

Getting to Grips with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Prepared by Rogers Dhlwayo for the Workshop on the rollout of the Zimbabwe National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) – Integrating the 2030 Agenda
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PURPOSE OF THE PRESENTATION

1. Provide an overview of the key principles of Agenda 2030 – universality, integration, leaving no one behind (LNOB) and multi-stakeholder approach.
2. To illustrate some of the tools, methodologies to operationalize SDGs integration /interlinkages and the LNOB principle in the implementation of the SDGs.

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & SDGs

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE STRUCTURE

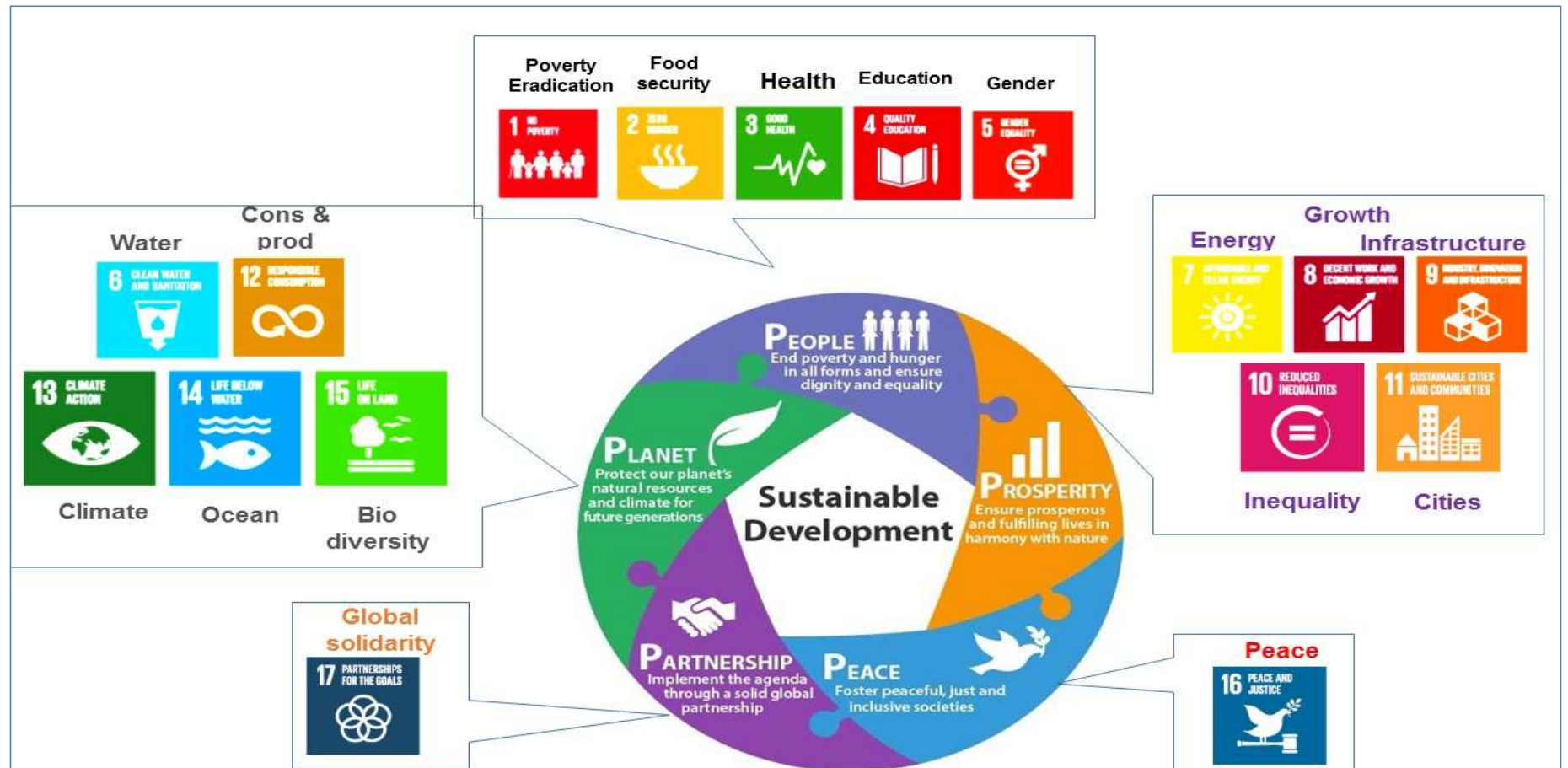


The dependence of the SDGs on our biosphere

Our biosphere can be viewed as the planet's natural capital. Enhancing natural capital and the flow of services it provides is essential to the SDGs in the upper layers.



CLUSTERING THE SDGs - THE 5 TRANSFORMATION P's



The 2030 Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.

It seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom.

It emphasizes that all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan.

THE KEY SDGs PRINCIPLES

THE KEY SDGs PRINCIPLES



UNIVERSALITY

- *Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all countries, governments and actors – “all countries are developing countries.”*
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute? – CBRD principle)



INTEGRATION

- *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
- No goal can be achieved in isolation (silo), need to work across sectors



LEAVING NO BEHIND

- *The principle of ‘leaving no one 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

KEY FEATURES OF THE SDGs

For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

Four key characteristics of the SDGs are:

- ✓ **Universal:** global goals set for the “World We want”, applicable to developing and developed countries.
- ✓ **Indivisible:** cannot be positioned in a hierarchical or prioritization order. Denial of one invariably impedes enjoyment of other rights and basic needs.
- ✓ **Transformative:** Transforming current challenges into opportunities for the 5Ps (peace, people, planet, prosperity and partnership).
- ✓ **Strong partnership frameworks/multi-stakeholder approaches:** Whole of government and society approach is paramount to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. SDG 17, which aims to “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”, recognizes multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) as important vehicles for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs. Goal 17 further seeks to encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies for partnerships

INTEGRATION/LINKAGES OF THE SDGs

INTEGRATION/INTERLINKAGES OF THE SDGs

“They [SDGs] are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.”

