

SPECIAL EVENTS



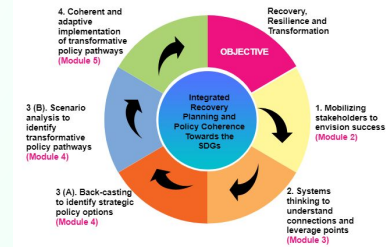
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

HLPF 2022 SDG Learning Session #8



The approach and course structure

Click on a section to view more information.



STEPWISE APPROACH - Participatory, Qualitative, Quantitative



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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
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Welcome

from



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FONDO PARA EL DESARROLLO
DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS DE
AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE



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Monday, July 11, 2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



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Opening Remarks and Setting the Stage

- **Welcome**

On behalf of Co-Organizers:
DNP / CANEUS / FILAC / UN DESA / UNOOSA, and
AJESH

- **Objectives, Scope, and Expected Outcome**

Milind Pimprikar

Session Coordinator
Chairman, CANEUS

Monday, July 11, 2022
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Dr. Milind Pimprikar, Founder & Chairman, CANEUS

Dr Milind Pimprikar, a “Global citizen”, is an influential network builder connecting the “haves” and “have-nots”, with a proven track record of transitioning innovative technologies-based solutions to serve humanity’s collective safety, security, and prosperity. Milind is founder & Chairman of CANEUS International, as well Centre for Large Space Structures and Systems. Canada’s first Advanced Technology Centre he created through Public-private partnership following his related PhD research. Milind is also founder of NPS (Nano-Pico-Satellites) manufacturing enterprise, launched in 2005 with the State visit by the King & Queen of Sweden and served as its President till 2012. NPS has been dedicated to the UN to serve the capacity development needs of developing countries.

Milind had represented the Government of Canada on numerous Science & Technology partnering missions on Micro Nano Technology (MNT) to countries covering Europe, Asia and Pacific, Americas and MENA regions, and also created a near-and-long-term roadmap for the Government of Canada to develop and advance “Nanotechnologies for Space application



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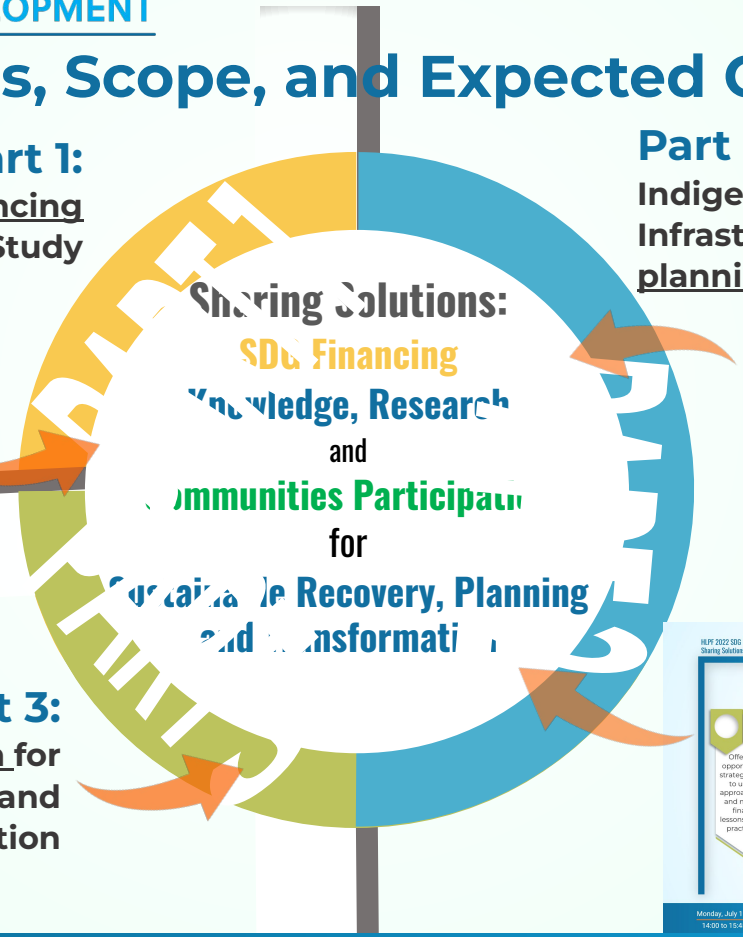
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
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Objectives, Scope, and Expected Outcome

Part 1:
Roadmap for developing an **SDG financing strategy: A Colombian Case Study**

Part 2:
Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure **IKRI** & Sustainable recovery planning and transformation

Part 3:
Community participation for sustainable recovery, planning and transformation



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Objectives

By leveraging expertise from multi-stakeholder partners

The objective of this learning session is:



To present participants the steps, lessons learned, stakeholders' involvement and methodologies for consolidation of an **SDG financing strategy** based on a Colombian case study.



To educate participant with the Global research Collaboratory initiative called **Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure (IKRI)** to preserve and integrate indigenous knowledge to achieve the SDGs.



To offer participants best practices and lessons learned in **sustainable recovery planning in the Caribbean Region** that include stakeholders 'engagement, systems analysis, innovations, and transformative initiatives.



To provide participants an experience to learn more about **involvement of communities** for sustainable recovery, planning and transformation.



Scope

Part 1:

Roadmap for developing an SDG financing strategy: a Colombian case study

Issue 1:

Learn Colombia's approach to an SDG

Financing Strategy: how has Colombia managed to mobilize resources and actors

Issue 2:

Learn the national financing frameworks for SDGs

implementation: Lessons learned and the design of an SDGs national funding strategy in Colombia.

Part 2:

Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure IKRI & Sustainable recovery planning and transformation

Issue 1:

Learn the design and development of the Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure **IKRI, the challenges, engagement strategies and the methodology and** institutional processes to capture IK systems and practices, **research study from Philippines"**

Issue 2:

Learn the lessons learned during Covid-19 to help formulate and implement transformative strategies and initiatives that can help countries build back better, and build forward stronger, fairer, and equal taking the **integrated recovery approaches & methodologies.**

