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Tools for Integrated National Development Planning

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Caribbean Symposium on Mainstreaming the SDGs in National Development Planning
Kingston, Jamaica, 14-16 February 2017

Why do we need tools?



Why do we need tools?

- ▶ National ownership of the SDGs is critical for success
- ▶ Alignment with national development priorities and context will promote effective implementation
- ▶ The SDGs are integrated and the interlinkages must be properly accounted for in planning and implementation
- ▶ Monitoring and Evaluation begins with evidence-based planning

Menu of Tools

- ▶ MAPS (UNDG)
- ▶ PCSD (OECD)
- ▶ SCP (Stakeholder Forum)
- ▶ ICSU Framework
- ▶ Sector-specific models (UNDESA)
 - ▶ Economy
 - ▶ Social
 - ▶ Environment
- ▶ T2I-iSDG (Millennium Institute)



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MAPS



MAPS- A UN Common Approach

- ▶ The United Nations Development Group (UNDG), through its Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) has recommended MAPS for
 - ▶ Effective and
 - ▶ Coherent implementation support
- ▶ MAPS
 - ▶ **M**ainstreaming –national ownership
 - ▶ **A**cceleration – targeting resources (domestic & UN) at priority areas
 - ▶ **P**olicy **S**upport – timely and cost-effective UN support
- ▶ The focus of the MAPS approach is policy coherence and multi-stakeholder engagement

SDG Mainstreaming

- ▶ Eight implementation areas are involved:
 - ▶ Raising public awareness
 - ▶ Applying multi-stakeholder approaches
 - ▶ Tailoring SDGs to national, sub-national and local contexts
 - ▶ Creating horizontal policy coherence
 - ▶ Creating vertical policy coherence
 - ▶ Budgeting for the future
 - ▶ Monitoring, reporting and accountability
 - ▶ Assessing risks and fostering adaptability

Raising Public Awareness

- ▶ Public awareness is essential in understanding the importance of the SDGs and in building national ownership
- ▶ Public awareness could be promoted through:
 - ▶ Workshops, seminar/webinars and symposia
 - ▶ Public awareness campaign
 - ▶ Leveraging other opportunities- using government and UN-sponsored meetings to sensitize government and non-governmental stakeholders

Applying Multi-stakeholder Approaches

- ▶ Similar to the Post-2015 Development Agenda process, involvement of stakeholders from different sectors and civil society is critical for national ownership
- ▶ National ownership would be facilitated by community participation in and ownership of development initiatives that support the SDGs (e.g. environmental protection).
- ▶ The business sector should be treated as a critical stakeholder group in SDG mainstreaming. Domestic resources, especially from the private sector, is expected to play a greater role in financing development. Fostering public-private partnerships will be essential.

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Tailoring SDGs to National, Sub-national and Local Contexts

- ▶ The SDGs with 17 Goals and 169 targets will require contextualization to national circumstances and realities
 - ▶ Global targets are aspirational and each country will need to set national and sub-national targets in-line with global aspiration
 - ▶ The SDG indicators framework serves as the template for developing national indicators
 - ▶ National SDG targets and indicators should be realistic and address national development priorities
- ▶ Integrate the SDGs in National Development Planning
 - ▶ Either from inception or by incorporating in existing plans

Creating Policy Coherence

- ▶ **Horizontal policy coherence**
 - ▶ Promotes integrated policy analysis to ensure policies and programmes are aligned with national goals
 - ▶ Better institutional mechanisms and collaboration across sectoral line
 - ▶ Integrated economic modelling for greater articulation and impact analysis is useful
- ▶ **Vertical policy coherence**
 - ▶ It is essential to coordinate across levels of government
 - ▶ Strong and effective institutional coordinating mechanisms are needed to foster partnerships and enhance programme implementation at different levels