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development =



Economic Growth

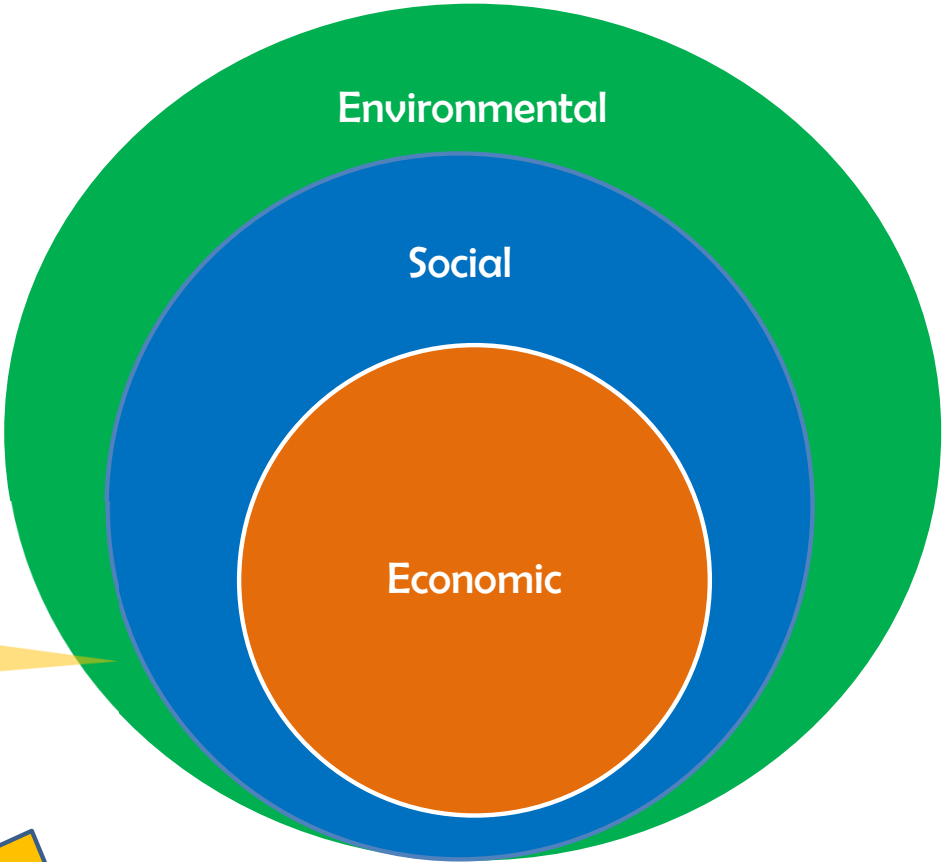
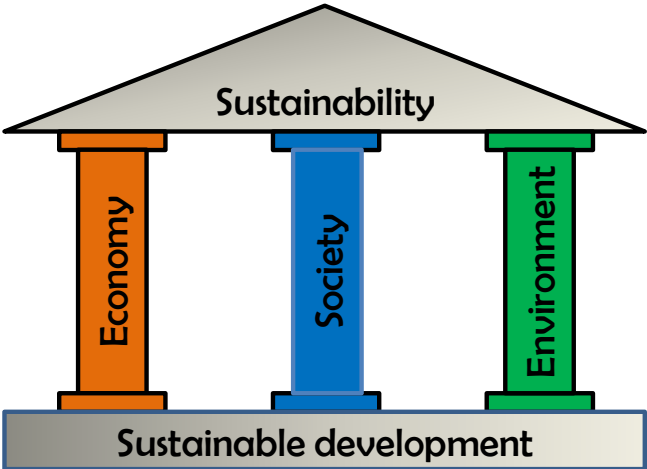


Social Development

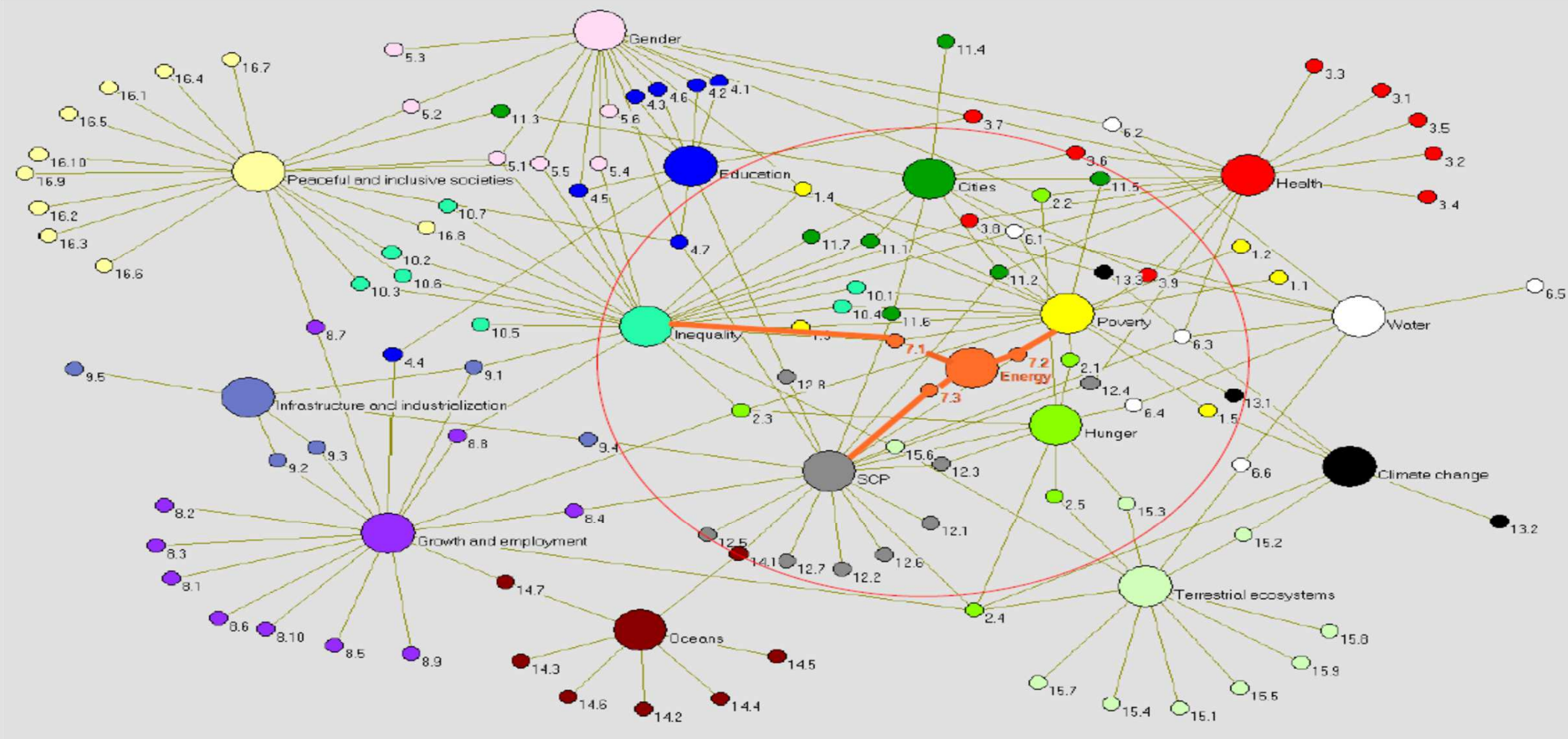


Environmental
Protection

INTEGRATION/INTERLINKAGES OF THE SDGs . . .