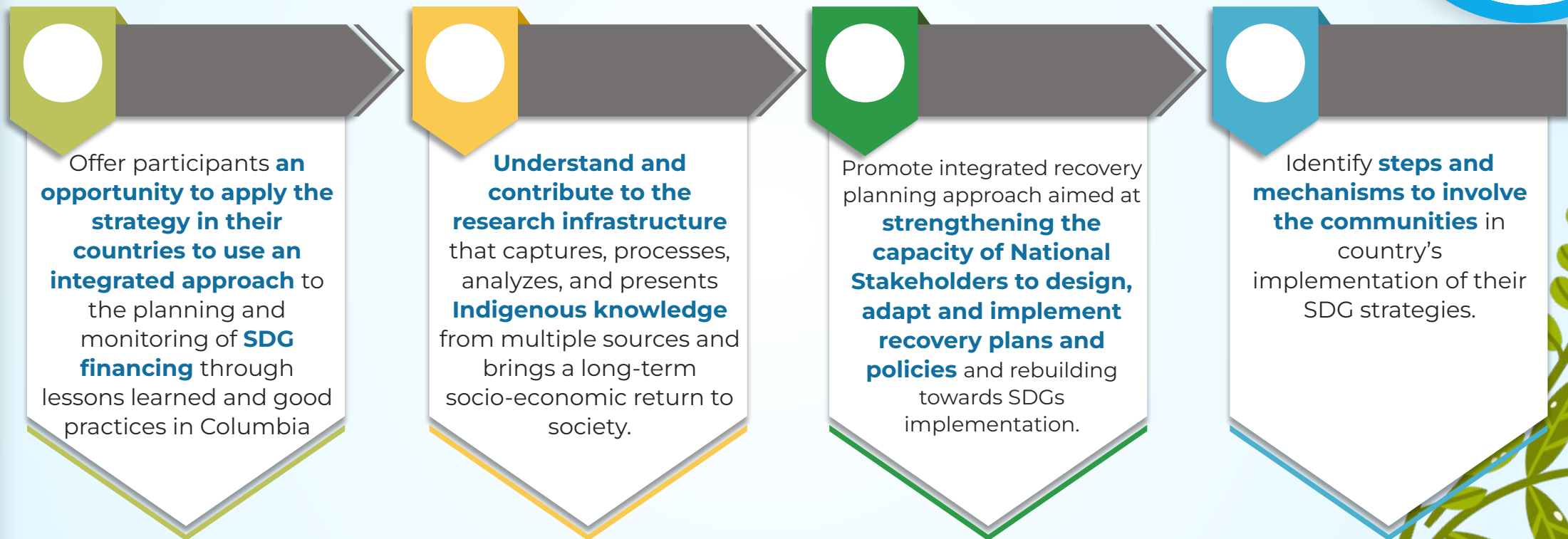
Part 3:

Community participation for sustainable recovery, planning and transformation

Learn how to involve both Indigenous and local communities and allow them to benefit from the sustainable use of their resources



EXPECTED OUTCOME



Contributing to 2022 HLPF theme: “Building back better from COVID-19 while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”



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Part 1: Roadmap for Developing an SDG financing strategy: a Colombian Case Study

Moderator:

Valentina Botero, Advisor SDGs Group at DNP

Opening Remarks:

• **Daniel Gomez Gaviria**, Vice-presidente Consejo Privado de Competitividad-Colombia

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Valentina Botero, Advisor SDGs Group at DNP

Bachelor of International Relations from Rosario University with emphasis on Cooperation for Development and Specialist in International Management from Javeriana University. With more than five years of experience in developing and strengthening strategic alliances with public and private sectors for the national and international promotion of Colombia. Knowledge in marketing and experience in follow-up activities, monitoring of strategies, administrative skills and accompanying diverse actors to achieve results.



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**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
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Participant Polling using Slido

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Polling Question:
What characteristics do you consider must have a financing strategy for the SDGs?
(please select one of the following 3 options)

1. Integrate different budget sources
2. Count with a sustainability mechanism
3. Be included in a legal planning instrument



Daniel Gomez Gaviria, Technical Vice President Productivity, Competition, Entrepreneurship, and Business Demographics, Private Council

Professor of public policy at Andes University. He was Deputy Director of the National Planning Department in Colombia. Previously a Senior Economist in the World Bank's Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation (FCI) team. Based in Buenos Aires, he was the focal point for FCI's work in the Southern Cone (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay). Daniel has experience in competitiveness, productive development policy, science, technology and innovation policies, trade policy, and competition policy. He has a Ph.D. in Economics with specializations in international trade and industrial organization from the University of Chicago, an MBA from the Booth School of Business, and a BA in Economics and a Masters in Banking and Finance from HEC University Lausanne. Before joining the World Bank, he was Head of Competitiveness Research at the World Economic Forum (WEF), where he led the production of the Global Competitiveness Report.



The private sector as a key stakeholder to achieve the SDGs

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Part 1 - Issue 1:

Introduction and Overview of Colombia's Approach to SDG Financing Strategy:

How Colombia Managed to Mobilize Resources and Actors?

Olga Lucia Romero Londoño

Director of Monitoring and Evaluation of Public
Policies, National Department of Planning of
Colombia (DNP)

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Olga Lucia Romero Londoño **Director of Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies from National Department of Planning of Colombia (DNP)**

Economist and Master in Economics from the Andes University. Master in Public Administration and International Development from the Harvard Kennedy School. She is currently Director of Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies of the National Planning Department. Her main areas of work are the evaluation of public policies and social programs. She was director of Educational Evaluation of the Ministry of Education. She served as Technical Manager and consultant for Econometrics Consultants. She worked as a consultant in the Poverty and Gender Unit for Latin America of the World Bank in Washington. She has been an occasional professor at the National University of Colombia



Overview of Colombia's approach to an SDG Financing Strategy:

1. SDG implementation framework in Colombia
2. Progress of the 2030 Agenda
3. Integrated National Financing Framework -INFF SDG Fund



Colombia: legal framework of the SDGs Agenda

On 2015 is created by presidential Decree the Inter ministries instance

High Level SDG´s Commission President: National Planning Department

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. National Planning Department | 4. Social Prosperity Department |
| 2. Ministry of Finance | 5. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| 3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 6. Presidency Department |
| | 7. National Statistics Department |

Technical committee

- ✓ Members: ministries
- ✓ Technical Secretariat: DNP-DSEPP
- ✓ Invited guests

Technical Secretariat DNP-DSEPP

Multi stakeholder platform

- ✓ Civil society organizations
- ✓ Private sector
- ✓ Academy
- ✓ International Organizations
- ✓ Parliament



Public policy tool: CONPES Document 3918

Strategy for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Colombia

Follow-up scheme

- 2030 targets for 156 national SDG indicators
- Web site www.ods.gov.co
- 3 VNR, 4 Annual report on SDG

Statistical strengthening plan

- Development of new indicators
- Improve statistical disaggregation
- Strengthening subnational statistics

Subnational strategy

- Oriented actions for SDG implementation at subnational level
- Availability of information to establish territorial goals
- Guide for Voluntary Local Report

