

Overview of the Linkages of SDGs and convergences of global, regional and national processes

Systems Thinking and Integration of the SDGs into National Planning
UN ESCAP/UNDP Training Workshop to support Preparation of the VNR of Turkmenistan
26-28 February 2019

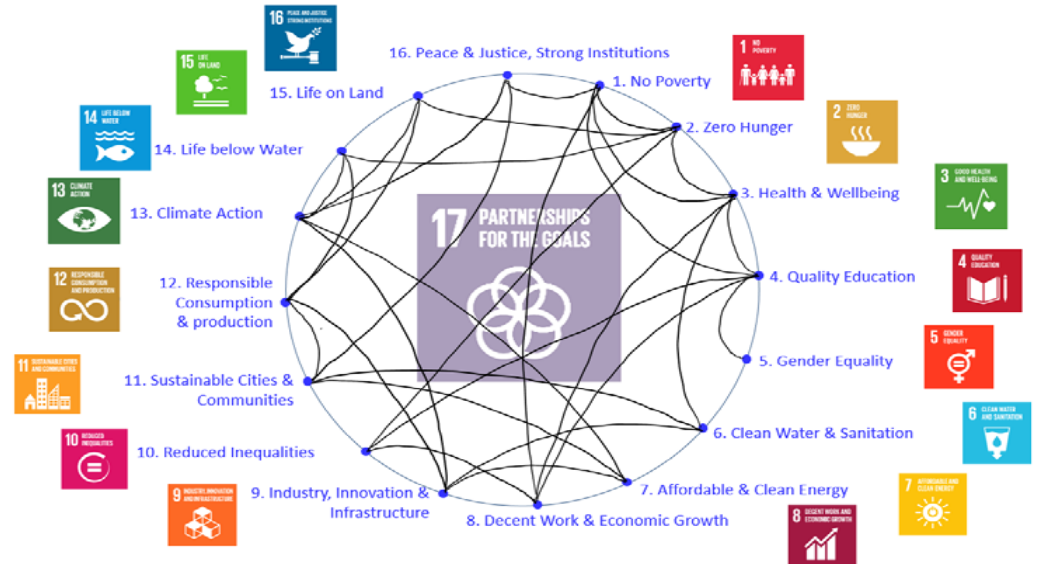
Aneta Nikolova, EDPS/EDD, UNESCAP
Zulfiya Suleimenova, International Consultant, ESCAP/UNDP



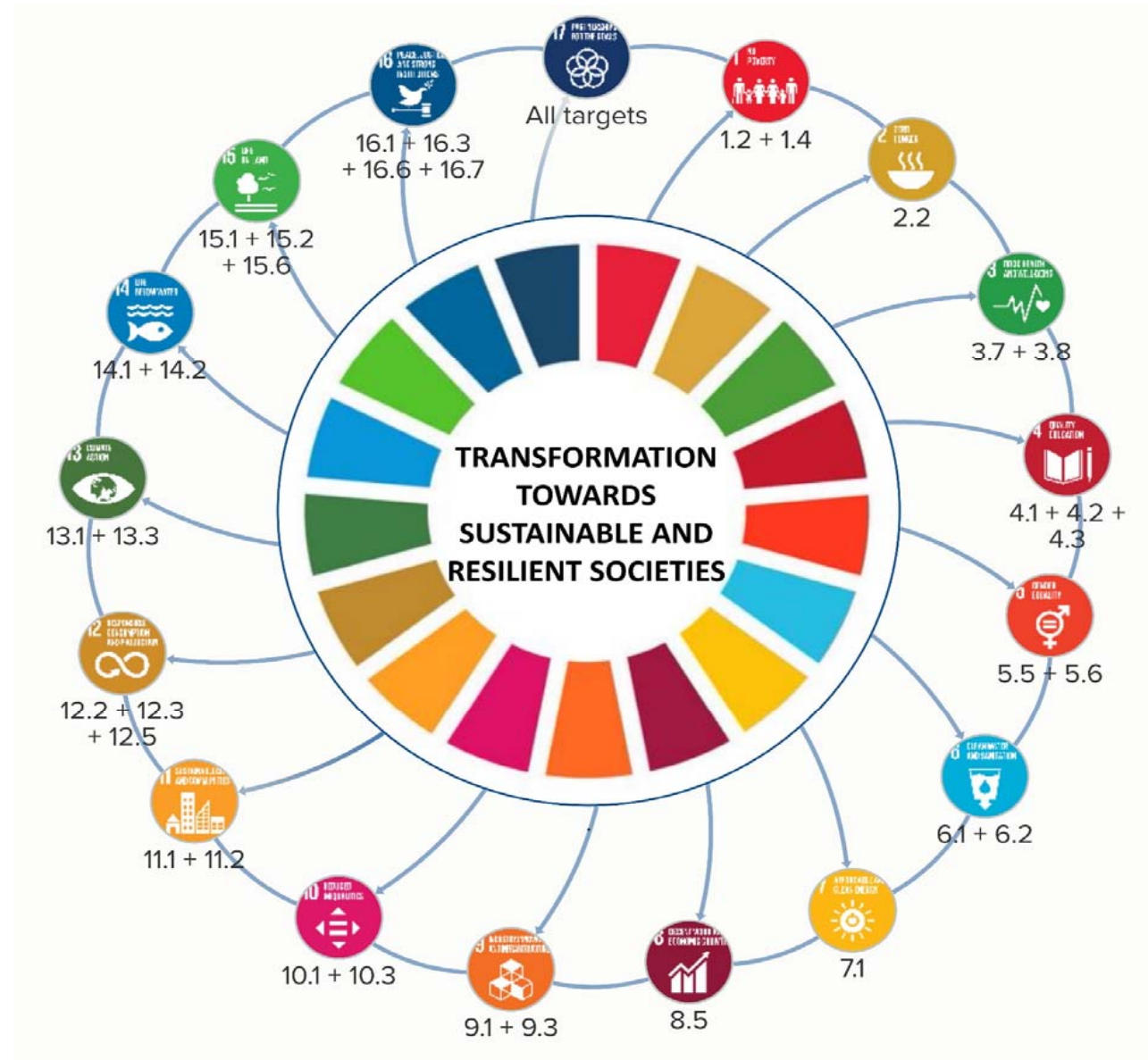
2030 Agenda - requires integrated policy approaches

“ The 17 goals represent an indivisible tapestry of thinking and action that applies in every community everywhere in the world. They are universal...and also indivisible. Though they are presented as individual goals, they actually represent a total, completely intertwined lattice of action that is relevant for every human being everywhere. ”

