

SDG LOCALIZATION WORKSHOP



SDG PUSH DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

*Using the Diagnostic to generate
a rapid SDG landscape analysis for countries to define
pathways to SDGs realization*

April 24, 2024



2030 AGENDA AT THE MIDPOINT: PROGRESS IS POSSIBLE AMID SERIOUS EMERGING CHALLENGES

Cascading and interlinked crises have reversed years of progress ... and put the 2030 Agenda 'in grave danger'



At current trajectories, in 2030, **7% of the world's population—nearly 600 million people**—will still struggle in extreme poverty.



COVID-19 pandemic caused the first rise in & between-countries income inequality in a generation; now emerging adverse impact of climate change and geopolitical events.



1 in 10 people worldwide today suffering from hunger and 24 million learners may never return to school.



Global unemployment was projected to stand at 189 million in 2023; 435m sought employment but could not find it.



These crises have reinforced gender inequalities, worsen poverty and inequality with significant negative effects on women economic empowerment & youth employment.



2030 AGENDA

The 2030 Agenda - a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity - was signed and adopted by Member States in 2015.

Reporting on progress by Member States has been done predominately through Voluntary National Reviews.

As highlighted by the 2023 GSDR, the ambition of the SDGs cannot be met through a linear approach to development; it requires embracing a dynamic process of transformation.

Data source:

UNStats <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>



SDG PUSH DIAGNOSTIC TOOL VALUE PROPOSITION

- The SDG Push Diagnostic helps countries practically define and advance transformative pathways to achieving the SDGs.
- It provides a dynamic visualization of the development landscape of countries.
- It integrates multiple data sources and digital innovation to establish a rapid landscape analysis – SDG moment, current trends, national priorities, potential futures, and interlinkages, all done to help countries chart acceleration pathways through their policy choices.





WHAT MAKES IT UNIQUE?