Non-governmental stakeholder engagement

- Multi-stakeholder platform
- Mobilization of different actors and resources: SDG Corporate Tracker, INFF
- Creation of share-knowledge network for sustainable development

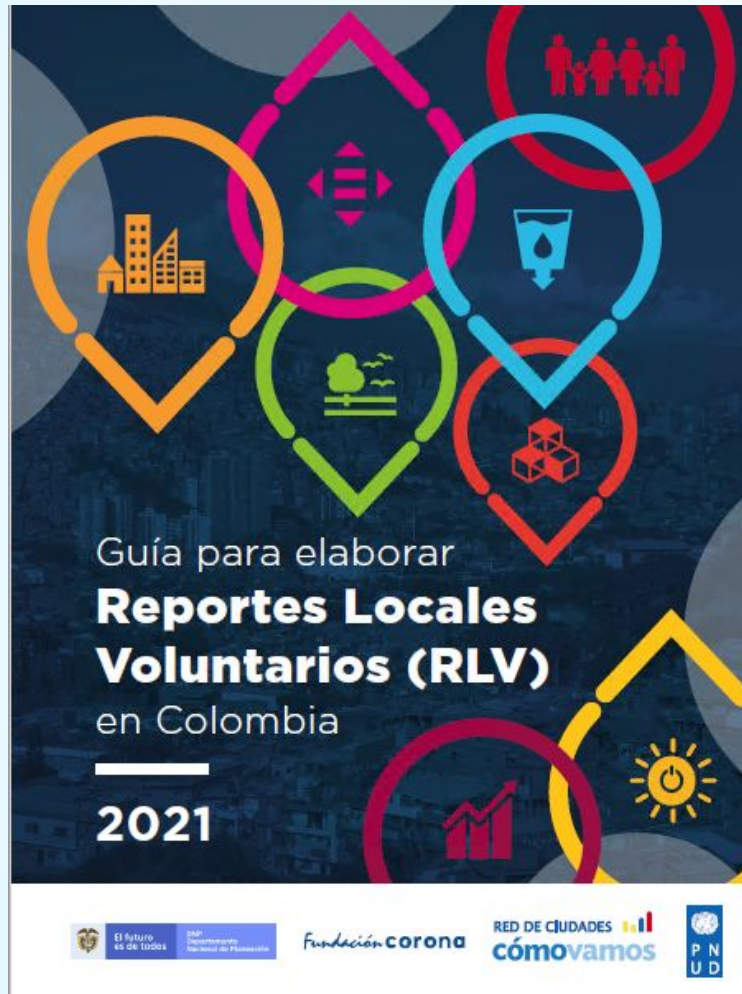


2. Progress of the 2030 Agenda: challenges and lessons learned



SDGs: monitoring, information availability

- **HLPF 2021:** presentation of the 3rd Voluntary National Report: construction with actors from the private sector, civil society and different initiatives at the regional level.
- Published 4 monitoring reports (2018-2021)
- There are **30 new indicators** worked on by DANE, within the framework of the UN Interagency Working Group.
- Transition of the website www.ods.gov.co to DNP
- 23 sectoral SDG work plans formulated



SDGs: Subnational strategy

- SDG module of the **Territorial Kit** for the formulation of territorial development plans.
- **Guide to Voluntary Local Reports:** methodological proposal content, mapping of good practices, mechanisms and institutional arrangements for the design, development and implementation of SDG reports
- Technical assistance: Voluntary Local Reports- Bogotá, Pereira and Manizales
- Analysis of the inclusion of the SDGs in the PDT 2020-2023 has been carried out.



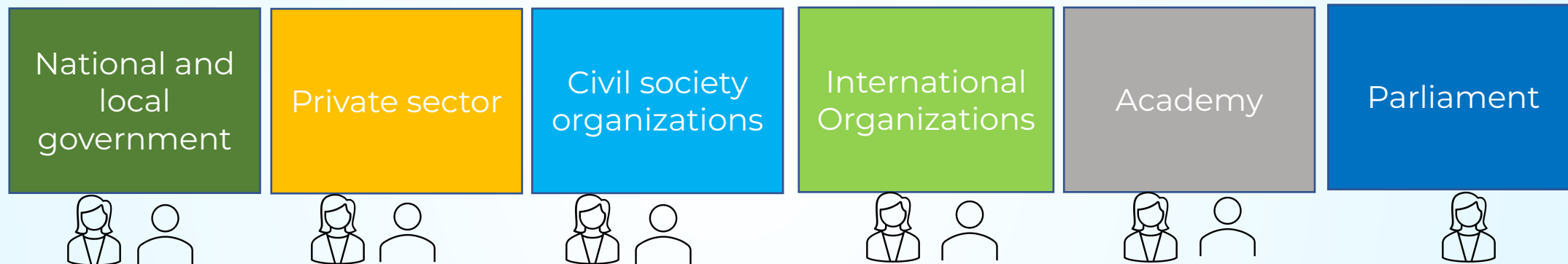
SDGs: Non-governmental stakeholder engagement

- **SDG Corporate Tracker:** it is a multi-stakeholder initiative in terms of implementation and narrative: government (DNP), international cooperation (CoopSweden and UNDP) and private sector with GRI standards
- Online platform that collects data and analyzes the information to measure the contribution of companies to the 17 SDGs, taking the GRI Standards as a reference³ Founding Partners: DNP, UNDP and GRII
- 3 implementing partners, 600 companies registered, more than 340 companies reporting 2018, 2019 and 2020.



SDGs: Non-governmental stakeholder engagement

SDG Multi-stakeholder Executive Committee



- Design of the multi-stakeholder mechanism, OECD peer learning support with Spain and Sweden
- Call and selection process of the Executive Committee of the Multi-Stakeholder mechanism
- Calls and development of 2 executive committees: support for the inclusion of SDGs in the PND 2022-2026



SDGs: Non-governmental stakeholder engagement



Integrated National Financing Framework in Colombia

- Mapping of the financial architecture for the SDGs and alignment of current programs: Public Budget and International Cooperation.
- Dashboard for the analysis of financing in each of the 169 SDG goals.
- SDG marking in the DNP product catalog and in the Ministry of Finance's communication with the public in SDG language (Economic Transparency Portal)

Colombia: overall percentage of SDG progress

information available as of December 2020



Annual goals



2030 Goal

The overall SDG progress percentage, as of December 2020, is 72.58% with respect to the target of the last reporting period and 54.83% with respect to the 2030 target according to the last reporting period.

At the beginning of the fifth year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country, the result shows significant efforts, but at the same time challenges and the need to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in the next ten years.