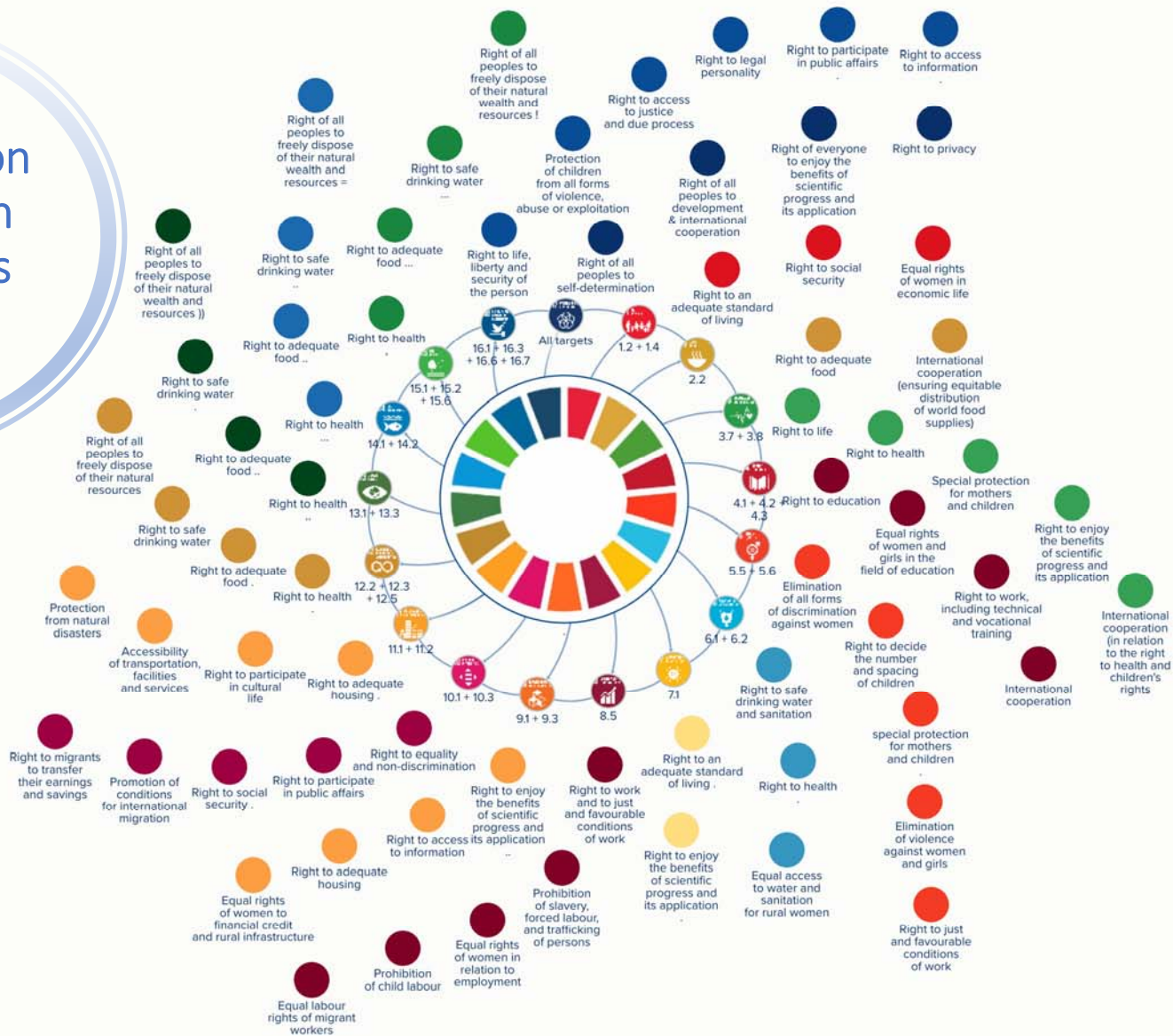
David Nabarro, Under-Secretary General, Special Adviser on 2030 Agenda



Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies



Transformation with focus on human rights



Social accountability



Protective function

Not just about government - Accountability is mutually established among different groups in society – private sector, academia, civil society

Marginalized, vulnerable groups

Harmful practices

Human rights, rights to development

Non-economic social goods



Development function

Allocation & use of resources (budgetary & other)

Service delivery > more equitable outcomes

Transparency & trust building

Institutional responsiveness, adaptive capacity

Improved decision making:

- Sustainable decisions (from economic, social and environmental perspectives)
- Balancing/aligning
- Private interests & public good



