National Workshop on SDG Integration and Acceleration in Angola

Session 1: Alignment, Acceleration and Coordination

Luanda, 13 March 2018
Countries face numerous questions related to SDGs

- Goals and targets are not prescriptive...
  - Where we stand?
  - Where we should go?
- 17 goals and 169 targets...
  - What to prioritize?
  - Accelerators and constraints?
- How to M&E and report...
  - At the national level?
  - At the international level?
Alignment
Why is alignment important?

• Agenda 2030 and the SDGs are universal.
  • They apply to all countries regardless of level of development and development situation.
• Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation.
• Alignment is critical for ownership of the Agenda by governments and all stakeholders.
The **Rapid Integrated Assessment** (RIA) is a tool to help countries establish the baseline or degree of readiness for SDG implementation.

RIA reviews the national (sub-national) development plans and sector strategies, investment plans, etc. to provide an indication of their level of alignment with the **SDG targets**.

The analysis further allows identifying:

- **Inter-sectoral linkages.**
- **Landscape of entities** with responsibility for specific targets.
- **Relevant indicators** as captured in national policies and strategies.
Policy alignment

SDG-1: Poverty
SDG-2: Hunger
SDG-3: Health
SDG-4: Education
SDG-5: Gender
SDG-6: Water and Sanitation
SDG-7: Energy
SDG-8: employment
SDG-9: Infrastructure
SDG-10: Reduce Inequalities
SDG-11: Cities
SDG-12: Sustainable consumption and production
SDG-13: climate change
SDG-14: Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources
SDG-15: Terrestrial
SDG-16: Peaceful societies
SDG-17: Means of implementation
The RIA assessment shows that the alignment of Sri Lanka Public Investment Plan (2017-2020) prioritises SDG targets related to economic and social development.
RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – MAURITIUS SDG PROFILE CARD (Template II)

**REGION**
Sub-Saharan Africa

**HDI/Rank**
0.777 (2014)
63/188
Source: UNDP HDR 2015

**Inequality adjusted HDI**
0.666 (2014)

**Nationally established MPI**
Not available

**Income Level**
Upper middle income country

**UN Development Status**
Small Island Developing State (SIDS)

**GDP Per capita**
USD 9,763 (2014)
Source: UNDP Mauritius National HDR 2015

**Population size**
1.273 million (2015)
Source: UNDESA World Population Prospects, 2015 Revisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDGs Goals/Targets</th>
<th>Thematic Area/Sector, as Identified in Key Government Planning Documents</th>
<th>National Development Plan</th>
<th>Identify National Indicators for the Specific Targets</th>
<th>Institution Responsible for Target implementation (line ministries)</th>
<th>Any relevant comment related to this priority target area in the National Development Plan?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
<td>Social inclusion</td>
<td>Identify closest Goal/Target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG Goal/Target</td>
<td>- Increase in pension payments to the elderly, as well as to the widows, orphans, physically handicapped and all other recipients of social aid¹</td>
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¹ See Annex at the end of the document for acronyms.
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<td>Technology, communication and innovation</td>
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<td>Rodrigues and other outer islands</td>
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Acceleration
What are accelerators?

• The SDGs are an indivisible and integrated agenda...but not all the goals can be pursued equally, at the same time.

• Focus on catalytic actions with impacts across multiple SDG targets.

• Need to identify and invest in ‘accelerators’ – intervention areas that can yield multiple dividends (women and girls’ empowerment, energy access, water access).

• Identify and remove the bottlenecks.