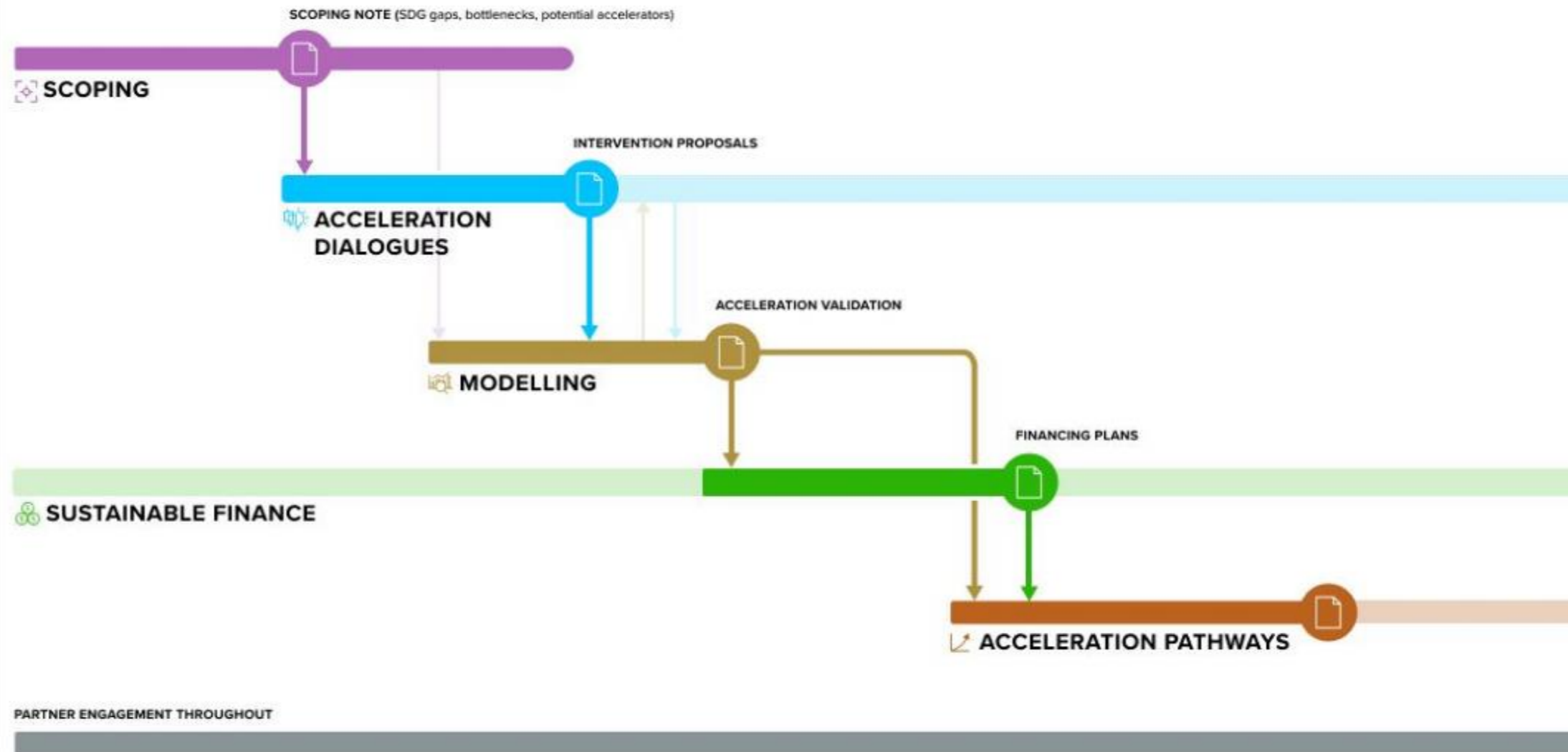


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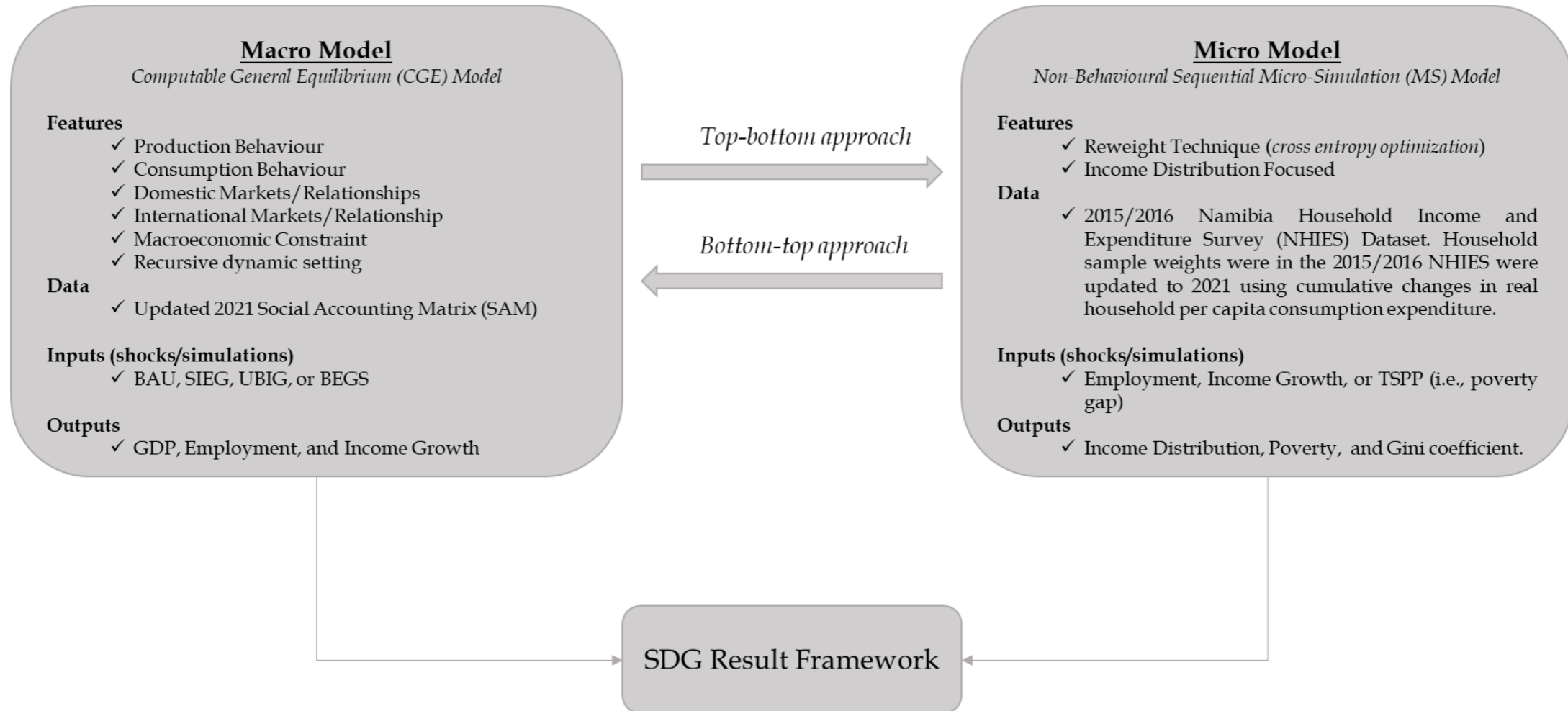
Analysis and synthesis of current priorities	01
Using machine learning to surface priorities that can be mapped to the SDGs	
SDG progress mapping	02
This helps countries chart how they perform against SDG indicators provides a comprehensive assessment of the current trends and the baseline landscape against which to build the SDG Push.	
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This can provide meaningful insights for national dialogues and identification of transformative pathways.	
SDG Futures analysis	04
This shows how the findings from UNDP's flagship report on "SDG Push" can improve medium term development trajectories.	