SDGs as an integrated system ... everything is connected



Source: adapted from David Le Blanc, "Towards Integration at Last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets," Rio+20 Working Paper 4
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1613SDGs%20as%20a%20network%20of%20targets%20Rio20%20working%20papers%20.pdf>

SDGs as an integrated system – (links between the SDGs through their targets)

| Rank | Goal No. – Sustainable Development Goal | Number of other SDGs to which the Goal is connected |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | 14 |
| 2 | 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries | 12 |
| 3 | 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere | 10 |
| 4 | 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | 10 |
| 5 | 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | 8 |
| 6 | 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | 8 |
| 7 | 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | 8 |
| 8 | 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | 7 |
| 9 | 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | 7 |
| 10 | 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | 6 |
| 11 | 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts | 6 |
| 12 | 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | 6 |
| 13 | 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | 6 |
| 14 | 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | 3 |
| 15 | 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | 3 |
| 16 | 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable Development | 2 |

Source: David Le Blanc, "Towards Integration at Last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets," Rio+20 Working Paper 4

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1613SDGs%20as%20a%20network%20of%20targets%20Rio20%20working%20papers%20.pdf>

IMPLICATIONS OF THE SDGs AS AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM

“Policy coherence”

“Policy integration”

“Integrated policy analysis
and policy-making”

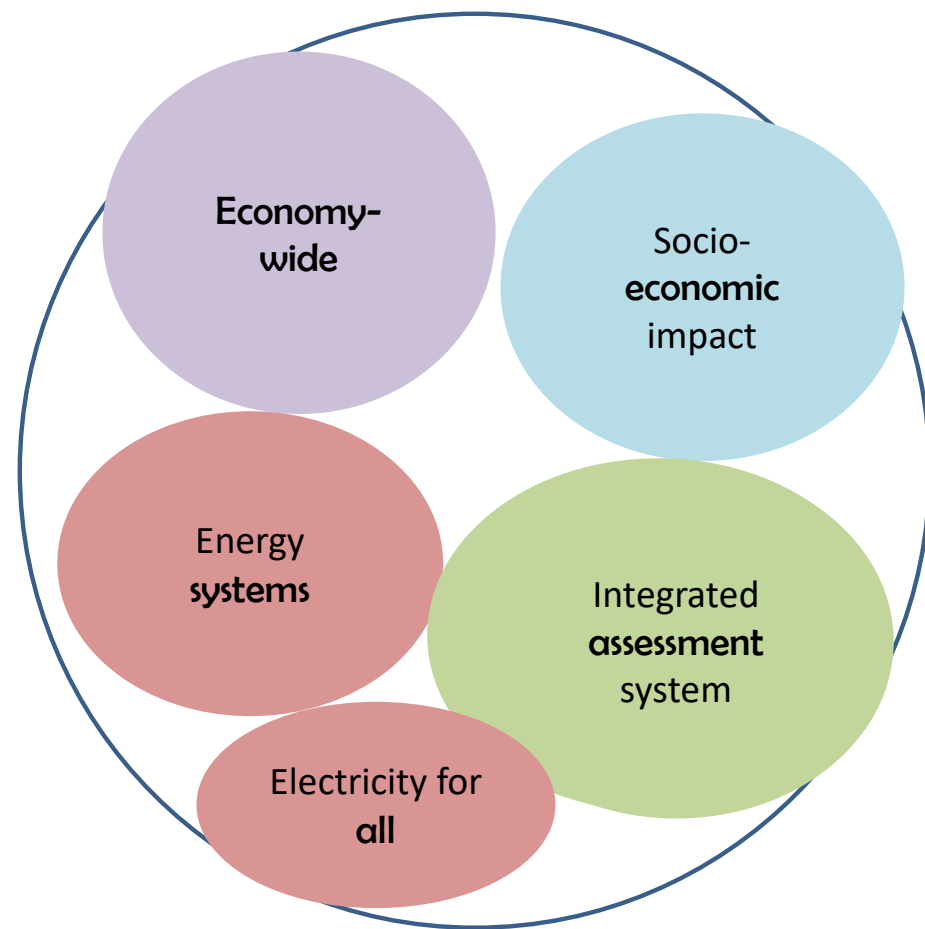
“Integrated planning”

MODELING TOOLS TO ADDRESS THE COMPLEXITY OF THE SDGs

Use of integrated analytics to evaluate interlinkages and long-term impacts based on different scenarios that factor in interlinkages of the SDGs

A suite of models including IFIs, iSDG, Agent based models and World Bank SDGs Diagnostic models.

No single model can cover all relevant issues.



**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND - PUTTING MARGINALIZED
PEOPLE AT THE FOREFRONT OF THE SDGs**

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND - LNOB



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The principle of “leave no one behind” is embedded in the essence of the 2030 Agenda. It is implicit in its ambition to eradicate poverty in all its forms by 2030 and by endorsing the 2030 Agenda declaration all countries made an explicit pledge to “leave no one behind”:

“As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the goals and targets are met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first”. (UNGA Resolution 70/1, 2015).

THE SDGs & THE 'LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND' AGENDA



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

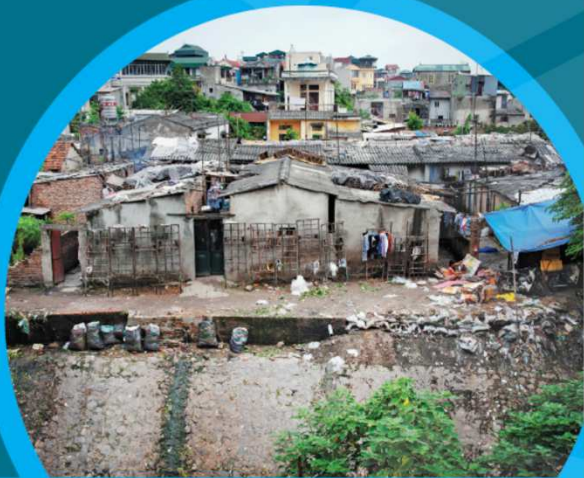
The LNOB agenda is concerned with those countries and groups of people who have not progressed equally or sufficiently in line with the dramatic global improvements between the 1990s and the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. The agenda seeks to focus action on the poorest and most disadvantaged, and make their progress central to the realisation of the SDGs:

As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first

Resolution 70/1 goes on to outline those population groups that are likely to require specific support in most countries: 'Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs) (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.' It also enjoins countries to define which group identities matter most in their specific contexts

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND?

Leaving No One Behind:
Equality and Non-Discrimination
at the Heart of Sustainable Development



A Shared United Nations System Framework for Action



United Nations System
Chief Executives Board for Coordination



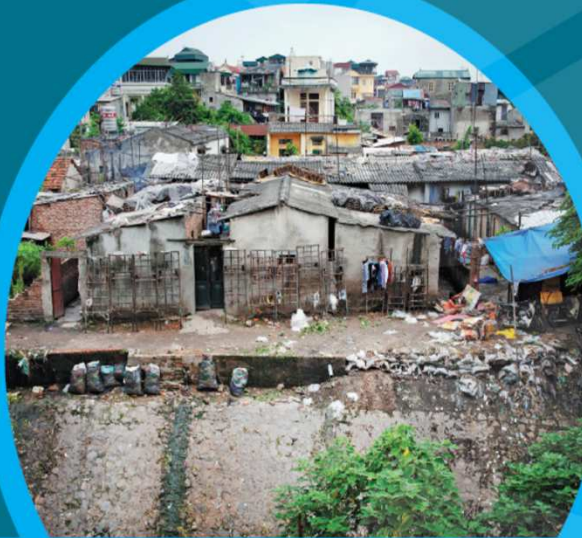
The 'leave no one behind' pledge implies that non-income-based inequalities should be tackled – particularly for those people facing multiple discriminations; and, that governments should prioritize the progress of marginalized groups. Agenda 2030 particularly highlights 'children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants.'