Budgeting for the Future

- ▶ The fiscal condition of Caribbean economies suggests that financing the SDGs will be a challenge
 - ▶ The importance of budgeting for the future becomes more glaring under these circumstances
- ▶ Taking stock of available financing mechanisms
 - ▶ A diversified financing plan including non-traditional sources must be pursued
- ▶ Employing outcome-based and participatory budgeting
 - ▶ Capitalize on broader public awareness and stakeholder engagement (including the business sector), to engage stakeholder in identifying financing sources and securing finances for targeted programmes
- ▶ Budget mainstreaming will ensure that budget lines are created for specific SDG activities and programmes

Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability

- ▶ Based on the MDG experience, the SDGs will place greater data demand on Member States
- ▶ The SDG indicators framework consists of 83 indicators classified as Tier I, 59 as Tier II and 83 as Tier III. Five indicators cut across two or more tiers.
- ▶ Consultation has started on developing a core set of indicators for the Caribbean
- ▶ The follow-up and review of the SDGs will require quality, timely, disaggregated, and accessible data
- ▶ Accuracy and timeliness will demand that monitoring and reporting systems be in place, including metadata documentation and use of non-traditional sources such as Big Data
- ▶ National mechanisms should be designed in coordination with regional reporting mechanisms for coherence and sharing of best practices

Assessing Risks and Fostering Adaptability

- ▶ **Adaptive governance**
 - ▶ A framework that is adaptive and that provides for change and surprises
- ▶ **Risk analysis and management**
 - ▶ Risks in the implementation of the SDGs should be continuously assessed and managed at the national, sub-national and local levels
- ▶ **Scenario planning and stress testing**
 - ▶ At the onset and during implementation, alternative scenarios should be considered to detect and/or incorporate emerging issues that could influence goal attainment
 - ▶ Evidence-based planning using economic modelling tools is crucial



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SDG Interaction Mapping – International Council for Science (ICSU)