- ✓ Combination of UN official stats as reported by countries – with an option to add more updated data from national surveys to inform the analysis.
- ✓ Custom built machine learning to analyze multiple reports and synthesize the most significant national priorities.
- ✓ Data visualization that connects national priorities to the most relevant SDG target and visualizes their interlinkages – both synergies and trade offs, to help countries consider pathways.

SDG Push Diagnostic Framework-A country-specific tool developed by UNDP to plan and implement SDG breakthroughs in a variety of development contexts: It makes use of a quantitative and qualitative framework that combines the power of data, innovation and finance to sharpen evidence and build coalition for interventions that will accelerate achievement of the SDGs. Key elements of the SDG Push.

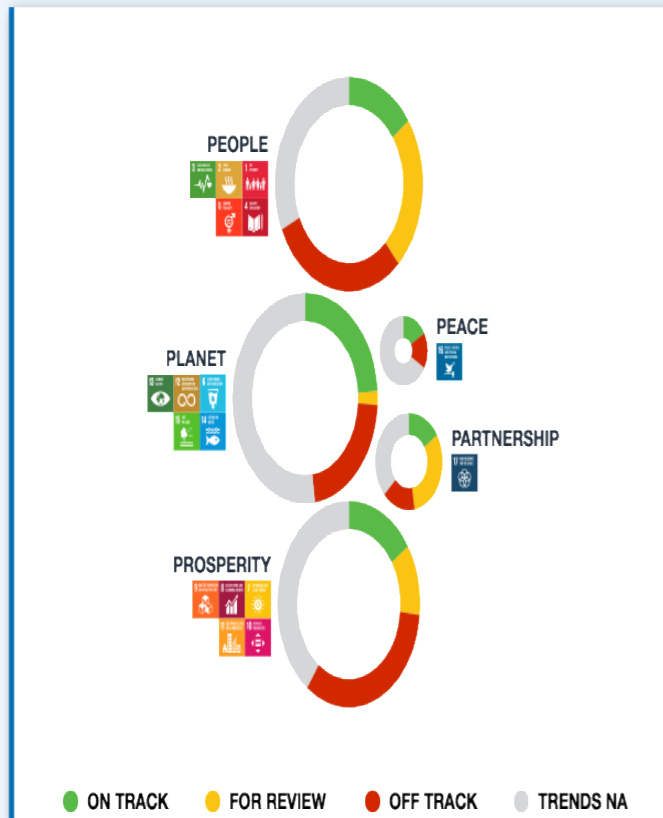


Modelling example from Namibia as one of five pilot countries to implement the SDG Push Diagnostic Tool



SDG TRENDS

SDG trends assessment is based on currently available data in the [UN Stats](#) SDG Data Portal & [methodology](#), and is aligned with country profiles. The SDG targets are organized according to the 5P's of SD. The size of the pie is determined by the # of targets used to measure each P. People (47 targets), Peace (12 targets), Planet (46 targets), Prosperity (45 targets), & Partnership (19 targets).



Trends in detail:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MWI/sdg-trends>

SDG PRIORITIES

Malawi's national priorities are generated using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.



Key documents for analysis:

1. Malawi 2063
2. UNSDCF Malawi 2019 – 2023
3. Final CCA Malawi 2023
4. Cooperation Framework Companion package
5. Malawi VNR 2022
6. MIP 1 2021 - 2030
7. Economic and Fiscal policy Statement, 2023
8. Budget Policy Statement 2023/2024
9. State of the Nation, 2023
10. Malawi 2023 Draft Program Based Budget Document

Priorities in detail:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MWI/current-priorities>

SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDGs do not exist in silo. They are interlinked. The Interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Malawi to achieve the 2030 Agenda and navigate trade-offs.