This list identifies groups who have been marginalized and have a greater likelihood of experiencing poverty.

According to ODI, 'leave no one behind' captures three concepts: **ending extreme poverty (in all its forms), reducing inequalities, and addressing discriminatory behaviours**

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND? . . .

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The ‘leave no one behind’ principle recognizes that many factors – including social, political and economic norms – can contribute to a person’s experience of and vulnerability to poverty and that these ‘group-based’ inequalities intersect. A key challenge for achieving ‘leave no one behind’ is learning how to recognize and respond to the relationships between these different factors and how they combine to drive poverty.

Leaving no one behind requires action across all SDG goal areas. From environmental degradation to inclusive and accountable governance, gender equality to education, all of the goals address issues that can contribute to inequality, discrimination and marginalization. Measuring progress against the goals therefore requires improved disaggregation of data and making links to accountability and planning processes at all levels.

LNOB CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK – LOOKING BEYOND POOREST

Leaving No One Behind entails” entails:

- ✓ Combating discrimination, rising inequalities and their root causes
- ✓ Moving beyond assessing average and aggregate progress
- ✓ Disaggregating data
- ✓ Supporting measures that promote equality
- ✓ Participation of the most marginalized in decision making

The 2030 Agenda made a commitment to ensure a systematic follow-up and review of the SDGs that would be “robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated,” and that would “make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind” (UN 2015). Country-led evaluations will be a central element used to inform SDG reviews and, together with strong monitoring data, will help support national policy decision making.

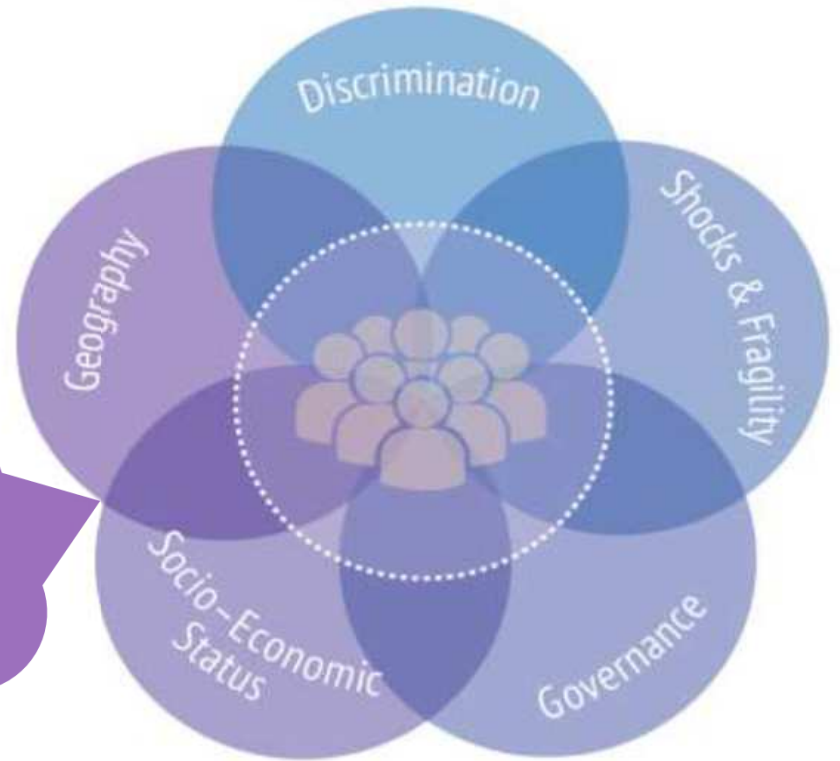
Gender equality and reducing inequalities between and among countries are central to the SDG principle of leaving no one behind. This recognizes the need to go beyond aggregate indicators, which only estimate the proportion of the population who have benefited from a particular intervention. There is evidence that aggregate indicators of progress can conceal the fact that some marginal or vulnerable groups are being left behind. In this context, the goal of the SDGs in eradicating poverty in all its forms and reducing inequalities is to

1. Identify who/groups that have been left behind;
2. Understand the reasons why people are being left behind; and
3. Take action to tackle exclusion and marginalization - identify strategies to promote more inclusive approaches that will include these groups

UNDP'S LNOB FIVE FACTOR ANALYSIS

- Better and disaggregated data
- Analysis of root causes

People at the intersection of these factors face reinforcing and compounding disadvantage and deprivation, making them likely among the furthers behind



Source: UNDP, 2018.

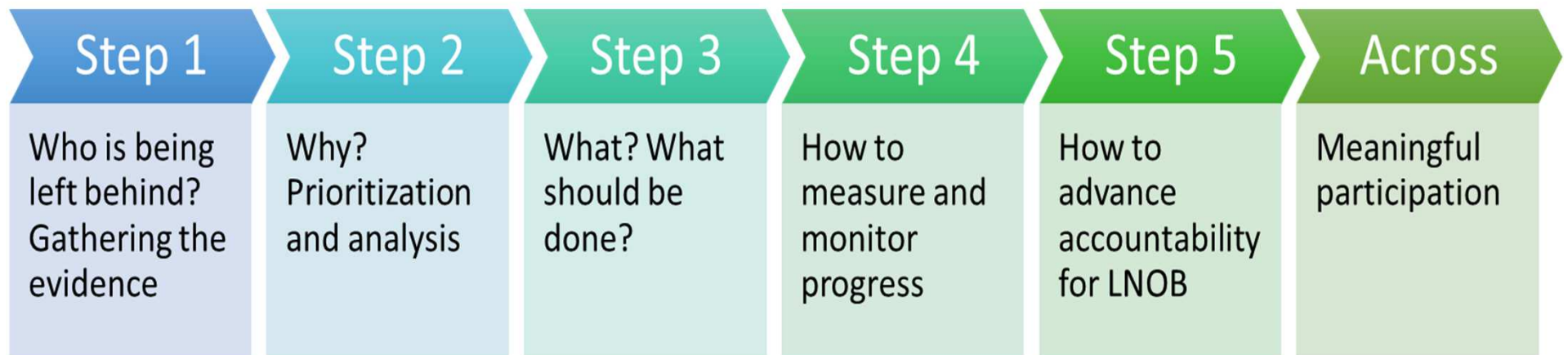
UNDP'S LNOB FIVE FACTOR ANALYSIS . . .

Definition: 'The pledge to "leave no one behind" is a commitment to end extreme poverty in all its forms and to act explicitly to ensure that those who have been left behind can catch up to those who have experienced greater progress. Practically, the pledge means all governments must chart a new course aimed specifically at curbing inequalities between people, groups and places; correcting for legacies of discrimination and exclusion both between and within countries; and prioritizing and fast-tracking progress among the furthest behind' (p. 8).

- ✓ **Drivers/causes of being left behind:** Geography, discrimination, vulnerability to shocks, governance, socio-economic status.