- Source: DNP-DSEPP



Main challenges for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

- Inclusion of the SDGs in the next National Development Plan 2022-2024
- Update of monitoring methodology, build a national SDG Index
- Inclusion of new indicators to complement the monitoring and reporting system
- Comprehensive toolbox for implementation and closing the territorial gaps
- Sustainability of the multi-stakeholder mechanism
- SDG Corporate Tracker product strengthening
- Definition of a SDG Integrated Financing Strategy



Budget management instruments in Colombia

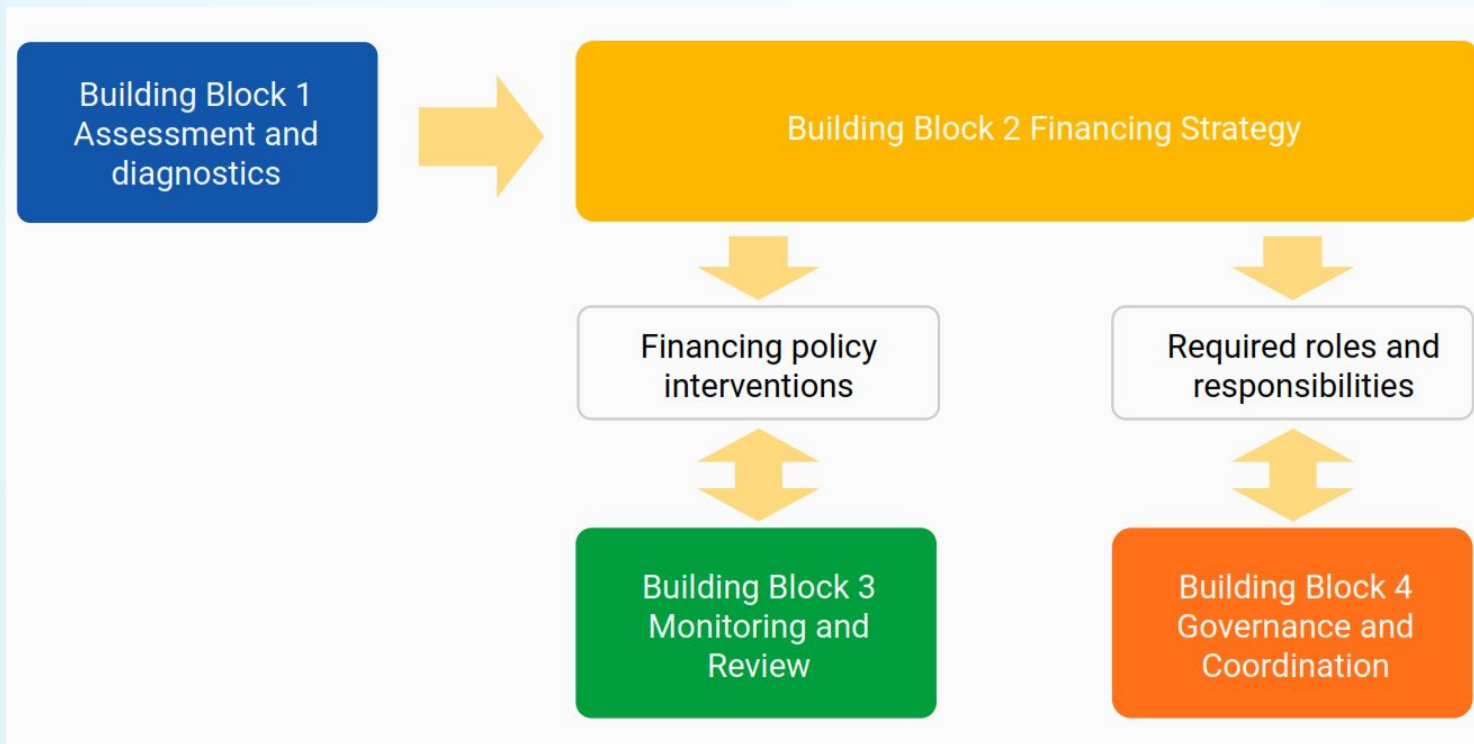
Instrument	Short term	Long-term
PUBLIC POLICY	National Development Plan (4 years)	Conpes 3918 (untill 2030)
FINANCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Plan Annual Cash Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiscal Rule Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (t+10)
BUDGET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Budget of the Nation Annual Operational Investment Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (t+4) Multiannual Public Investment Plan (4 years)



3. Integrated National Financing Framework - INFF SDG Fund



In terms INFF global strategy, COL benefited from establishing first a governance and coordination mechanism in 2015, paving the way for results obtained in 2018-2022





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Part 1 - Issue 2:

The National Financing Frameworks for SDGs Implementation: Lessons Learned and the Design of SDGs National Funding Strategy in Colombia

Javier Pérez Burgos

Programme specialist UNPD Colombia

Monday, July 11, 2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



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Javier Pérez Burgos, Programme specialist UNPD Colombia

He is the National Manager of the poverty and inequality reduction area of the United Nations Development Program -UNDP. He is an economist and historian from Andes University, with a master's degree in Economics from the same university and a doctorate in Urban and Regional Planning from Cornell University. His experience focuses on rural development, economic geography, public policy, and local economic development.



SDG FINANCING STRATEGY IN COL SO FAR

1. ROADMAP FOR AN SDG STRATEGY IN 5 SECTIONS

1. Diagnostics of current SDG Financing. DFA, PPI, and other INFF outputs.
2. Financing needs: ¿which are the prioritized development bets?
3. SDG costing: Which methodologies are available? For which of the 169 SDG targets? Choosing a methodology; and Costing results.
4. How to finance the big development bets and their financing gaps? Innovative finance mechanisms.
5. ¿How to monitor SDG financing from all sources?

2. **The strategy in Colombia has 18 components**, including an Integrated Monitoring of flows; SDG Indicator diagnosis; SDG costing; Gender strategy; Blended Finance strategy; climate finance; *SDG localization*; and *Private Sector Strategy*.

