Implementing the SDGs: A Global Perspective

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Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, October 2016
• Poverty and Inequality
• Demographic trends
• Environmental trends
• Food security
Over one billion people have been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990, including in some of the poorest countries in the world.

But 700 million people still live in extreme poverty.
Food insecurity persists

- **795 million** people are undernourished globally
- Over **90 million** children under age five—one in seven children worldwide—remain underweight
- **161 million** children had stunted growth in 2013—one in four children under five worldwide
- Vulnerability to natural disasters and civil conflict, seasonal or volatile changes in food prices, and climate change exacerbate food insecurity
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) account for up to 69% of total deaths worldwide.

NCDs account for 79% of all deaths in Jamaica, with significantly higher prevalence among men.

Between 2000 and 2011, about 24% of income growth in low- and middle-income countries was attributed to health improvements.
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
Growing young population will face challenges in gaining employment.

Global Youth Unemployment 1995-2015

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, April 2015

e = estimate; p = projection
Planetary Boundaries

- Climate change
- Ozone depletion
- Not measured yet
- Atmospheric aerosol load
- Not measured yet
- Freshwater consumption
- Ocean acidity

Safe boundary limit

By latest research assume crossed
Water scarcity is increasing

Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of the global population and is projected to rise.
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?)

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

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
UNCTs that received request from Gov’t for support and areas in which support was requested, in 2016 (N=95)
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

Focus on priority areas defined by respective countries

Support an integrated approach, including synergies and trade-offs

Bottlenecks assessment, financing and partnerships, and measurement

Support – skills and experience - from respective UN agencies to countries, which should be made available at a low cost in a timely manner

What is MAPS?

Mainstreaming

Acceleration

Policy Support
A ROADMAP TOWARD SDG IMPLEMENTATION

I. Alignment: Assessing national priorities and the SDGs

II. From planning to action: Prioritizing SDG accelerators

III. Integrating into budget frameworks

IV. Data, monitoring, and reporting

V. 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?

- **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

- **Learn from the ‘forgotten’ MDGs** (those goals/targets that were the least mainstreamed into national or local development strategies/plans)
II. IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING ACCELERATORS

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

- 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
II. IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING ACCELERATORS

Gender Equality: SDG Accelerator

- Investing in expanded opportunities for women and girls and advancing their economic, legal and political empowerment has proven to be an **accelerator** – with multiplying effects.

- Without gender equality the SDGs cannot be achieved: being serious about ‘**leaving no one behind**’
**PREPARING A BOTTLENECK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK**

## OVERVIEW OF BOTTLENECKS CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottleneck categories</th>
<th>Sector specific</th>
<th>Cross-cutting</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy and planning</td>
<td>Service delivery (supply)</td>
<td>Service utilization (demand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget and financing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cross-cutting (illustrative examples below)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Sub-categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Strategies, policies and plans</th>
<th>Resource allocation</th>
<th>Human resource</th>
<th>Self-efficacy</th>
<th>Engagement and advocacy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal framework and laws</td>
<td>Resource expenditure</td>
<td>Infrastructure, equipment and supplies</td>
<td>Acceptability</td>
<td>Coordination and alignment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional capacities</td>
<td>Resource mobilization</td>
<td>Sector-governance</td>
<td>Accessibility and affordability</td>
<td>Accountability and transparency</td>
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III. 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. 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
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.

Building public awareness should be a first step towards a participatory process in implementing the 2030 Agenda.
SDG Philanthropy Platform in Ghana helped bridge partnerships for SDG implementation.
Between 2016 and 2017, UNDP will support countries to implement the SDGs through 50 MAPS Missions around the world.

Countries for MAPS Missions are selected based on requests from countries and their needs and priorities.

The key deliverable of a MAPS Mission is a government Roadmap for Implementing the SDGs.

UNDP is working with UNCT members at the country level to prepare strategies for supporting the implementation of government Roadmaps.