$ ), the growth rate of the social protection budget ( $\Delta sp$ ) and the growth rate of remittances ( $\Delta r$ ) was developed for the period of 2000 to 2009.

$$\Delta P = -1.91 * \Delta g - 0.027 * \Delta sp - 0.09 * \Delta r + 8.98 \quad R^2 = 0,55$$

The model had rather good short-term predictive power, significant coefficients and allowed to quantify impact of the three factors on poverty reduction.

In this example the government spending **on the social protection is a potential driver**. The estimated relationship suggests that increase in government spending on social protection will decrease the poverty rate in the country by 2.7 percentage points.

Source: The Kyrgyz Republic: The third report on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals [UNDP, 2013]

# Step 4. Checklist for drafting policy

# Checklist for drafting policy

- ✓ Implementation plan
- ✓ Stakeholder analysis
- ✓ Budget allocation
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ Evaluation to connect national priorities with SDGs

## Areas to be improved further

- How to move from the potential solution to the viable factor that is a set of policy actions?
- The transformation of the 'Objective tree' to the 'Driver tree' should be better explained.
- Term 'output' should be better aligned with the term 'driver' as part of driver quantitative dimensions.

# THANK YOU

WWW.UNESCAP.ORG



@SONCA\_ESCAP



@SONCA.UNESCAP



UNESCAP



UNITEDNATIONSESCAP



UNITED-NATIONS-ESCAP