3. UNDP and UNDESA have a checklist to support countries in drafting the strategy:

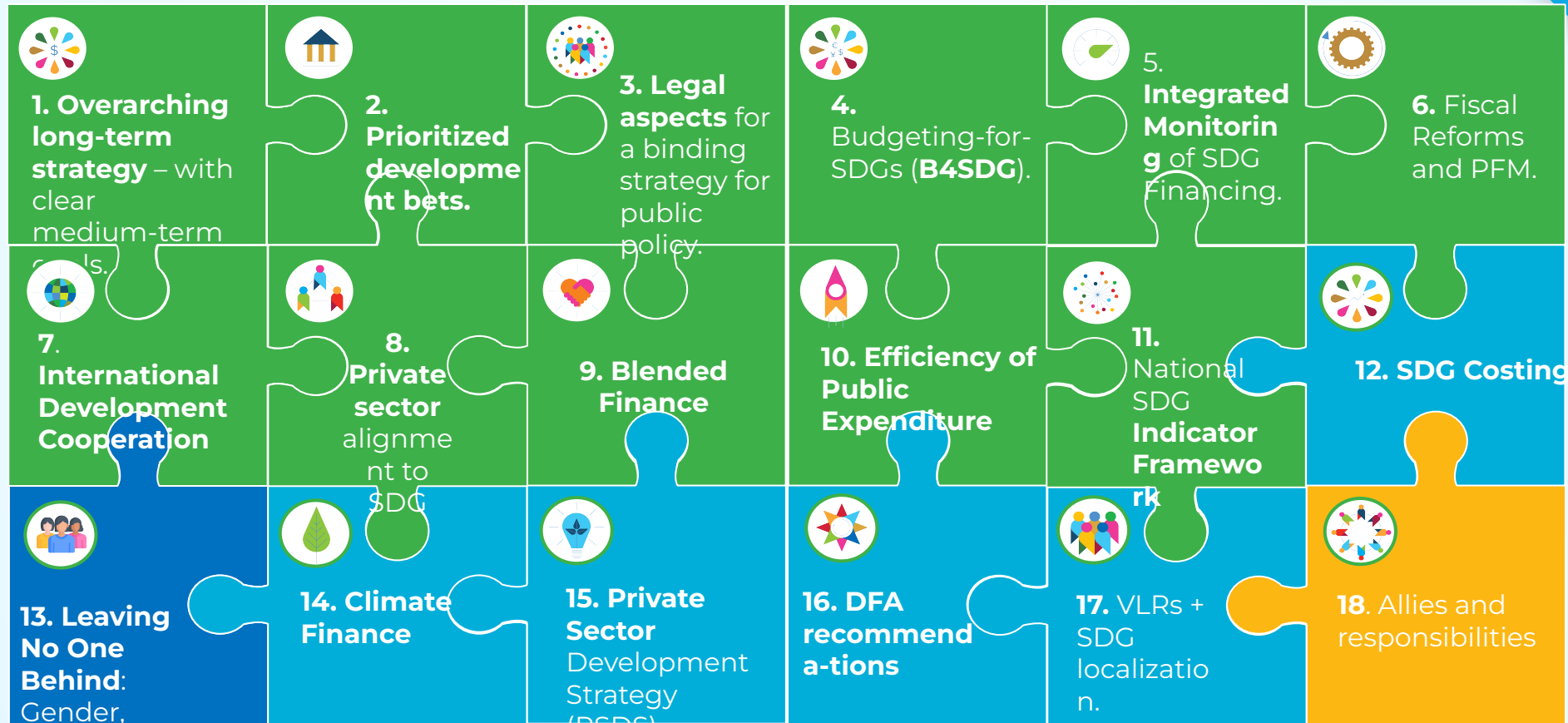
- Which public policy element /tools will it address?
- Which SDG themes prioritized by the government?
- How is this strategy different? What are the short, medium and long-term reforms planned through the strategy?

The strategy in Colombia will aim at mixing the 3 options provided by the DFA:

- Continuing the SDG alignment of all development flows.
- Prioritized (3) development bets.
- Portfolio of reforms.



