

Integrating Agenda 2030 SDGs & AU Agenda 2063 into NDS1: Good Practices

Empowered Upper Hiddle Income Society by 2030*

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This presentation.....

UNDG 8 Stage Model with lessons for us Somethings to think about as we mainstream...Gaps

Underlying principles of Mainstreaming

Discussion..

Principles of Mainstreaming SDGs To Bear in Mind (From 2030 Agenda)

41 Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development

> Governments have responsibility to follow-up and review goals and targets over the coming 15 years.

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Each government sets own targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances; and decide how to incorporate SDGs in plans policies and strategies.

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Recognition of different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities.

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For all countries, public policies and the mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development.

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Follow-up and review will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and will respect policy space and priorities.

Educating People About SDGs

RAISING AWARENESS

- a. Introductory workshops
- b. Public awareness campaign
- c. Opportunity management

- Sensitizing government officials (beyond focal points)
- Public awareness campaign: general public, including women, children, youth, those living with disability etc
- Use of regular and ad hoc government and other meetings and forums to educate about SDGs

State capacity: bureaucratic capacity and reach vital

Whole of Society Approach

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES

- a. Initial engagement
- b. Working with formal bodies/forums
- c. Fostering public-private partnerships
- d. Guidance on dialogues

Working with multi-stakeholder bodies or forums (the TNF is a great example- challenge is how to decentre it and make it less elitist)

Elite coalitions/networks important for agenda setting and tempo

Social embeddedness of the process- plan no longer an end but means to achieve social dialogue *helps with citizenship formation and demand-side accountability*

Adapting and Owning SDGs

SDGs as Heuristic Tool Vs General Guide

TAILORING SDGs TO NATIONAL/LOCAL CONTEXT

- a. Reviewing existing strategies/plans
- b. Recommendations to leadership
- c. Setting nationally relevant targets
- d. Formulating plans using systems thinking

Reviewing existing strategies and plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; comparing with global SDGs; Agenda 2063 and targets to identify gaps and provide the basis for recommending areas for change;

NDS1 compliant, could a Matrix show gaps: mapping the 14 thematic areas of NDS1 against A2063 and SDGs2030

Rapid Integrated Assessment Tool (RIA)

NDS1: SDGs, AU2063 Mentions

Page	SDGs	AU2063
IV	1	1
7	2	1
8	15	1
81	1(8)	
196	1(1)	
205	2(11;12;13;14;15)	
230	1	1

Identify and prioritize SDGs that influence a wide range of SDGs.



Map out integration effects





Map out SDGs with huge multiplier effects.

Whole of Government Approach

HORIZONTAL POLICY COHERENCE (BREAKING THE SILOS)

- a. Integrated policy analysis
- b. Cr
- b. Crosscutting institutions
 - c. Integrated modelling

Checking that strategy-making, planning and policymaking is informed systems thinking and delivers an integrated view How do we manage the interface across the clusters?

Policy/Plan Cross Impact Analysis; Network Analysis of the Thematic Clusters

Multi-speed approach compromise Build from pockets of Effectiveness across government

De-centering the NDS1 and 2030 Agenda

VERTICAL POLICY COHERENCE (GLOCALIZING THE AGENDA)

- a. Multi-level institutions
- b. Multi-stakeholder bodies and forums
- c. Local Agenda 21s and networks
- d. Local-level indicator networks
- e. Integrated modelling
- f. Impact assessment process

How do you take NDS1 and SDGs 2030 to the provinces, the RDCs, the Wards, Villages and urban local authority areas:

Key lesson from Covid-19 is a need for resilient local institutions on message with the plan. Creates demand side accountability, helps with monitoring

VLRs? Decentralised TNF?

State Capacity crucial in creating a legible glocalising agenda

Enabling Resources to Follow NDS1/SDGs

BUDGETING FOR THE FUTURE

a. Taking stock of financing mechanisms

- b. Towards outcome-based and participatory budgeting
- c. Budget mainstreaming

Building an integrated national financing framework Key issue is ensuring that the program based budgeting works

Area of biggest challenge: failure to sufficiently link the plan priorities to resource allocation model

Incentives and penalties (conditional grants to sub-national units)

Causal Process Tracing

Monitor and Report Sensibly

Results speak for themselves: You don't achieve them by spending all energy weighing the pig! rather you let the pig feed and weigh it sensibly!

MONITORING, REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- a. Indicator development and data collection
- b. Monitoring and reporting systems
- c. Collecting disaggregated data
- d. Review and cycle

Agreeing what needs to be measured(National Indicator Framework) and the level and precision of measurement required- great opportunity for citizenship formation- VLRs

Biggest challenge is good quality data disaggregated to subnational units- capacitating ZIMSTATS, encouraging independent monitoring enhances accountability Role of oversight statutory bodies (parliament?) other non-state actors to ask questions)

Set up an NDS1 community of knowledge- draw out academics and build interest around the themes

Coping with Uncertainty

ASSESSING RISKS AND FOSTERING ADAPTABILITY

a. Adaptive governance

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- b. Risk analysis and management
- c. Scenario planning and stress testing

Agile and adaptive mindset More and more focus on Uncertainty rather than Risk (take account of upside and downside elements of risk).

Set up a NDS1 community of knowledge- draw out academics, practitioners

Some Issues to Consider...

- Message clarity
 - How does NDS1 relate to SDGs and AU2063 plan precedence
- Institutional clarity on ownership:
 - NDS1 and SDGs driven from different ministries: for Zimbabwe it looks like its working well due to over-arching role of OPC
 - Does this increase transaction costs- evidence from other African countries
- A post Covid-19 deep dive into NDS1?
 - Check on assumptions
 - Gaps: are there more white rhinos apart from Covid-19 (artificial intelligence?)
 - Test the in-put output models used and their efficacy post-Covid
- Set-up a permanent planning group doing horizon scanning and helping to shape reviews to plans

Take Home Messages

- No one size fits all for mainstreaming but framework helpful in thinking through how to do this
- Plans are not static and should be seen as discussion documents that help to build consensus towards a future
- Process is probably more important than the plan and needs to be seen as such
- NDS1 a very credible plan with promise to rally Zimbabweans into a conversation that is joined with global debates through its inclusion of SDGs and AU2030

Some resources

- 1. Tailoring SDG to national, sub-national and local contexts. https://undg.org/2030-agenda/mainstreaming-2030 agenda/tailoring-sdg-to-national-context
- UNDG. 2015. Mainstreaming the 2030 agenda for sustainable development: Interim reference guide to UN country teams. New York, USA: United Nations Development Group (UNDG). <u>http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/Post2015-SDG/UNDP-SDG-UNDG-Reference-Guide-UNCTs-2015.pdf</u>
- 3. UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa). 2017. Integrating Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national development plans: Emerging issues for African least developed countries. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Economic Commission for Africa. https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/integrating-agenda-2063-and-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-into-national-development-plans_en.pdf