The SDG interlinkages visualize which of the national priorities have the most synergies/potential for multiplier effects or trade-offs across the 169 SDG targets. This helps to determine where policy choices could have the biggest multiplier effects or trade-offs. Building from national priorities, the following pathways reflect policy investments with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Malawi:

- Target 5.4: Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities.
- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay.
- Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.
- Target 11.b: Sustainable and resilient cities and human settlements.
- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions



ACCELERATION PATHWAYS



SDG INTERLINKAGES

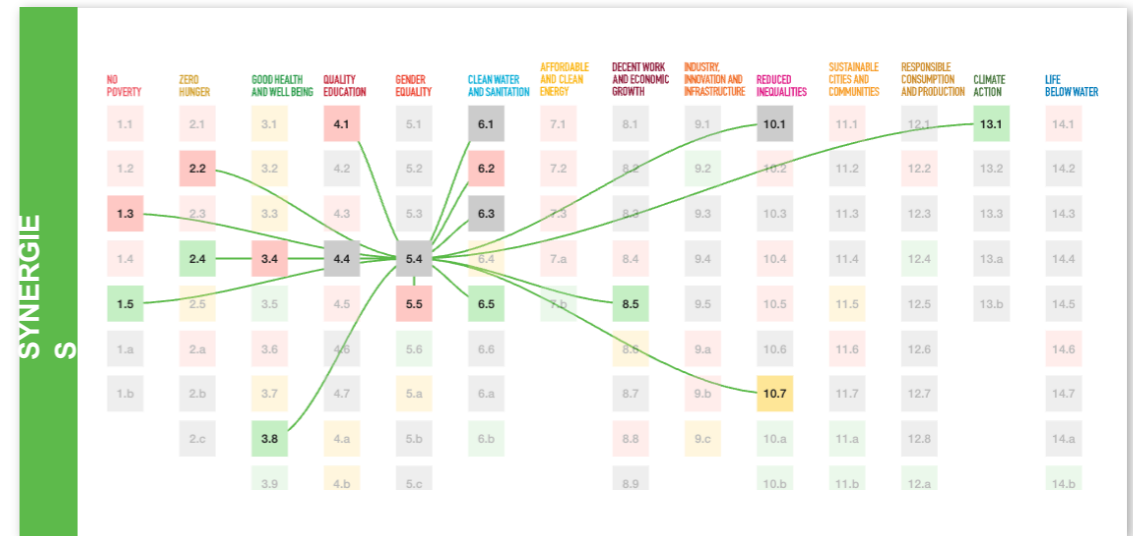
Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

In Malawi, women experience lower human endowments, economic opportunity, voice and agency than men. Gender inequality increases women's lack of agency at home, and thus increases their vulnerability to Gender Based Violence (GBV). An estimated 24.3% of all women aged 15-49 years have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, while 8.8% of women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances

To address this, it is essential to focus on policies that prioritize gender gaps in human capital, economic opportunities, ownership and control of assets, women's voice and agency. The MIP-1 2021-2030 emphasizes the need for integrated approaches to promote gender equality and create greater opportunities, especially for women and youth.

Furthermore, a robust social protection programme (targeting women), leveraging the potential of digital technology can empower women by enabling them to succeed in the future of work, access essential digital services including those for education and healthcare, finance, and increase their civic and political engagement.

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SDG INTERLINKAGES

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

As the country's economic activity mostly takes place in the agricultural sector, it continues to be highly vulnerable to economic and climate shocks due to weak or no protection systems.

By focusing on Target 8.5, the government of Malawi can strive towards inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development, and improved livelihoods for its citizens

Progress on Target 8.5 should be supported with policies to reduce energy intensity and increase its efficiency to mitigate the negative impact on the share of renewable energy (Target 7.2) and energy efficiency (Target 7.3).

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Explore the interlinkages at: <https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MWI/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

SDG INTERLINKAGES

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry’s share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances and double its share in LDCs.

SDG Target 9.2 aims to foster inclusive and sustainable industrialization in Malawi while simultaneously enhancing its economic growth. Despite recent improvements, manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita remains relatively low in Malawi (around 11.5 % in 2020).