18 elements or ingredients





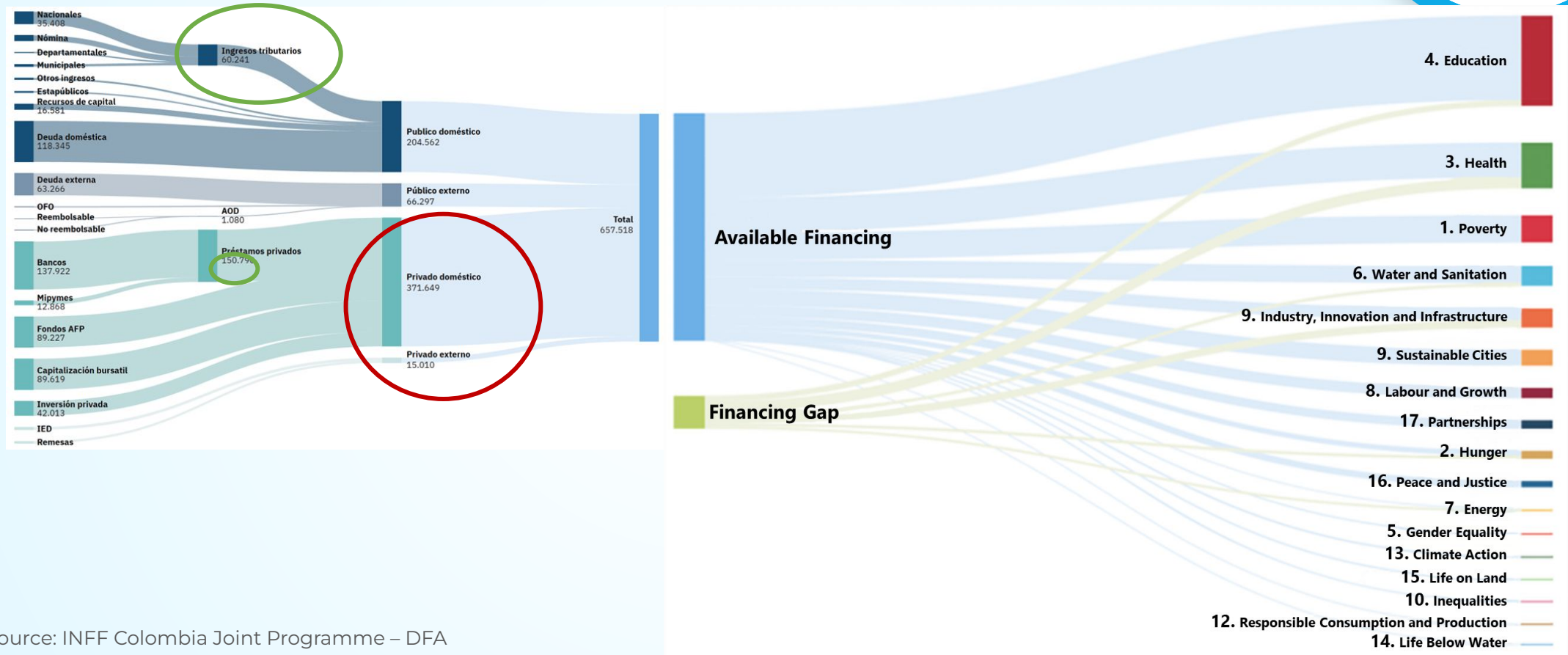
UNDP-DESA: GUIDELINES AND CHECKLIST

Checklist	Tentative Answer for Colombia
Which public policy tool are you targeting?	NDP, MTFF, MTEF, MIP* □ B4SDG.
What were the national government's officially prioritized issues and SDGs for the strategy?	All the SDGs. Means of implementation. Emphasis on Planet SDG and SDG 10 (migration and equity).
<u>How does it differ</u> from other public policy approaches?	It will be long-term (2050), but with clear medium-term milestones through an action plan.
Did the national government decide to develop this strategy at <u>national or subnational level</u> , or for both? (what evidence do you have?)	National.
What <u>reforms</u> does the government prioritize in the strategy? (short, medium and long term)	TBD (To Be Determined).
Does it exist a governmental action plan for implementing the proposed reforms included in the strategy?	Not yet.
Has the government defined an integrated monitoring system for SDG financing?	In 2022, https://ODS.dnp.gov.co does not include information regarding SDGs public or private financing. The multi-stakeholder platform led by the NPD can help. One proposal will be to integrate both reimbursable and non-reimbursable international cooperation.
How will the national government monitor the INFF strategy in long term?	As part of the strategy, a governance mechanism similar to the one adopted in other countries for the DFA will be proposed.

*NDP: National Development Plan / MTFF: Medium Term Fiscal Framework / MTEF: Medium Term Expenditure Framework / MIP: Multiannual Investment Plan
Source: UNDP-DESA



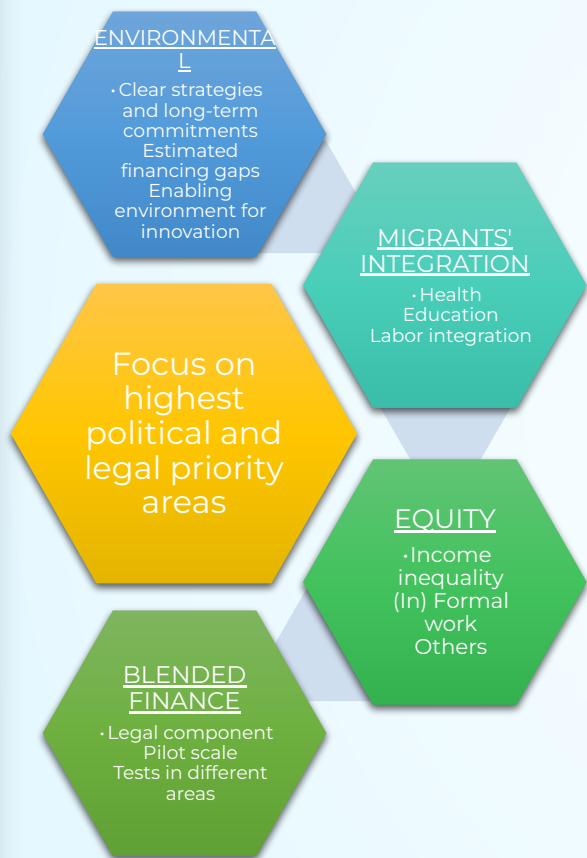
From SDG alignment to SDG-informed allocations and decisions



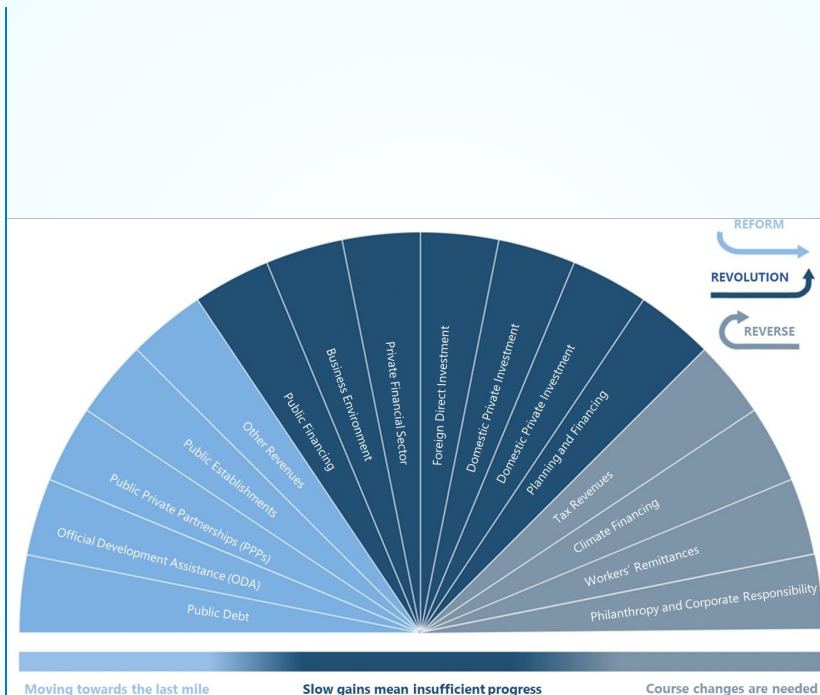
Source: INFF Colombia Joint Programme – DFA



The strategy will integrate the 3 options from the DFA

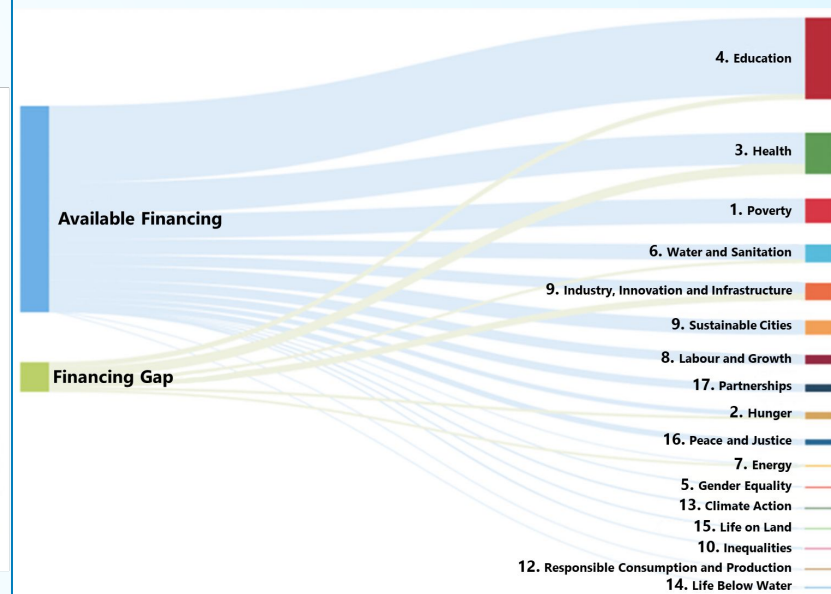


Focus on highest priority areas



Moving towards the last mile Slow gains mean insufficient progress Course changes are needed