- ✓ **Policy responses:**
 1. **Examine:** disaggregated and people driven data and information;
 2. **Empower:** civic engagement and voice; and
 3. **Enact:** integrated, equity-focused SDG policies, interventions and budgets

ACTING ON LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND : KEY STEPS



**MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASURES AS TOOLS
TO OPERATIONALIZE THE LNOB PRINCIPLE**

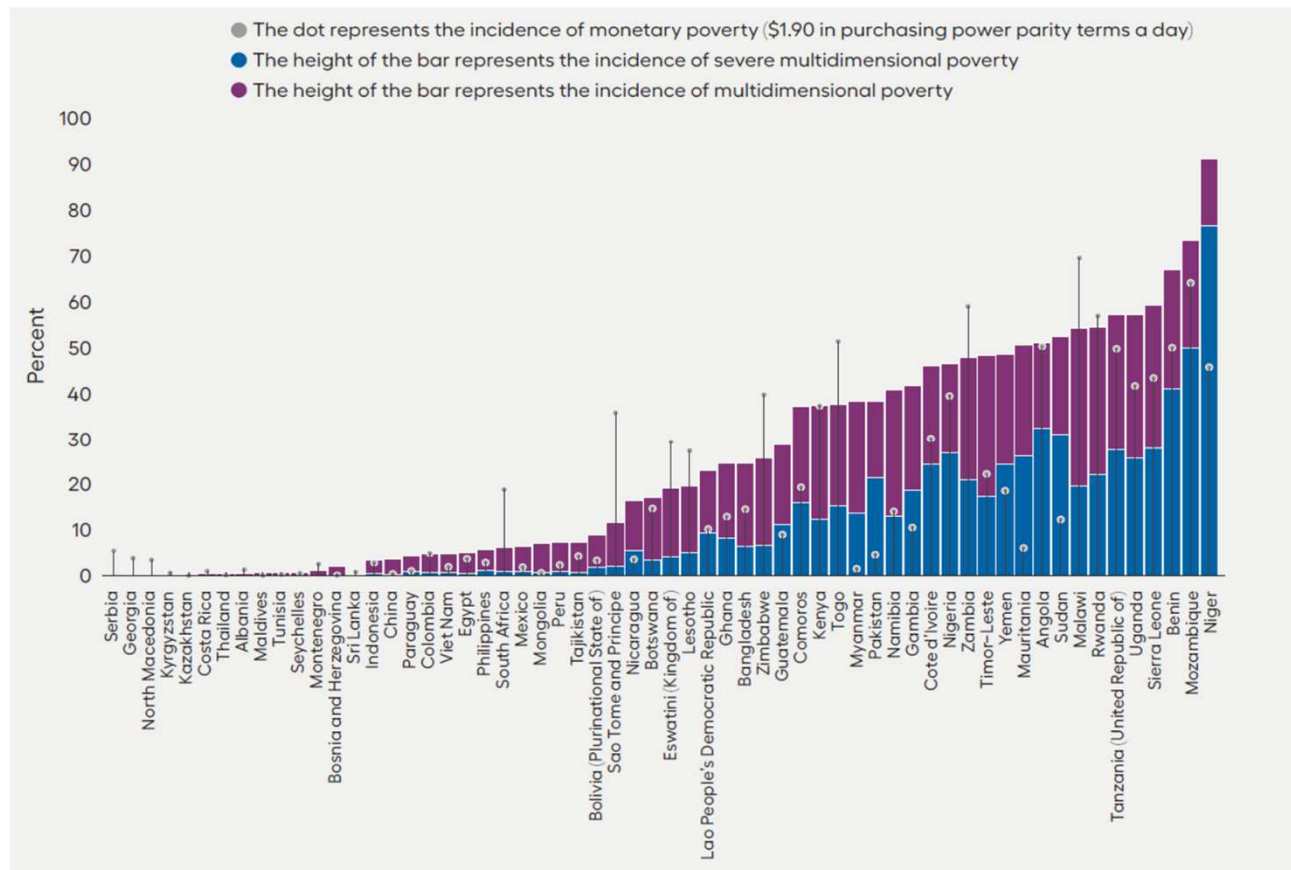
VALUE OF A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO POVERTY

- Offers a more comprehensive picture of poverty
- By capturing the multiple deprivations that people can suffer at the same time, it provides incentives for reaching the furthest behind first
- It is more aligned with the integrated approach underlying the SDGs
- It is more adaptable to national contexts, development plans, participatory exercises, and policy priorities
- People living in poverty often describe their experience of poverty as multidimensional
- Multidimensional poverty measures can be used as policy tools to shape resource allocation, coordinate policies across sectors and levels of government, and target poor households and regions

Multidimensional and monetary poverty estimates

Evidence shows that people who are experiencing multidimensional poverty may not be income poor and that people living in income poverty may not be multidimensionally poor

Policies focused on reducing income poverty may leave millions behind

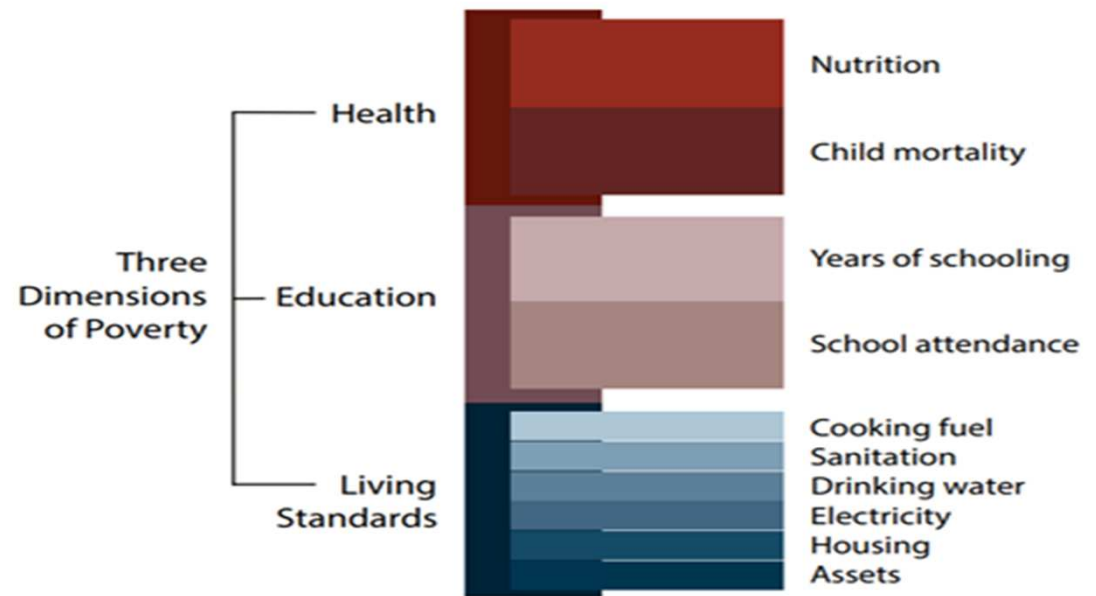


Source: Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2021

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index – (MPI)

The global MPI provides estimates on multidimensional poverty across 109 countries and 5.9 billion people

It allows for comparisons across countries and disaggregations within countries (by ethnicity, gender, urban/rural area, age group, etc.)