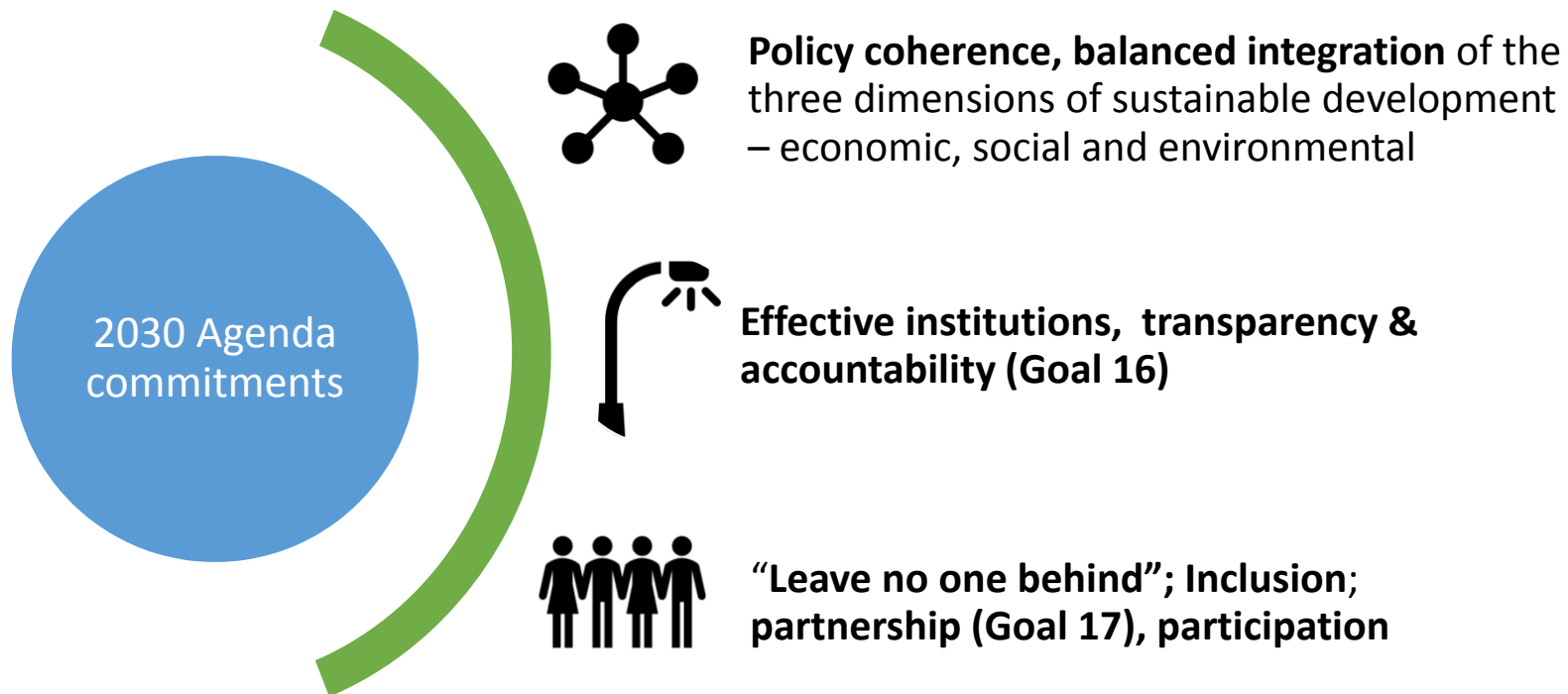
Policy Coherence and
Integration

Aspiring Together

Working Together

Managing Resources
Together

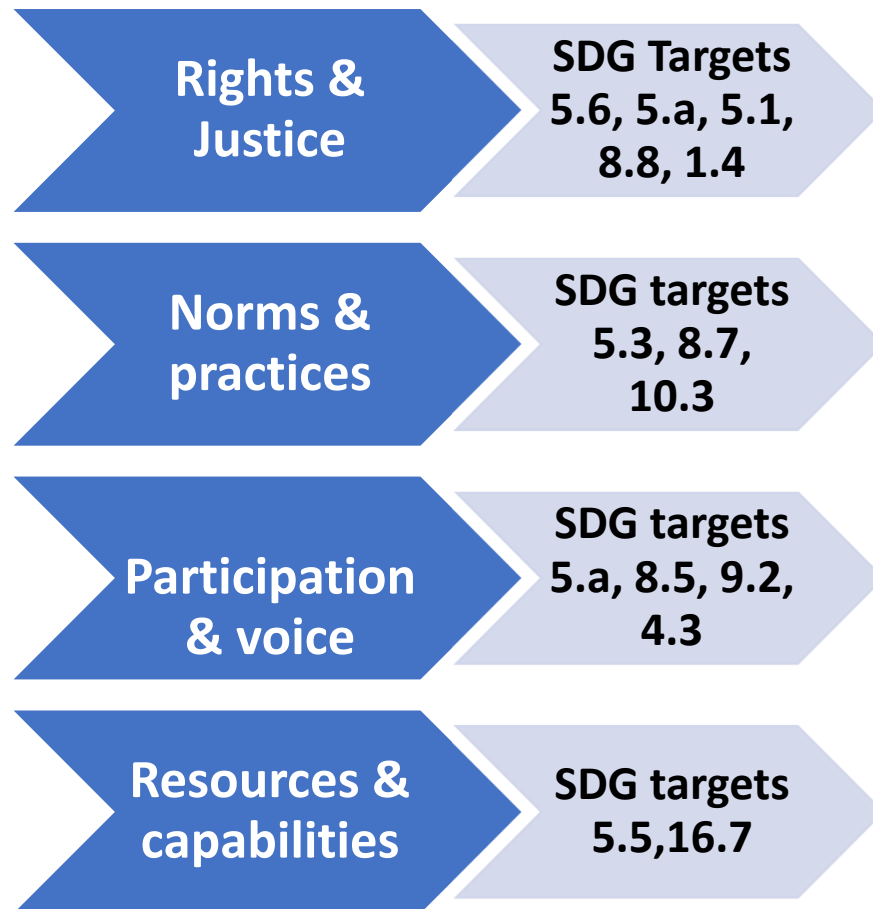
Engagement of non-government actors in the 2030 Agenda is not “business as usual”

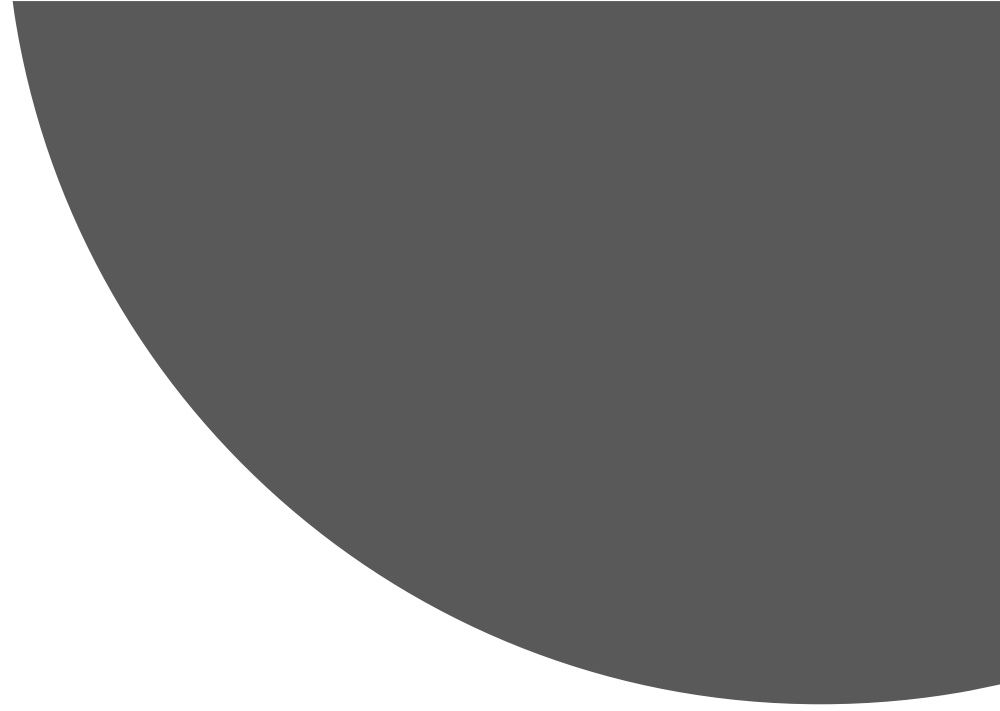
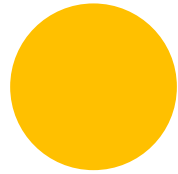
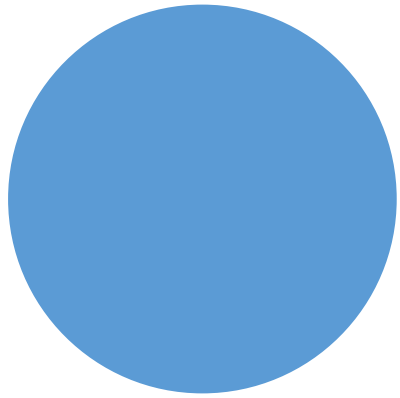