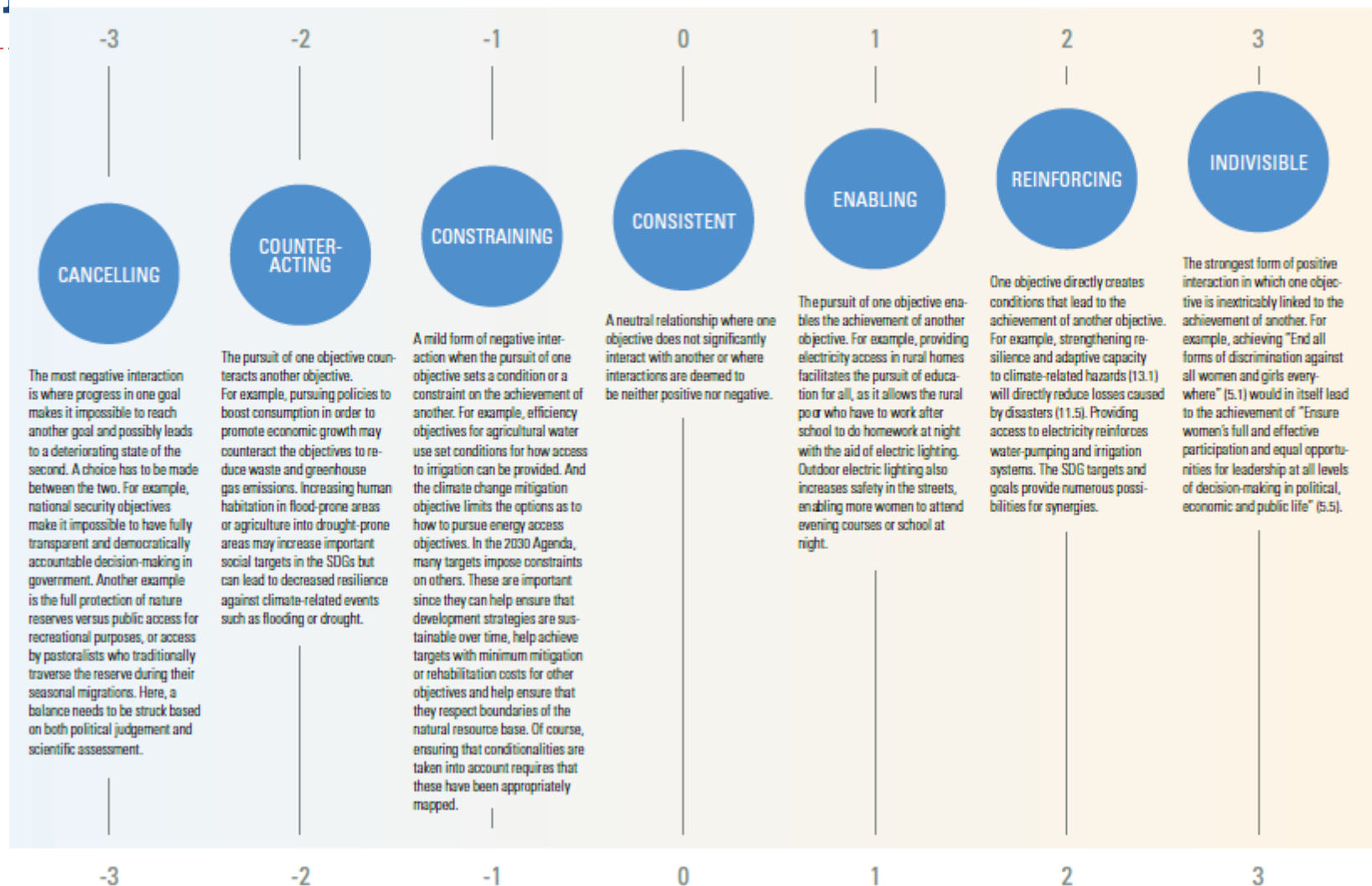
The ICSU Framework

- ▶ The SDGs are inherently interlinked/interdependent— but how?
 - ▶ What are the trade-offs?
 - ▶ Where do they overlap?
 - ▶ Which goals are mutually reinforcing?
 - ▶ How will policy makers balance interests and priorities?
- ▶ How do we inform policy making under this reality?
 - ▶ The existence and nature of interlinkages need to be established
 - ▶ The likely impact of one policy/intervention to promote one goal on another goal must be known

Rubric for Systematic Thinking

- ▶ A seven-point scale of SDG interaction
 - ▶ Organize evidence
 - ▶ Support decision-making
 - ▶ Assist in identifying and test development pathways
 - ▶ Where do they overlap?
 - ▶ Which goals are mutually reinforcing?
 - ▶ How will policy makers balance interests and priorities?

GOAL INTERACTION SCORING



GOALS SCORING

The influence of one Sustainable Development Goal or target on another can be summarized with this simple scale.

Interaction	Name	Explanation	Example
+3	Indivisible	Inextricably linked to the achievement of another goal.	Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is indivisible from ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership.
+2	Reinforcing	Aids the achievement of another goal.	Providing access to electricity reinforces water-pumping and irrigation systems. Strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards reduces losses caused by disasters.
+1	Enabling	Creates conditions that further another goal.	Providing electricity access in rural homes enables education, because it makes it possible to do homework at night with electric lighting.
0	Consistent	No significant positive or negative interactions.	Ensuring education for all does not interact significantly with infrastructure development or conservation of ocean ecosystems.
-1	Constraining	Limits options on another goal.	Improved water efficiency can constrain agricultural irrigation. Reducing climate change can constrain the options for energy access.
-2	Counteracting	Clashes with another goal.	Boosting consumption for growth can counteract waste reduction and climate mitigation.
-3	Cancelling	Makes it impossible to reach another goal.	Fully ensuring public transparency and democratic accountability cannot be combined with national-security goals. Full protection of natural reserves excludes public access for recreation.