Source: Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2021

Many countries have developed national adaptations of the global MPI

While the global MPI uses the same dimensions for all countries, the national MPI includes dimensions that are relevant to each country context

| Dimension | Global MPI | LAC-MPI | Arab MPI | Andhra Pradesh | Armenia | Bhutan | Chile | Colombia | Costa Rica | Dominican Rep. | Ecuador | El Salvador | Honduras | Mexico | Mozambique | Nepal | Nigeria | Panama | Pakistan | Rwanda | Vietnam | |
|--|------------|---------|----------|----------------|---------|--------|-------|----------|------------|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------|------------|-------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|---|
| Education | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Health | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Housing, living standards & basic services | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Employment and social protection | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Digital divide, networks and social cohesion | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child and youth conditions | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: “How to Build a National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Using the MPI to inform the SDGs”, OPHI and UNDP’s Handbook (2019).

Countries that have implemented national MPIs as official poverty measures

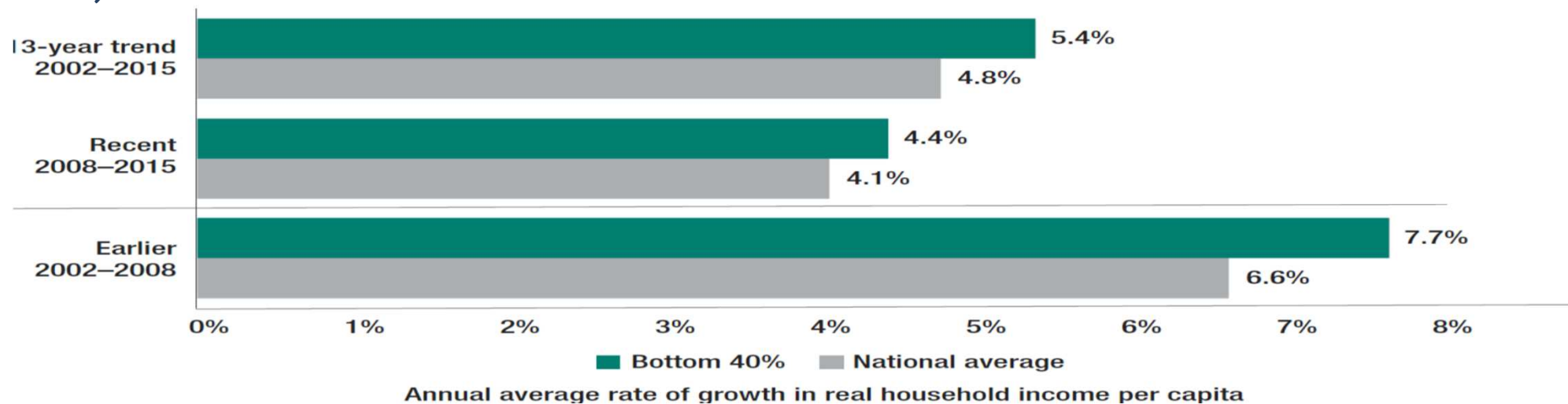
- 2009: Mexico
- 2010: Bhutan
- 2011: Colombia
- 2014: Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)
- 2015: Chile, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Vietnam
- 2016: Ecuador, Pakistan, Honduras, Mozambique, and Armenia
- 2017: Panama, Dominican Republic, and Nepal
- 2018: Nigeria, Philippines (initial methodology), and Rwanda
- 2019: Guatemala, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, and Angola (subnational)
- 2020: Seychelles, Maldives, Palestine and Ghana
- 2021: Paraguay and Namibia

**SHARED PROSPERITY AND THE INCOMES OF THE RELATIVELY
POOR (SDG 10)**

Shared Prosperity & the incomes of the relatively poor (SDG 10)

SDG 10 introduces a different perspective to the discussion of LNOB because it is concerned with income growth and income inequality, rather than eliminating deprivation with focus on the concept of 'shared prosperity'. This was proposed by the World Bank (2015) and is at the core of SDG target 10.1, which seeks to ensure that the bottom 40% within societies experience income growth 'at a rate higher than the national average'

Figure A: Annual average rate of income growth of the bottom 40% and the national average in in Brazil, 2002–2015

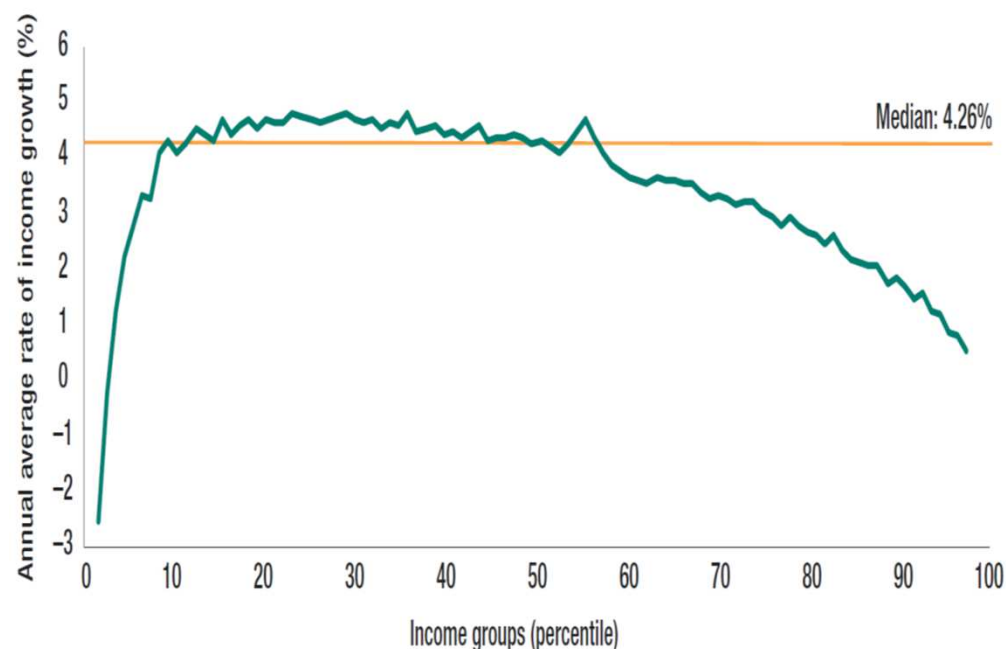


Shared Prosperity & the incomes of the relatively poor (SDG 10) . . .

Figure A compares the rate of real (CPI inflation adjusted - CPI = 2002) household income growth for B40 relative to the national average over the three survey years: 2002, 2008 and 2015 for Brazil. Over the whole 2002–2015 period, the growth rate of B40 income is somewhat higher than the average (5.4% and 4.8% respectively per year). However, the earlier 2002/2008 period saw much higher income growth for the poor compared to the average (7.7% against 6.6%), such that the gap between the poor and the rest of the population narrowed much more quickly during that period, which also had the overall higher rate of real income growth. A period of lower income growth since 2008 has seen the growth rates of B40 and the average equalise.