However, the pursuit of industrialization also entails tradeoffs. It requires careful consideration of environmental sustainability, as industrial activities can have adverse ecological impacts—affecting ecosystems (SDGs 15 & 2), potable water (SDG 6), Life below water (SDG 14). And life on land (SDG 15). Rapid industrialization could put pressure on energy access (Target 7.2) at the expense of energy sustainability (Targets 7.2 & 7.3). Ensuring inclusivity in this process is crucial to prevent potential social, gender, and territorial inequalities (Target 10, 5)

By investing in SDG 9.2 (inclusive and sustainable industrialization), Malawi can improve on current employment challenges and move the needle on key priorities around eradication of poverty, reducing inequality, improving the business environment and local entrepreneurship. This complemented with rural economic transformation that focuses on fostering commercially successful smallholders and creating on- and off-farm employment opportunities for smallholders will both generate jobs in downstream agro-processing and services sectors and increase demand for an increasing amount of locally produced services.

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Explore the interlinkages at:
<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MWI/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

SDG INTERLINKAGES

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Persons affected by and the direct economic loss due to cyclones, floods, landslides, droughts, multiple shocks (exogenous and endogenous), including the COVID-19 pandemic, have increased in the past decade in Malawi.

In a context in which climate change-related extreme weather events are expected to increase, it is critical to step up prevention, mitigation and adaptation interventions that strengthen the resilience of human settlements and cities across the country. Such interventions will be critical to enable Malawi to attain its SDGs and its ambitions to attain sustainable environmental and natural resources management, disaster risk reduction, and minimized adverse impacts of climate change by 2030, as recognised in the MIP 1 2021 – 2030.

Investing in SDG 11 (Sustainable and resilient cities and human settlements) can help Malawi address current challenge of resilience of the poor and vulnerable to move the needle on key priority areas such as water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, environmental sustainability and strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters.

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SDG INTERLINKAGES

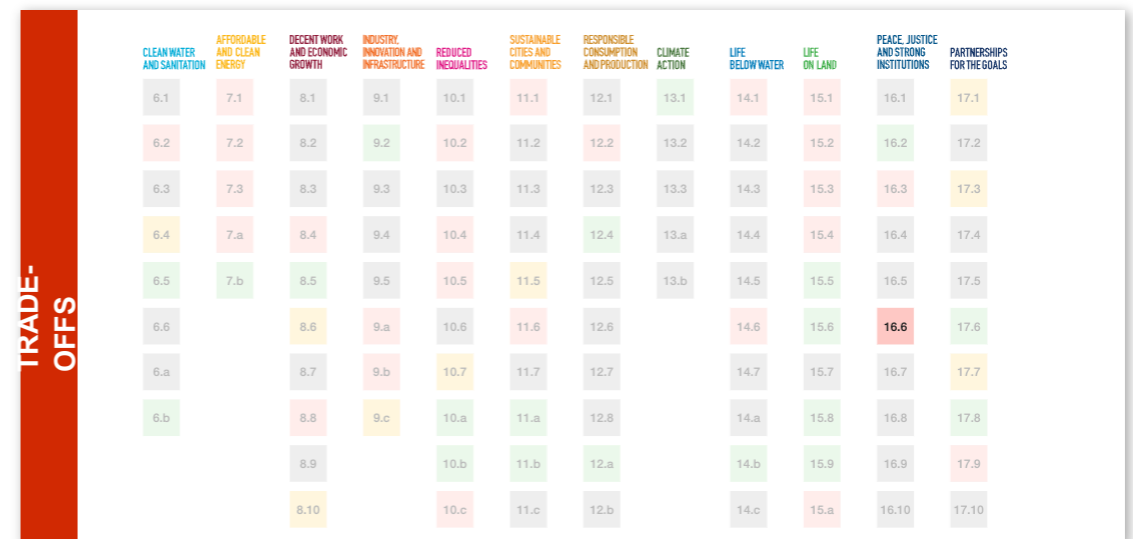
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

In Malawi approximately 44.8% of the population expresses satisfaction with the public services they receive. By focusing on SDG 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institutions), and specifically Target 16.6, measures can be implemented to cut across all goals and pillars outlined in the MIP-1 2021 – 2030, where public services are provided.

This offers Malawi the opportunity to set a higher ambition, for example, towards the percentage of the population satisfied with public services received. This increase will have a positive multiplier effect on the progress of other SDGs.

However, it is crucial to ensure that this ambition is accompanied by safeguards to prevent the deepening of poverty inequalities.