Improve management in analyzed areas



Focus on sectoral financing gaps by SDG



RISKS IN THE ROADMAP FOR THE SDG FINANCING STRATEGY

TOPIC	RISK	CHALLENGE
Temporal, legal, and thematic reach	A short-term (4 year) strategy can change, lack legal support, or lose significance vs other strategies (e.g. NDCs).	Should be long-term (beyond political terms) and integrate other long-term strategies.
Part of the next National Development Plan	The SDG financing strategy could end up not being integrated into the next National Development Plan.	Appropriate government directorates should position the strategy.
Delays in allies	Lack of a clear strategy in Gender, childhood, private sector or climate finance could delay.	Integrate allies within the design of the next National Development Plan.
Institutional rigidities	Continuing a silo approach between ministers, directorates or within topics.	Better articulation amongst government entities, within offices, and even within a single topic (e.g. development cooperation).
Lack of SDG strategic decisión-making	SDG Budget tagging is permanent but not used in strategic decisión-making.	Introduction of updates in PFM systems: Budgeting-for-SDG

Source: INFF Colombia Joint Programme

15 LESSONS LEARNED ABOUT FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SDGs IN COLOMBIA

FROM THE PUBLIC BUDGET AND BUDGET TRACKERS:

1. **The Budget in SDG language** facilitates a more transparent conversation with civil society around development themes and their financing.
2. **86% of the national Budget 2022** is invested around SDG topics.
3. **Planet SDGs** (e.g. 12-15) require financing and attention.
4. **An SDG approach can identify more resources** than a Budget tracker (bottom-up) approach. Using SDGs, INFF-Colombia mapped 3x more resources than one of the existing Budget trackers.
5. **The use of innovative finance mechanisms**, such as blended finance, payment by results will increase the effectiveness of public resources in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.
6. **Fiscal reforms need a long-term plan** that prioritize short (within a government), medium (after the current administration), and long-term fiscal reforms.
7. **Establish long-term priorities** (e.g. 2050) that cover 2 or 3 political administrations, with clear medium term milestones and financing.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SDGs:

8. **Ratio of 33:1** For each dollar coming from international cooperation towards the SDGs, public budget finances the SDGs with additional USD\$33 ; 33:1 proportion, without taking into account multilateral credits.
9. **Monitoring** of international cooperation is **fragmented**.
10. Multilateral credits focus on SDG goals related to **physical infrastructure and sanitation services**.

PRIVATE SECTOR:

11. Opportunity to strengthen the impact investment ecosystem with existing tools: **Investors Map + SDG Impact (standards)**.
12. The **SDG Corporate Tracker** can be useful as a starting point for SDG Seal's implementation.

PROSPECTIVE ANALYSES AND INSTITUCIONAL COHERENCE:

13. At current rate of SDG financing (business as usual), **only 43%** of the country's SDG indicators will reach their goals at 2030.
14. More resources for the SDGs do not necessarily accelerate closing gaps, due to **bottlenecks in design and/or implementation**.
15. A **budget reallocation (under the same budget) has a greater (positive) effect** on the SDGs than available resources increasing.



Thank you

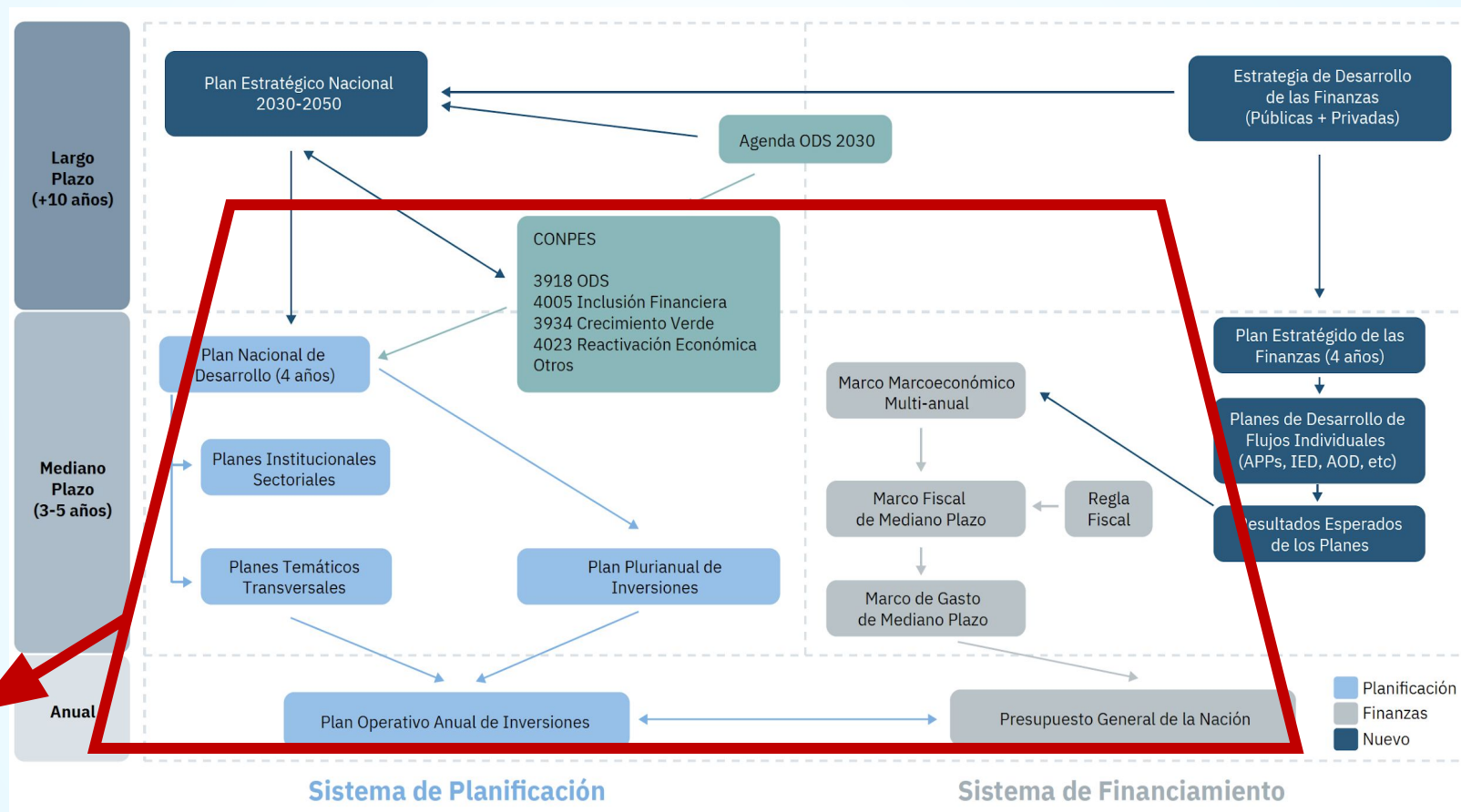


Javier Pérez Burgos
Programme Specialist – Poverty and
Inequality Reduction
UNPD Colombia