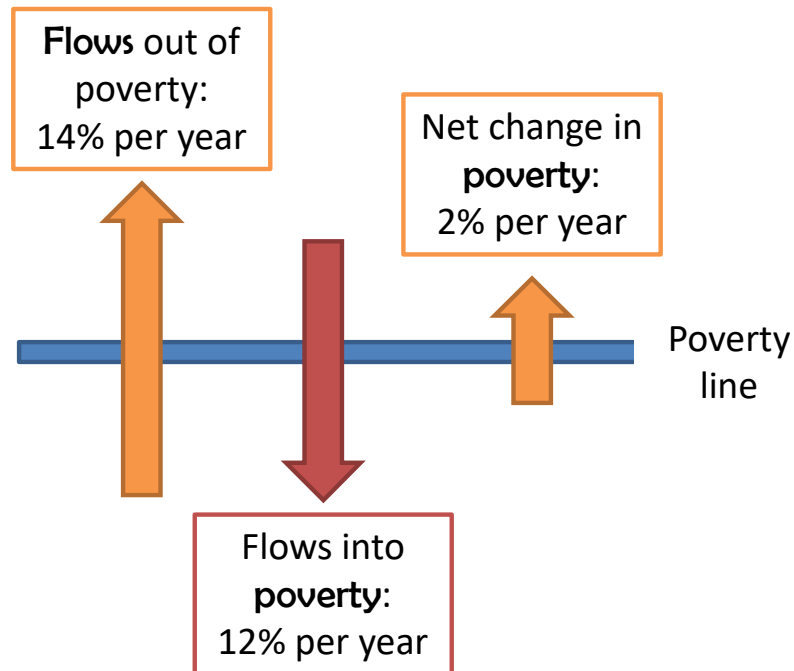
The growth incidence curve confirms that B40 performed above the national median, indicating a solid decline in inequality (Figure B). This pro-poor growth in the early 2000s accords with the broader evidence on Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's presidency from 2003, propelled by its flagship *Fome Zero* (Zero Hunger) policy. The gains are primarily attributable to minimum wage rises alongside the expansion of social assistance transfers. Evidence indicates a similar equalising pattern in Latin America in the 2013–2018 period, whereby the relative income growth of households at the bottom of the income distribution was in most countries significantly higher than those at the top.

Figure B: Growth Incidence Curve, Brazil, 2002–2015



POVERTY RISK ANALYSIS TOOL

Poverty Risk Assessment Tool



- Eradicating poverty requires a closer look at the dynamics of poverty.
- Poverty reduction is not a one-way transition out of poverty: many people exit or fall back into poverty every year.
- The determinants of exiting poverty are not necessarily the same than those correlated to falling back into poverty
- In LAC for example “exiting poverty” was correlated with education and labour market characteristics, and “falling back into poverty” was correlated with social protection, systems of care, access to assets, and labour qualifications.

Poverty Risk Analysis Tool Methodology

Step 1. Construction of Panel Data

- **National level panel Data (available or synthetic)**

Step 2. Quantitative analysis using panel data

- **Transition matrices**
- **Household determinants of exiting poverty**
- **Household determinants of falling into poverty**

Step 3. Analysis of transition matrix and determinants

- **Analytical report linking the determinants and matrices with the national economic, social and environmental context.**

Poverty Risk Analysis Tool: Jamaica Example

- Jamaica Mobility Matrices 2002-2003 and 2009-2010

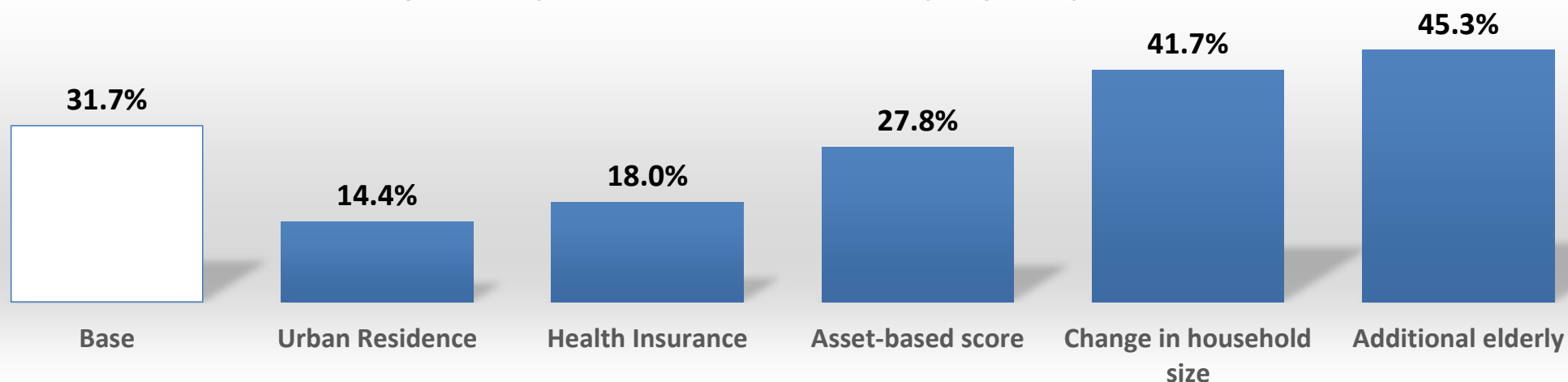
| Row Percentage of Households | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 2003 | | | | |
| | Poor (<\$4/day) | Vulnerable (\$4-10) | Middle Class (\$10-50) | Total |
| 2002 | Poor (<\$4/day) | 59.7 | 37.7 | 100 |
| | Vulnerable (\$4-10) | 21.2 | 60.6 | 100 |
| | Middle class (\$10-50) | 5.5 | 37.0 | 100 |
| | Total | 28.0 | 48.3 | 23.8 |
| 2010 | | | | |
| | Poor (<\$4/day) | Vulnerable (\$4-10) | Middle Class (\$10-50) | Total |
| 2009 | Poor (<\$4/day) | 62.8 | 34.6 | 100 |
| | Vulnerable (\$4-10) | 18.9 | 66.0 | 100 |
| | Middle class (\$10-50) | 2.2 | 34.7 | 100 |
| | Total | 23.3 | 50.3 | 26.4 |

Poor **Vulnerable:**
 Between 2002 and 2003 37.7 per cent of those poor in 2002 transitioned to vulnerable.

Vulnerable **Poor:**
 Between 2002 and 2003 21.2 per cent of those vulnerable in 2002 became poor.

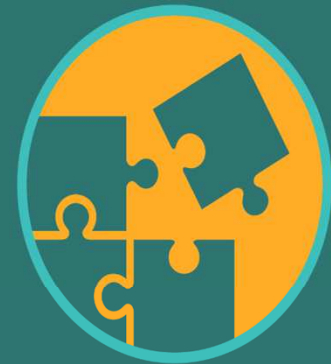
Poverty Risk Analysis Tool: Jamaica Example . . .