Four elements of an empowerment and inclusiveness approach – derived from relevant SDG targets*

Across/within Social, Economic, Political and Environmental “realms”

* work in progress





At the global level

Convergence of Global Development Agenda



Adis Ababa Action
Agenda



Sendai Framework for
Disaster Risk Reduction



Paris Agreement



2030 Agenda and the
SDGs

Three central concepts of the HLPF 2019 theme



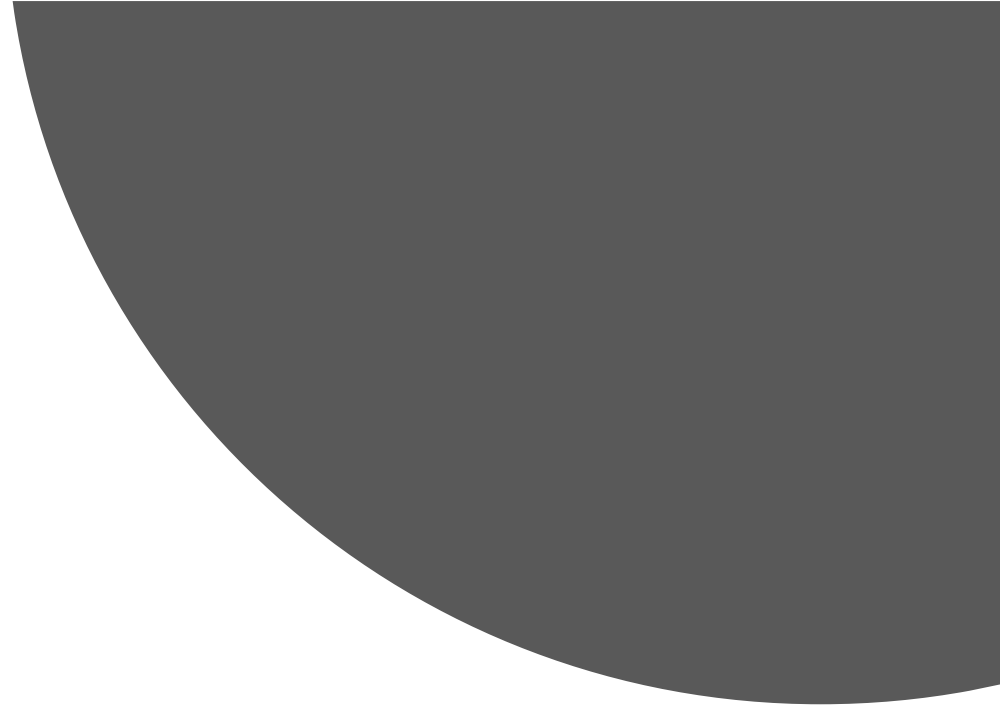
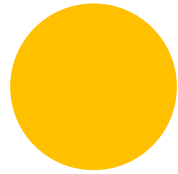
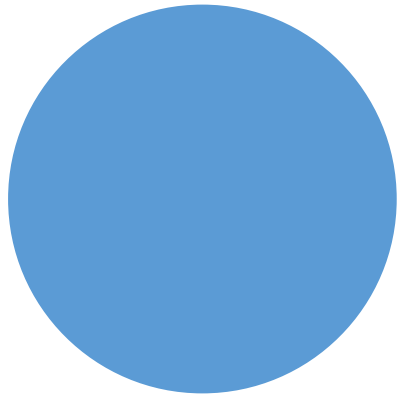
EMPOWERMENT



EQUALITY

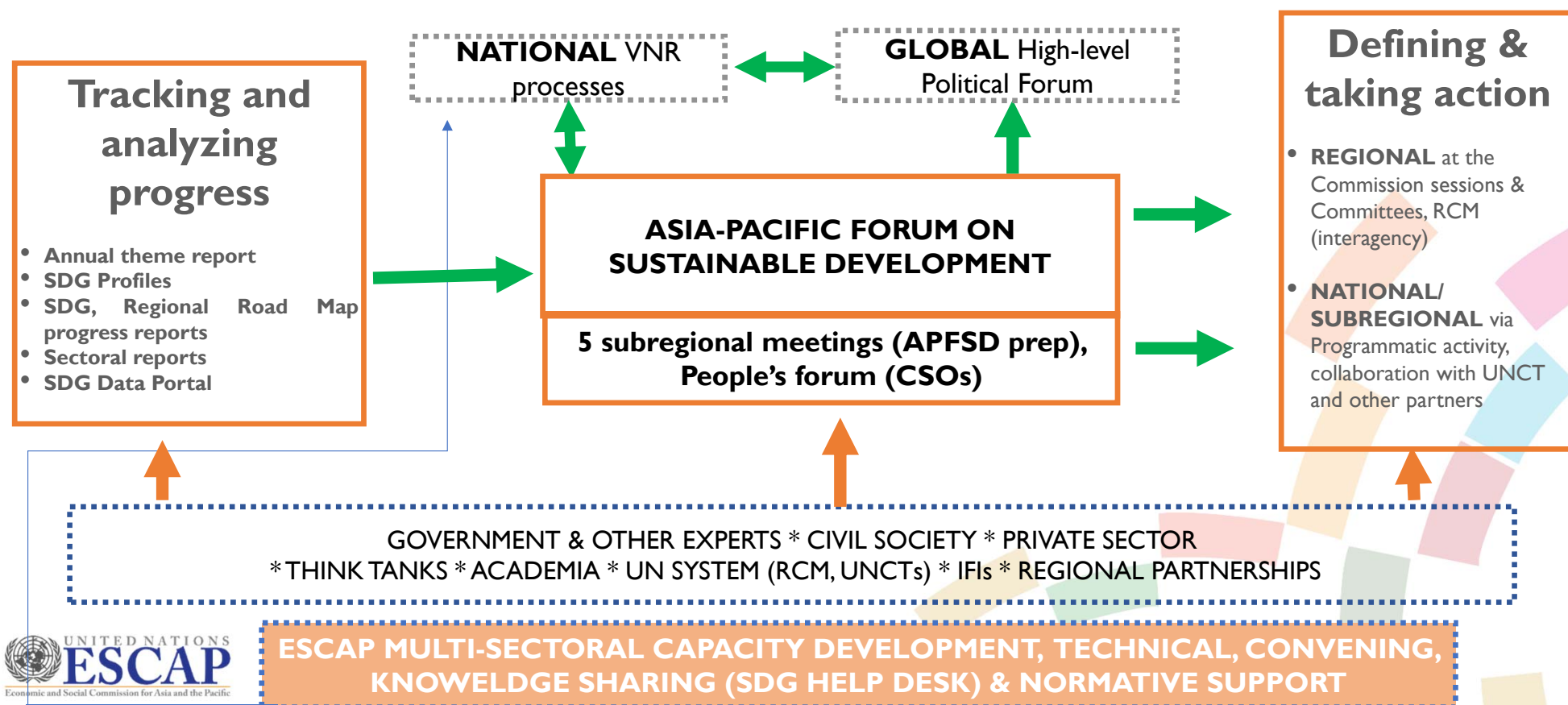


INCLUSION



At the regional level

Asia-Pacific Regional Follow Up and Review



Empowerment

- Expansion of freedom of choice and action, increasing control over resources and decisions that affect one's life