Critical Considerations

- ▶ Is the interaction reversible?
 - ▶ Non-attainment of education goal (SDG4) and widening inequalities (SDG10)
- ▶ Is interaction uni- or bi-directional between two goals?
 - ▶ Affordable energy (SDG7) and quality education (SDG4)
- ▶ What is the strength of the interaction?
 - ▶ Size of impact , “large” or “small,” will influence action
- ▶ What is the level of certainty of the interaction?
 - ▶ Evidence on the likelihood of occurrence will enhance quality of analysis



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Sector-Specific Models – United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs



Simulation of policy impacts

- ▶ **Economy**
 - ▶ Fuel tax and development
 - ▶ Universal access to electricity
 - ▶ Atlantis, Integrated Systems Analysis of Energy
- ▶ **Social**
 - ▶ Growth and social inclusion
 - ▶ Estimating electricity consumption from household surveys
- ▶ **Environment**
 - ▶ Climate, Land, Energy and Water Systems



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Integrated Model for Sustainable Development Goals Strategies (iSDG) – Millennium Institute

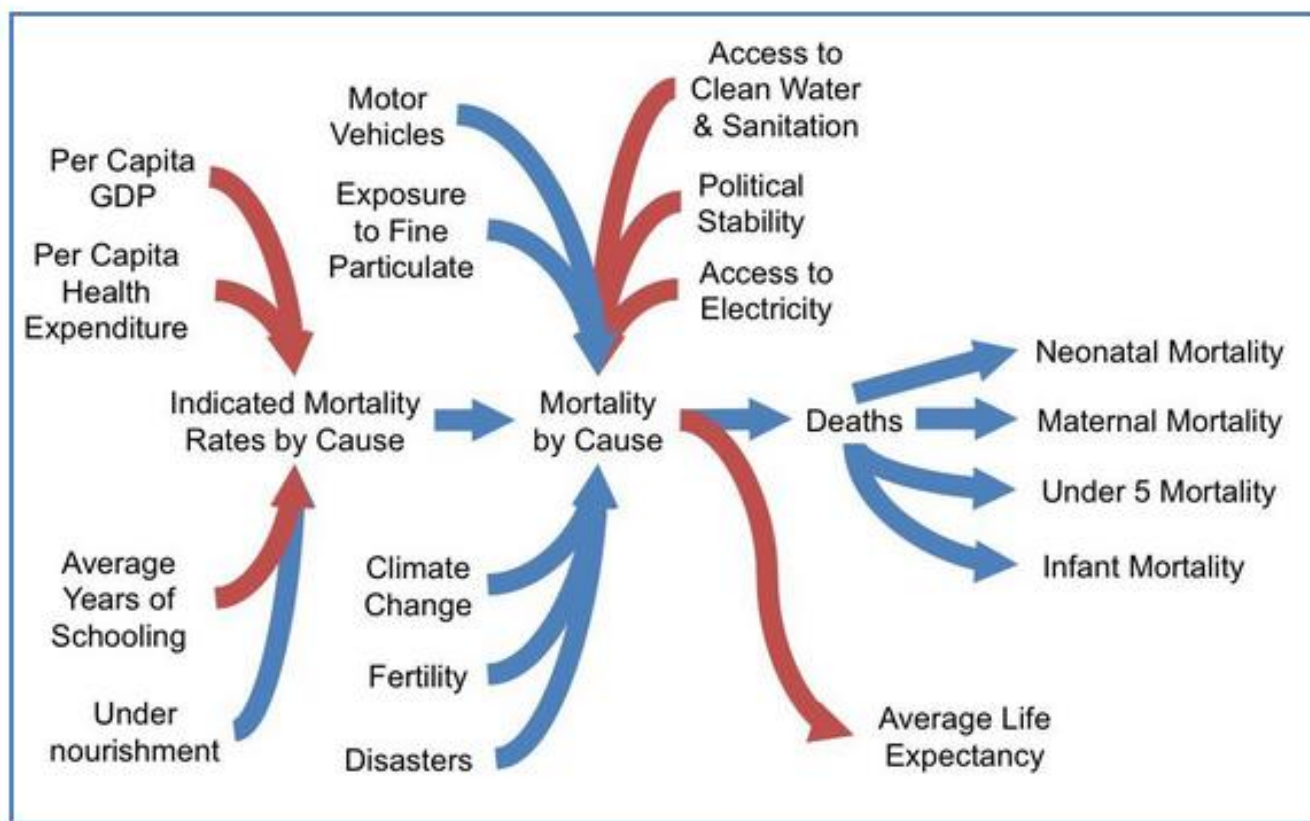


Economy-wide Simulation Modelling

- ▶ The iSDG is an integrated planning tool for the whole economy
 - ▶ A new generation Threshold 21 model
 - ▶ Based on CGE modelling approach
- ▶ iSDG simulates the likely impact of policies on the SDGs
 - ▶ Trends in SDGs until 2030 or 2050
 - ▶ Permits joint simulation of combined impacts of interventions
 - ▶ Covers all 17 goals and some 78 SDG indicators