Changes in the probability of moving from vulnerability to poverty between 2009-2010



- Between 2009 and 2010, the median household has an overall probability of 31.7% of moving from vulnerability to poverty.
- While keeping everything else constant, this probability could reduce to 14.4% (a decline of 17 percentage points) if this household resides in an urban area;
- it would reduce to 18% (a decline of 14 percentage points) if the household has health insurance;
- and it would reduce to 27.8% (a decline of 4 percentage points) if the asset ownership would improve.
- On the contrary, the probability of falling back into poverty increases by 10 percentage points (from 31.7% to 41.7%) by adding one member to the household —particularly one elderly individual, which increases the probability by 14 percentage points.

‘Leave no one behind’, a fundamental principle underlying the Sustainable Development Goals, emphasises **three core elements**



Identify and profile the poorest and most disadvantaged

Prioritise them in reform of and financing of social programmes

Close their gaps in life chances as a result

RATIONALE TO ENGAGE WITH STAKEHOLDERS

“Implementation of a post-2015 development agenda will depend, critically, on effective governance capacities at national, local and municipal levels, including political commitment and leadership; and on the legal and economic empowerment of people, especially those most excluded and of their civil society organizations, to participate effectively in national and local decision-making.”

**UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN Development Agenda (2012)
Realizing the Future We Want for All Report to the Secretary General**

Strong partnership frameworks/multi-stakeholder approaches

- Whole of government and society approach is paramount to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.
- SDG 17, which aims to “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”, recognizes multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) as important vehicles for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs globally, particularly developing countries.
- Goal 17 further seeks to encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies for partnerships.
- The creation of a coordinating structure to incorporate the SDGs into the actions of all areas of government and society to bring various government institutions and society together to develop and implement integrated policies is one of the most formal mechanisms for adopting the whole of government and society approach

Strong partnership frameworks/multi-stakeholder approaches

- Cázarez-Grageda (2019) investigated specific experiences of implementing the whole of government and society approach as part of the 2030 Agenda and to explore how the review process can help countries to improve policy coherence and the operation of the coordinating structures they have put in place.
- The study supported by some detailed case studies of whole of government and society country experiences of Belize, Guatemala, Georgia and Mongolia found that high-level institutional coordination mechanisms provide entry points for government and non-government stakeholders to address the interconnectedness of the three dimensions of sustainable development, the SDGs and policy integration.
- Furthermore, the study found that in some cases, policy coherence encompasses the involvement of government actors across sectors (horizontal) and from the sub-national and local level (vertical), but also integration of an external dimension (implementation of the 2030 Agenda outside the country). This implies coordination efforts to ensure coherence between internal and external priorities of 2030 Agenda through development cooperation.
- The widespread impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic into all sectors of economies and societies have further underscored the interconnectedness of the SDGs and the need for policy integration. Institutionalized coordination within public administration and with other institutions is imperative for cohesive policy responses to COVID-19

Institutional Coordination

❑ How to mobilize institutions around the SDGs, improve their functioning, and promote horizontal and vertical coherence?

❑ Characteristics of institutions to promote a cross-sectoral and integrated approach?

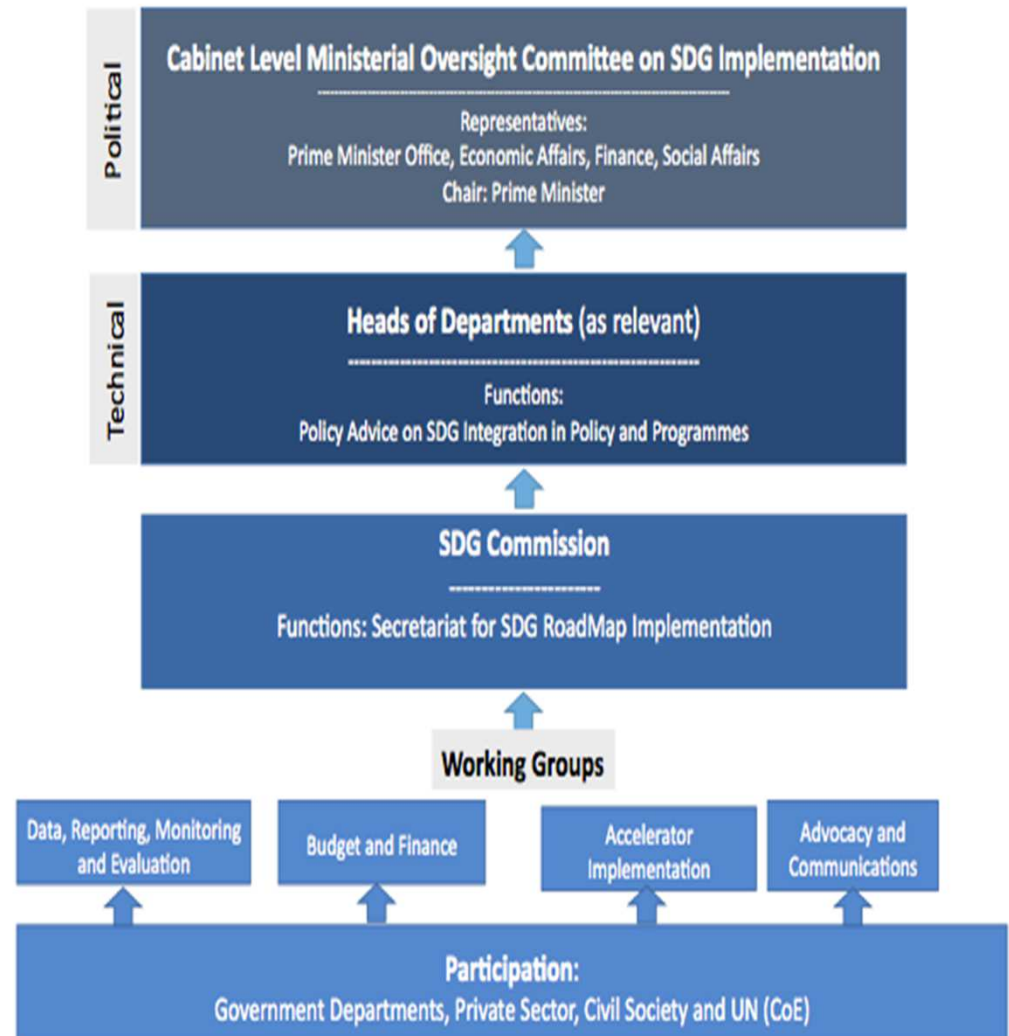
- The large scope of the SDGs, with new areas, various cross-cutting issues, will require new modes of institutional collaboration, innovation and incentive systems that facilitate cross-sectoral action and accountability.

- Ensure appropriate institutional ownership
 - ✓ Balancing between sectoral and cross-sectoral actions
 - ✓ Setting up an institution responsible for inter-ministerial coordination

- UNDP's Institutional and Coordination Mechanism tool aims to provide information on how countries have established new or adapted their existing institutional framework in order to implement the SDGs

Institutional Coordination . . .

- One of the most decisive factor in succeeding on the SDGs
- A checklist of key ingredients
- How to link and coordinate different branches of government (national, local and sectoral)
- Central role for NSA in SDG coordination mechanisms



Conclusion

- SDGs provide a shared development vision for sustainable development and ensuring that no one is left behind.
- They provide a framework for integrated planning and policy making.
- They provide an opportunity for partnership.
- They provide a basis for resource mobilization.



Thank You!