Inclusion

- Ensure *no one is left behind*

Equality

- Address enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power



Users



Gateway



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

HELP DESK



KNOWLEDGE HUB



DATA PORTALS



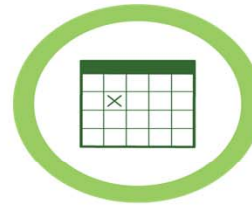
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



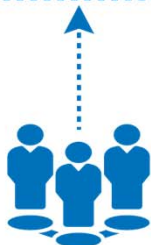
COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE



TOOLBOXES



EVENTS



Partners



Partners



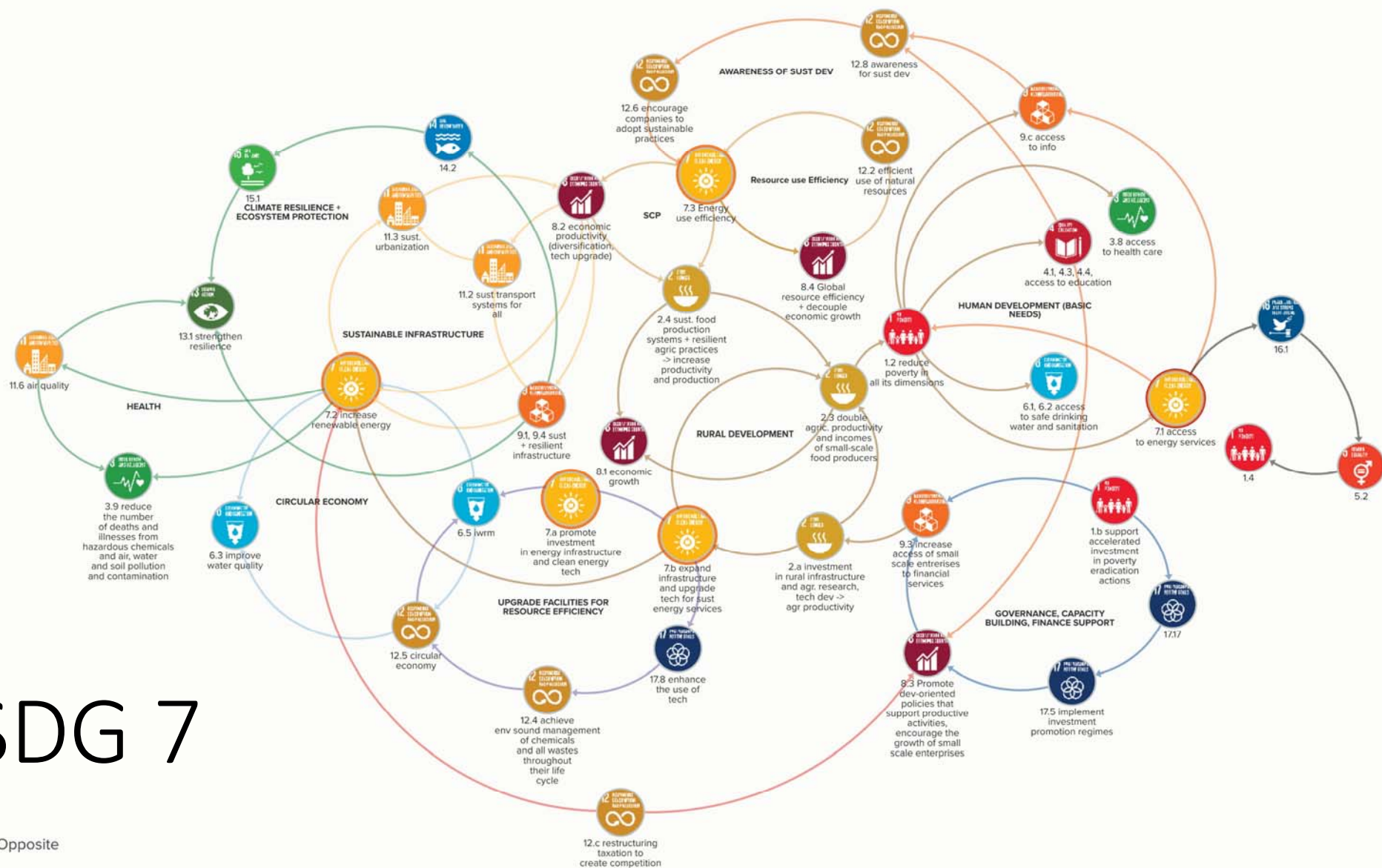
Partners



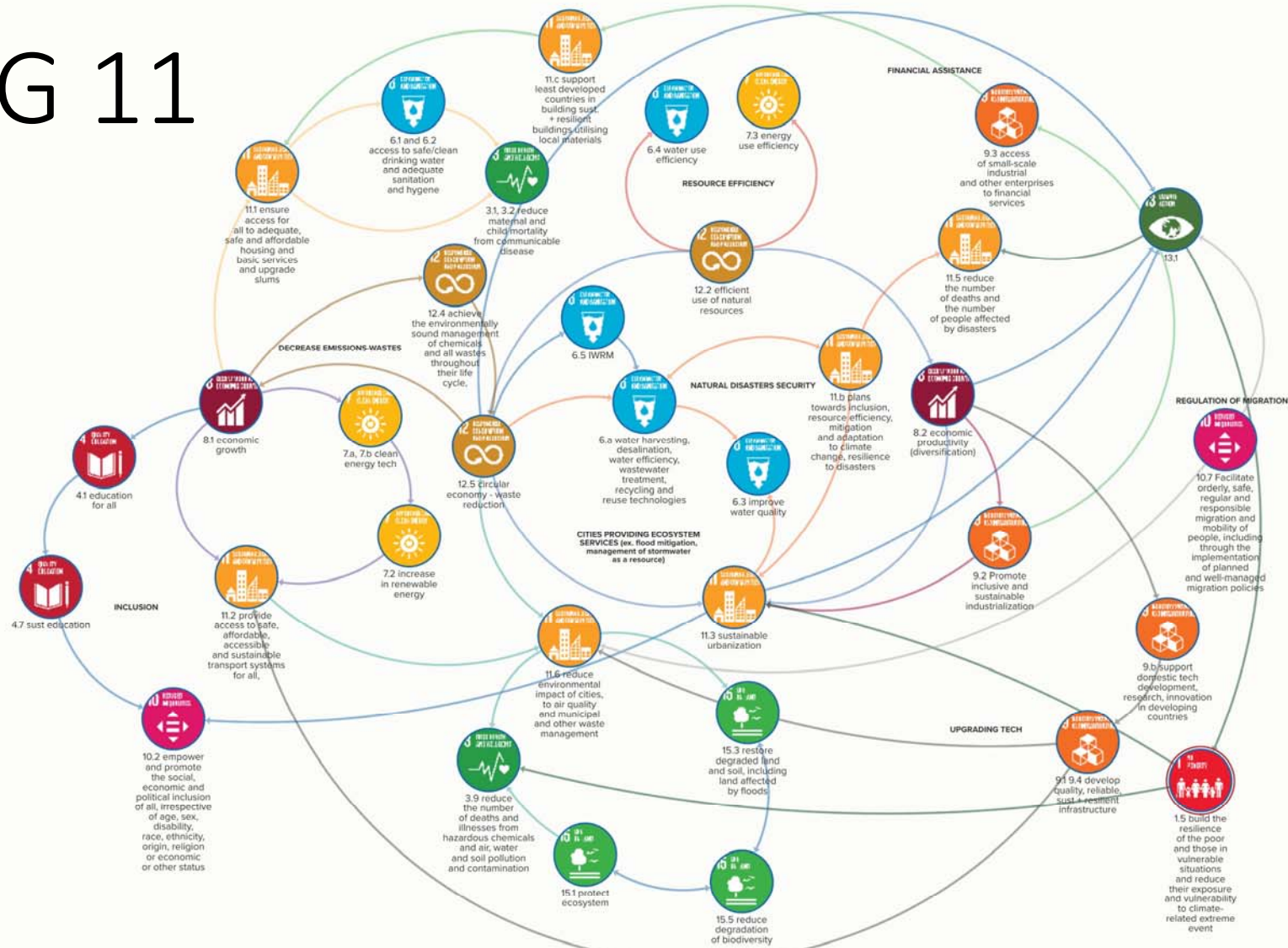
Partners



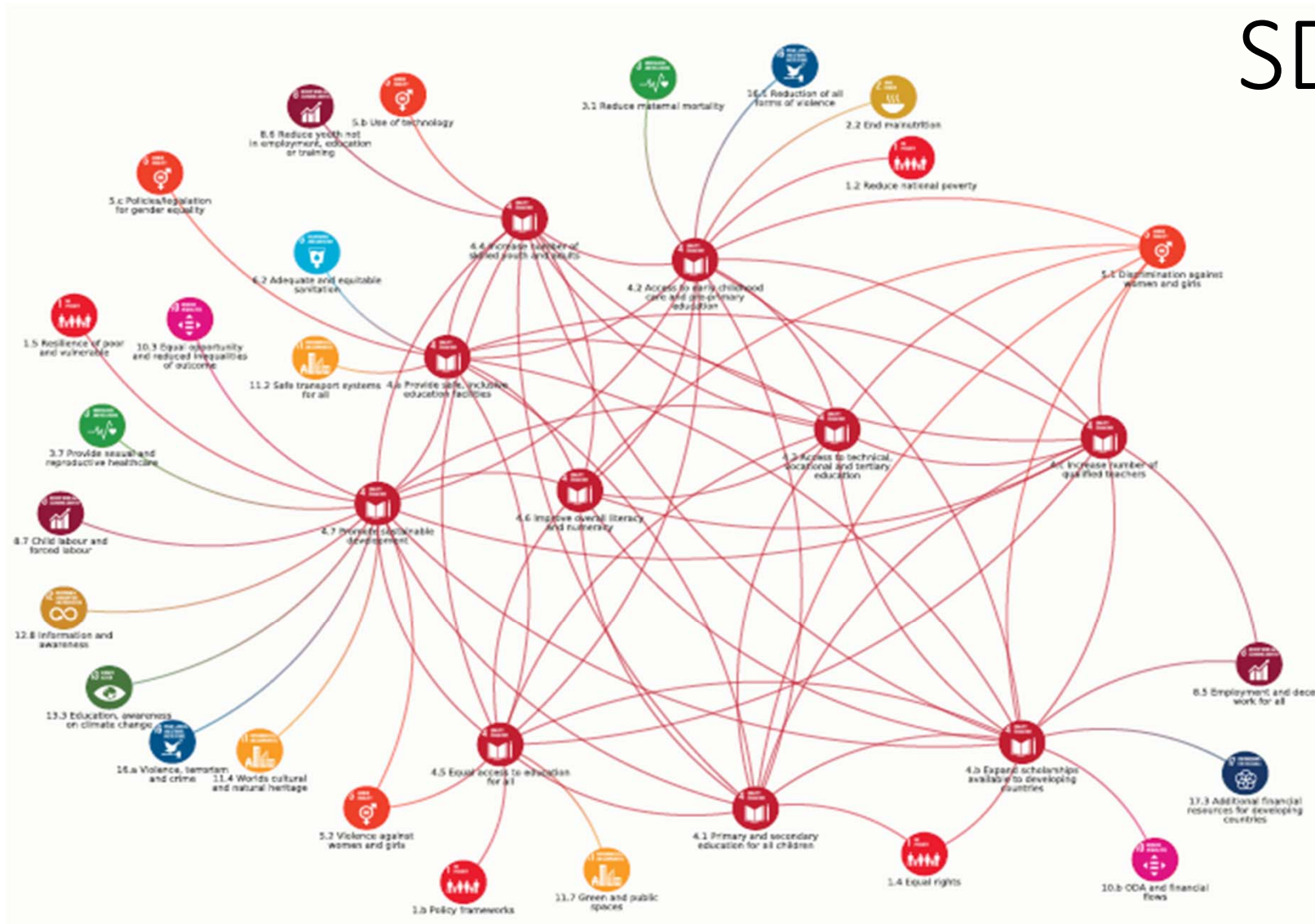
SDG 7

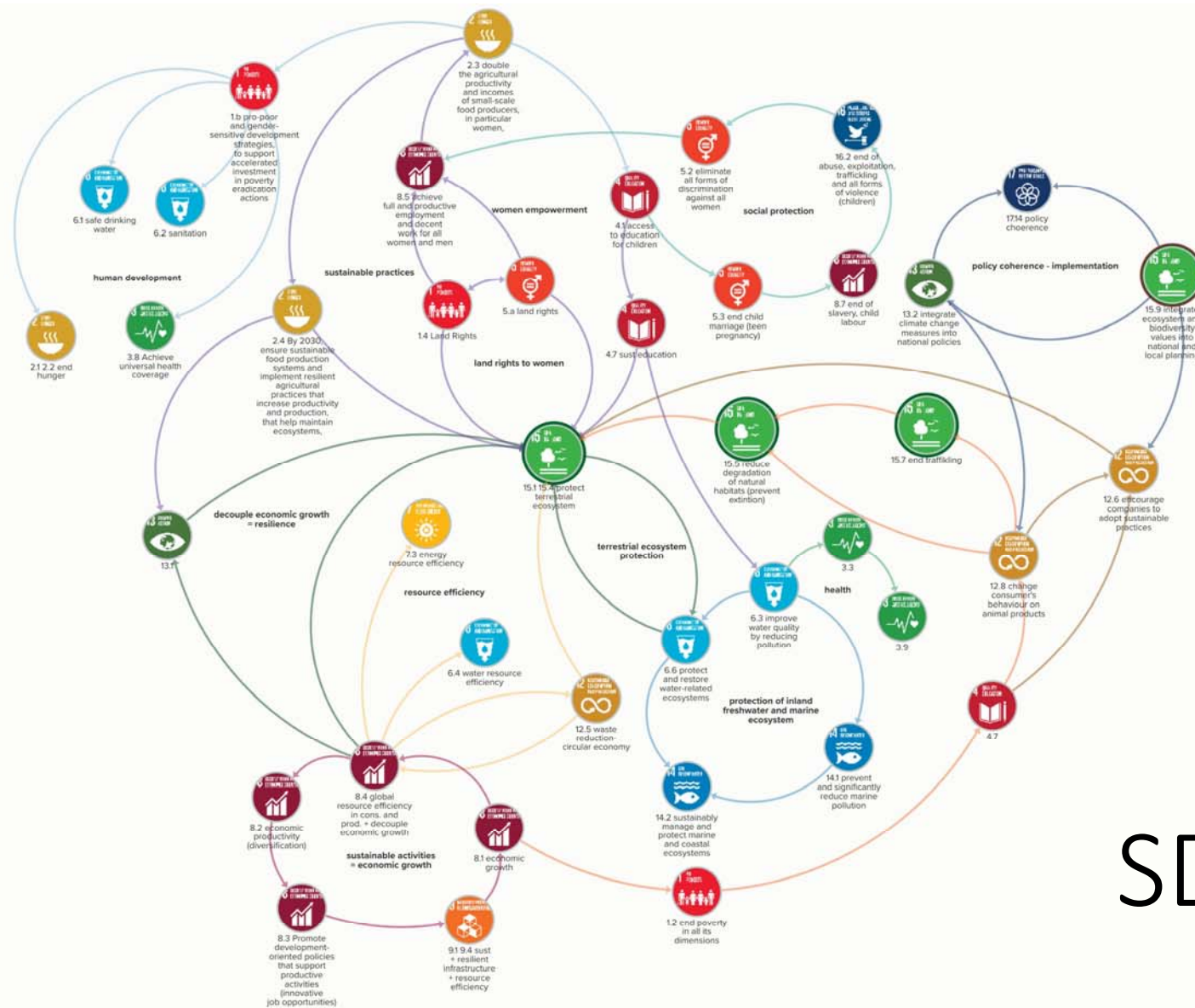


SDG 11

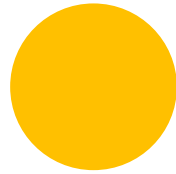