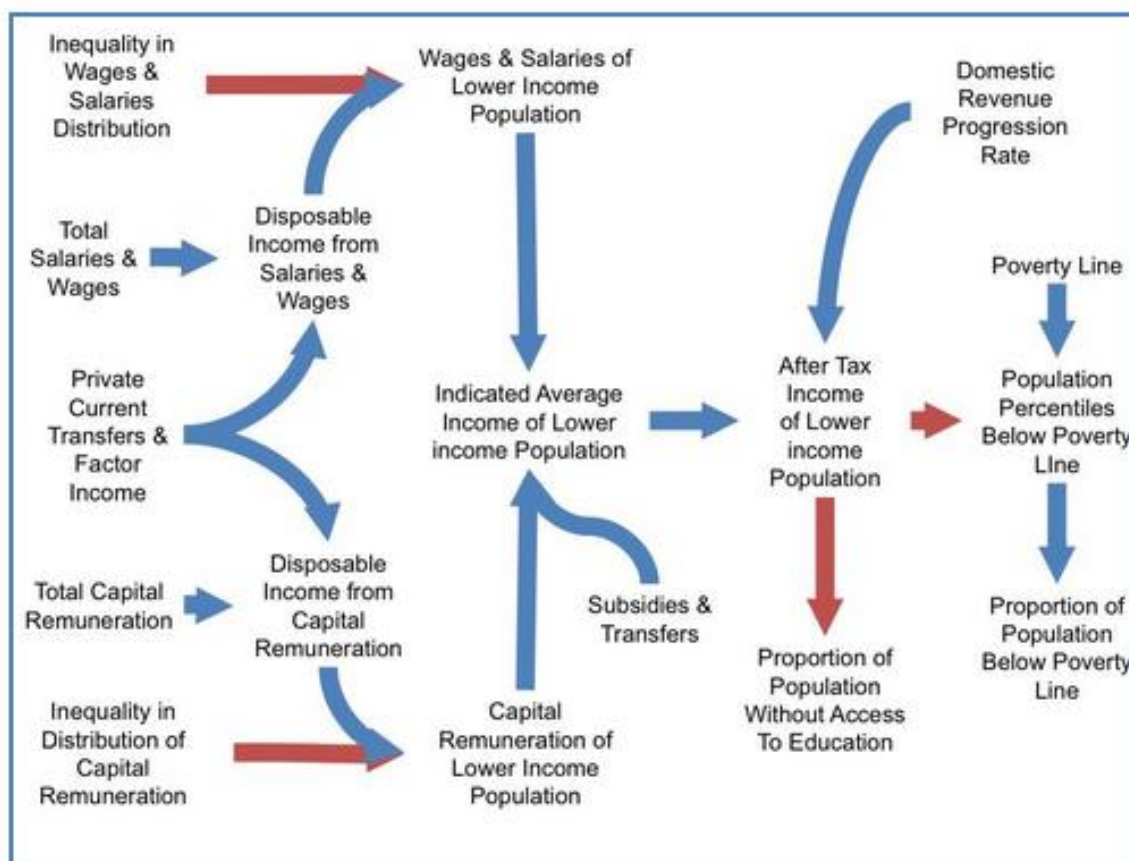
Health Sector Example

3. Mortality



Social Sector Example

10. Poverty



Choosing a Tool

- ▶ Tools are only an aid in decision making
- ▶ Data requirements, availability and technical capacity to apply tool are critical factors in choosing an ideal tool
- ▶ The main message is to make development planning evidence-based to the extent possible