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Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MWI/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

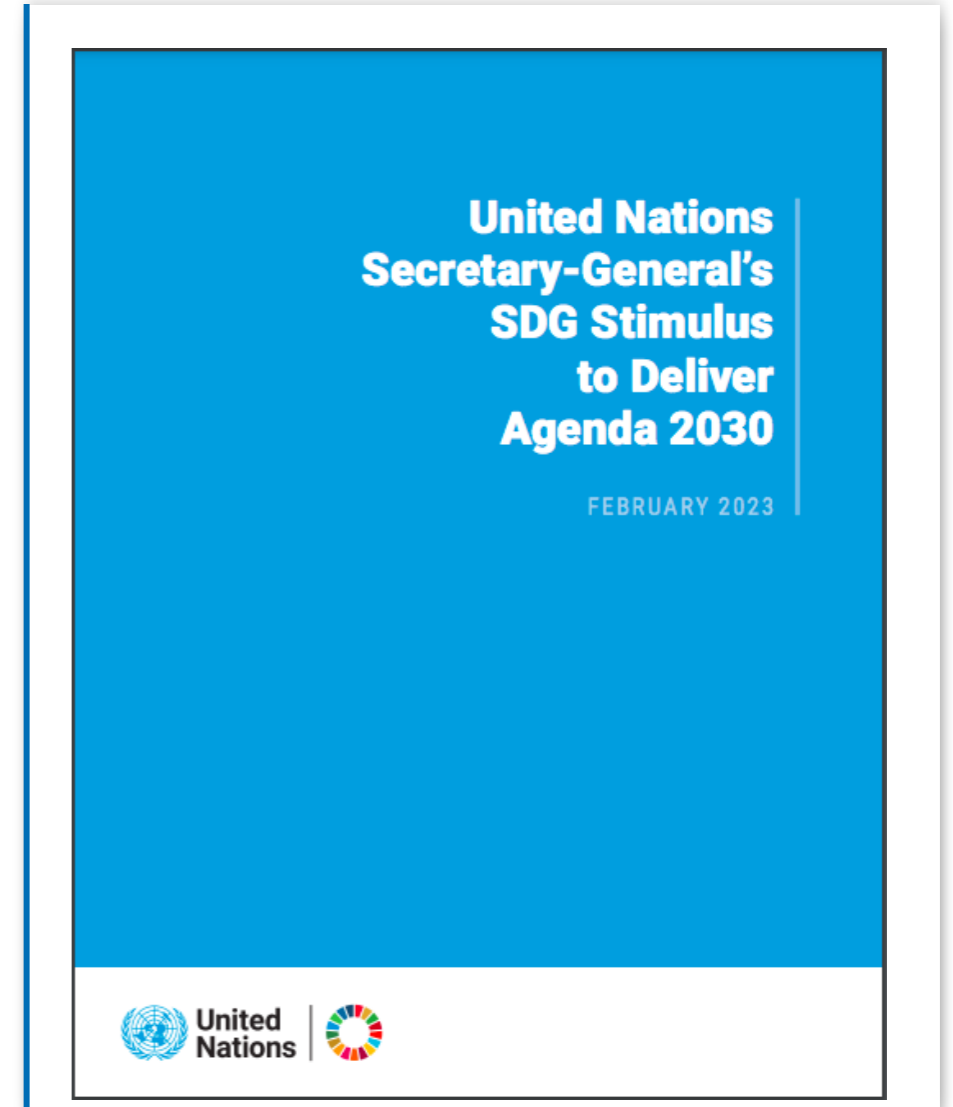
SDG STIMULUS

Countries are facing reduced fiscal space and high debt levels, rising interest rates, and increasing exposure to climate-related shocks. The acceleration pathways identified here need the appropriate means of implementation to move from aspiration to reality. The [SG's SDG Stimulus plan](#) lays out a blueprint to provide the means to implement them through four key actions:

- Provide liquidity to support recovery in the near term.
- Enhance debt relief for vulnerable countries.
- Better leverage lending.
- Align financial flows with the SDGs and Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example, through the rollout of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Malawi possible financing options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are mechanisms identified in SDG Stimulus and proposed by the Malawi Integrated National Financing Strategy (INFS):

- Tax and revenue reform through digital tax administration
- Tax and the SDGs
- Debt sustainability for SDGs
- Green climate fund/finance
- Blended and public-private finance
- SDG Aligned business environment and investment
- Accessing financial markets and insurance
- Remittances, philanthropy and faith-based financing
- Leveraging the potential of trade, e.g., the AfCFTA and other trading blocs



Thank you!