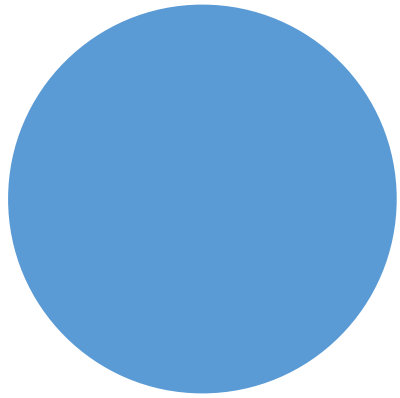


SDG 4





SDG 15



At the national level

What can policy makers do to more effectively implement an integrated development agenda?

1. Reconcile public and private interests – short term private benefits should not outweigh longer term shared societal benefits when making policy decisions.
2. Coordinate policies between different sectors to strengthen co-benefits – policy coordination (and cross-sectoral evaluation of policy impacts) needs to be institutionalized.
3. Evaluate and compare policy options based on multiple economic, social and environmental criteria using system thinking.
4. Analyze the root causes and identify policy solutions to convert trade-offs into synergies between the three dimensions of sustainable development.
5. Engagement of stakeholders throughout the full cycle of policy development and implementation.



Addressing Trade-Offs -



Policy Gap

Reduce inertia in the policy-making cycle – rectify the lack of understanding of integrated approaches and tools (e.g. stakeholder engagement, integrated monitoring, etc.)



Governance Gap

Strengthen institutional capacity for stakeholder engagement, set policy targets that acknowledge environmental limits, and establish social flows



Information Gap

Strengthen stakeholder involvement, transdisciplinary approaches, and science-policy interface



Valuation Gap

Internalize social and environmental values in decision-making - market interventions, financial and other incentives