• Innovation in acceleration solutions is important.
SDGs as a network of targets

Source: David Le Blanc, 2015, UNDESA Working Paper 141
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant sectors</th>
<th>Co-benefits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health, agriculture, environment, climate change, finance.</td>
<td>Transitioning toward food consumption in line with dietary guidelines could reduce global mortality by 6–10% and food-related greenhouse gas emissions by 29–70% compared with a reference scenario in 2050. Economic benefits up to $31 trillion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty, inequality, gender equality, education, health.</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfers to girls in Africa keep girls in school, reduce unwanted teen pregnancies, and decrease HIV transmission by as much as 2/3s.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant sectors</th>
<th>Trade-offs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trade, industry, economy, environment, health.</td>
<td>Evidence from China shows that from 1990 to 2010, with exports growing from $62b to $1.5t, cities with higher than average exports had sharper increases in pollution (concentration of SO2) and higher infant mortality rates (250k extra deaths).</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Preparing Bottleneck Assessment

OVERVIEW OF BOTTLENECKS CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES

Bottleneck categories
- Policy and planning
- Budget and financing
- Service delivery (supply)
- Service utilization (demand)

Sub-categories
- Sector Strategies, policies and plans
  - Resource allocation
  - Human resource
  - Self-efficacy
- Legal framework and laws
  - Resource expenditure
  - Infrastructure, equipment and supplies
  - Acceptability
- Institutional capacities
  - Resource mobilization
  - Sector-governance
  - Accessibility and affordability

Cross-cutting
- Cross-cutting (illustrative examples below)
- Engagement and advocacy
- Coordination and alignment
- Accountability and transparency
V. Inclusive economic growth and transformation

- Sub-optimal integration in world trade and investment flows
- Sub-optimal business environment and corporate governance
- Limited, costly and undiversified sources of finance for SMEs
- Shrinking, aging and low productivity labour force

Sub-optimal growth, low employment economy
**Combo of interventions**

- Enhance ICT connectivity and affordability
- Improve logistics (e.g. North-South Corridor)
- Expand access to future skills
- Brand and promote Armenia, its products and services
- Support development of trade in services
- High productivity labour force
- Integration in world trade and investment flows
- Improve markets’ contestability, especially in input services
- Facilitate women’s graduation in STEM
- Level the playing field for companies
- Strong business environment and corporate governance
- Leverage diaspora for trade, investment and knowledge
- Diverse sources of finance for SMEs
- High growth, high employment economy
- Brand and promote Armenia, its products and services
- Support development of trade in services
- High productivity labour force
- Integration in world trade and investment flows
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- Diverse sources of finance for SMEs
- High growth, high employment economy
Accelerators

Integration in world trade and investment flows

Strong business environment and corporate governance

High productivity labour force

Diverse sources of finance for SMEs

High growth, high employment economy

Agenda 2030

Combo – Economic transformation
Coordination
Institutional Coordination: Mauritius

- Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee
- Steering Committee
- Economic Prosperity Working Group
- Environmental Sustainability Working Group
- Social Inclusion Working Group
- Governance and Institutional Effectiveness Working Group
- Non-State Actors
Institutional Coordination: Colombia

High Level Inter-ministerial Commission for SDGs
7 Cabinet Ministries (@Minister-level)

Technical secretary

Technical Committee
8 members (Managerial level)

Transversal & Intersectorial Working Groups
- Regional
- Communications
- Funding (Public & Private)
- Indicators

Stakeholders
- Civil Society
- Private Sector
- Academia
- Media
- International entities

New SDG Institutional Coordination Mechanism: COLOMBIA
Institutional Coordination: Colombia
Institutional Coordination: lessons learned

• **Leadership** – The chairpersonship and location of the coordination mechanism within the gov. is an indication of the Government’s commitment, as well as of the political clout that could be exercised to influence decisions and actions.

• **Multi-stakeholders’ engagement** – Coordination structures with more inclusive membership are more effective. It is critical that part of such coordination structures are organisations that legitimately represent the poor and most vulnerable, and the populations that have been systematically left behind and need a voice.

• **Inclusion of local level of government** – When implementation of national development plans/SDGs is mainly the responsibility of sub-national and local governments, it is critical that institutional arrangements for coordination include all levels of government.

• **Moving from sectoral to inter-sectoral working groups** – Inter-sectoral approaches to thematic working groups enable to more effectively develop policies that address the integrated nature of the SDGs.

• **Strong secretariats** – Which can analyse data, review and prepare reports, review policies and programmes and prepare recommendations for their effective implementation.

• **Monitoring** – To effectively perform their functions, these mechanisms need to be supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation system.