Time Gap

Lengthen stakeholder time horizons through policy and financing interventions

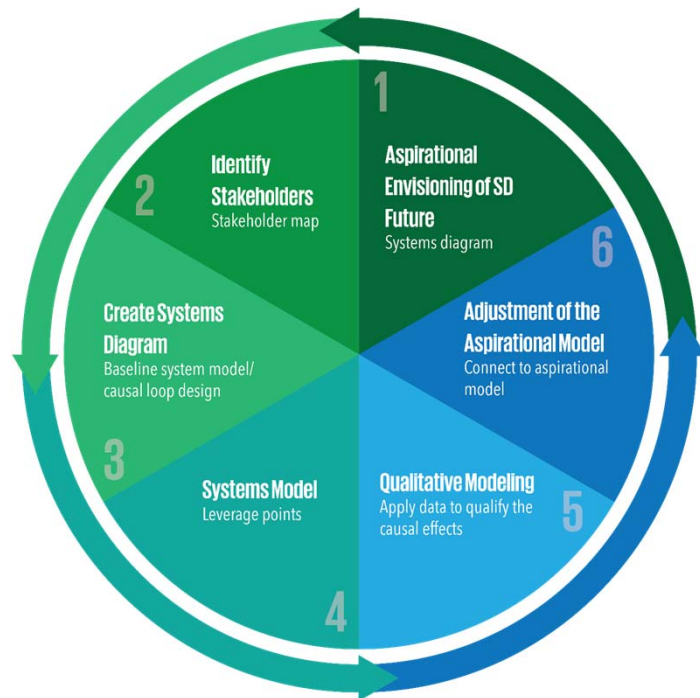
Примеры
решения
компромиссов

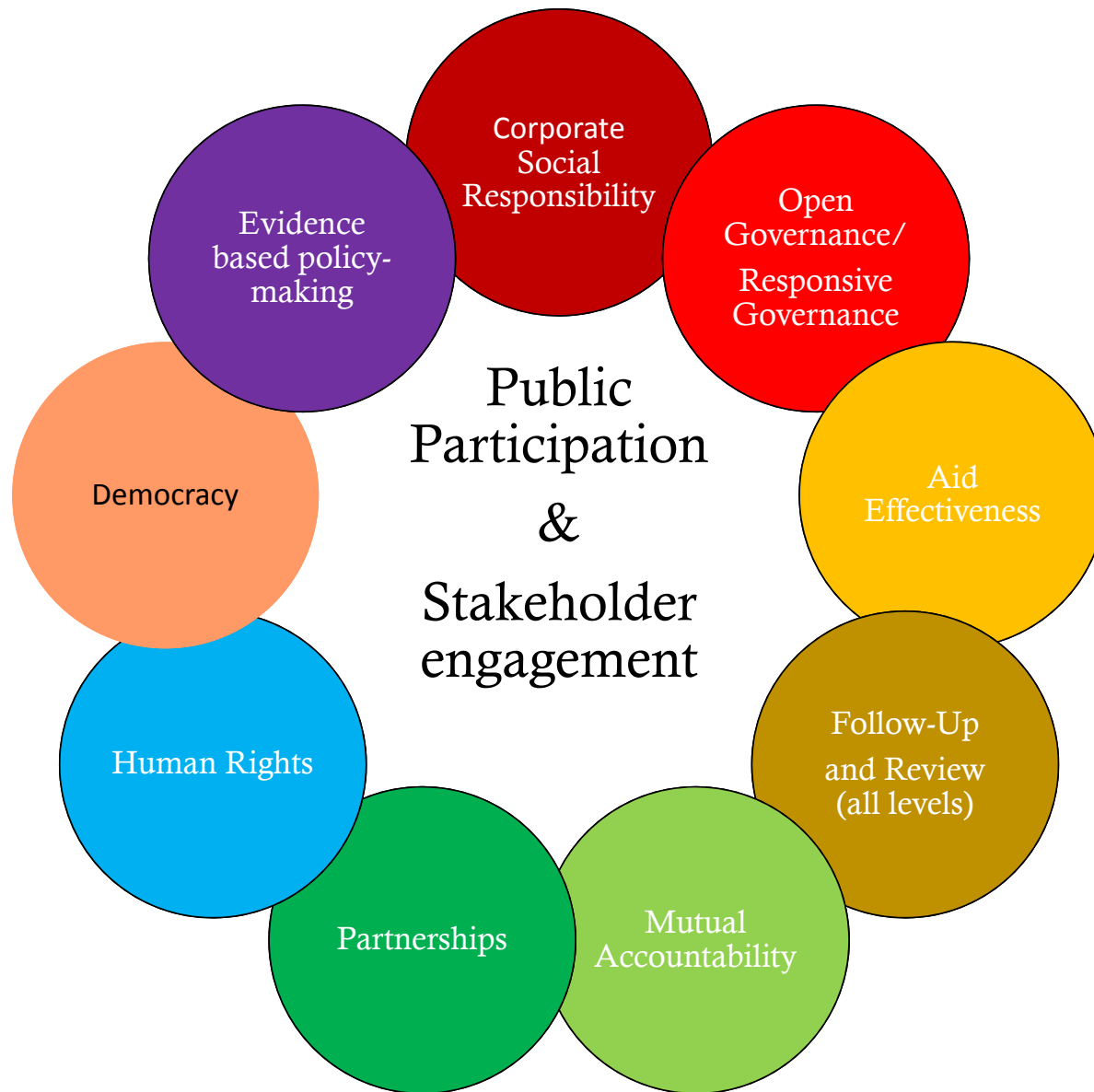
Источник компромисса/Вопросы	Стратегические мероприятия	Пример
1. Пробел в оценке стоимости Каковы позитивно либо негативно влияющие ценности, которые еще не признаны?	Трансформация социальных и экологических ценностей в часть процесса принятия решений - рыночные интервенции, финансовые и другие стимулы	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Реформа налогов/субсидий и переиспользование накоплений/дохода • Глобальные углеродные рынки • ПЭУ
2. Пробел во времени Каковы временные горизонты заинт-х сторон в разных измерениях - как они отличаются? Как можно продлить краткосрочные временные горизонты?	Изменение временных горизонтов заинт-х сторон - политика/финансирование мероприятий	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Реформа налогов/субсидий и переиспользование накоплений/дохода • «Зеленая» финансовая отчетность
3. Пробел в информации Какие типы информации могут повлиять на выборы и предпочтения потребителей? Какие научные неопределенности необходимо решить? Каковы экономические преимущества социальных и экологических инвестиций?	Укрепление интегрированного анализа, взаимодействие науки и политики	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Эко-маркировка • «Зеленая» финансовая отчетность
4. Пробел в управлении Кто такие заинтересованные лица? Кто не включен в процесс участия в принятии решений? Как общие интересы могут помочь извлечь выгоду или связать различия посредством мероприятий? Какие актуальные экологические, социальные и экономические ограничения должны быть определены и осуществлены в политики?	Укрепление обязательств относительно социальной справедливости, экологической защиты, установление политических задач, стандартов и норм поведения, признающих экологические лимиты, создание минимальных норм социальной защиты	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Стратегия «зеленого» роста Вьетнама • Инициатива «зеленого» финансирования центробанка - Бангладеш • «Зеленая» финансовая отчетность
5. Пробел в выработке политик Каковы причины инертности процесса принятия решений?	Укрепление технического и информационного потенциала об интегрированных подходах	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Применение системного мышления в принятии решений

Создание
синергии в цикле
государственной
политики



Амбициозное видение политического цикла





How can non-government actors contribute?



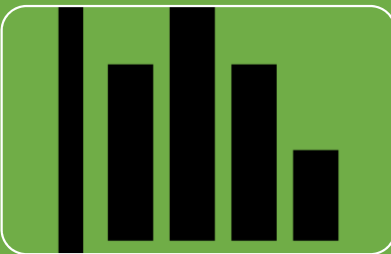
Planning

- Help develop social, political and scientific consensus on priorities & targets
- Strengthen integration and policy coherence
- Ensuring that the perspectives of the disadvantaged are taken into account



Delivery/action

- Spread the word - public outreach and awareness
- Shared vision and awareness at national/province/district & community levels
- Partnerships for delivery



Follow up and review

- Help define data disaggregation needs
- Develop social consensus on progress, priorities and gaps
- Data gaps



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

HELP DESK

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<https://sdghelpdesk-elearning.unescap.org/thematicarea/detail?id=11>