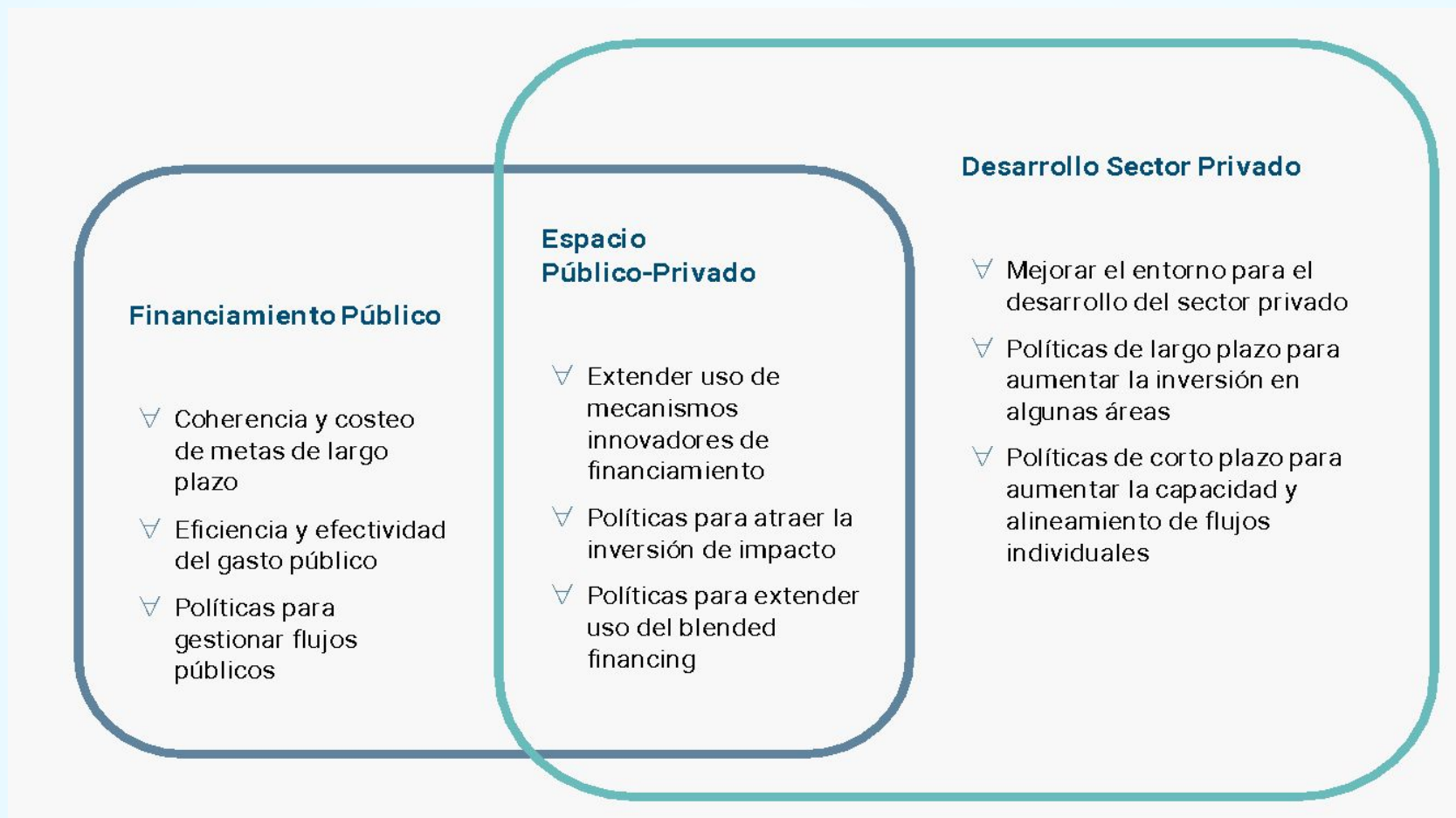


Processes and tools to complete an Integrated Financing Framework

It already exists



Summary of Simplified DFA for Colombia





18 elements or ingredients



1. **Overarching long-term strategy** – with clear medium-term goals



2. **Prioritized development bets**



3. **Legal aspects** for a binding strategy for public policy



4. **Budgeting-for-SDGs (B4SDG)**



5. **Integrated Monitoring of SDG Financing**



6. **Fiscal Reforms and PFM**



7. **International Development Cooperation**



8. **Private sector alignment to SDG**



9. **Blended Finance**



10. **Efficiency of Public Expenditure**



11. **National SDG Indicator Framework**



12. **SDG Costing**



13. **Leaving No One Behind: Gender, Childhood, CSO**



14. **Climate finance**



15. **Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS)**



16. **DFA recommendations**



17. **VLRs + SDG localization**



18. **Allies and responsibilities**



The components/puzzle pieces have different size





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Part 2: Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure IKRI and Sustainable recovery planning and transformation

Monday, July 11, 2022
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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
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Part 2 - Issue 1:

IKRI (Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure) Global Partnership: A Valuable Learning & Training Tool for Implementation of SDGs

Moderator:

Dr Milind Pimprikar, Chairman, CANEUS

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**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Panellists:

- **Dr. Myrna Cunningham**, FILAC and UN Spokesperson for SDG 10, Reducing Inequalities
- **Dr. Shirish Ravan**, UNOOSA
- **Prof. Dr. Marqueza Cathalina L. Reyes**, Asian Institute of Management
- **Ms. Jessica Vega**, President of the Network of Indigenous Youth Latin America, and the Caribbean
- **Mr. Gabriel Muyuy Jacanamejoy**, Technical Secretary FILAC

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Dr Mirna Cunningham **Vice-Chair, FILAC, Spokesperson for “UN SDG 10”**

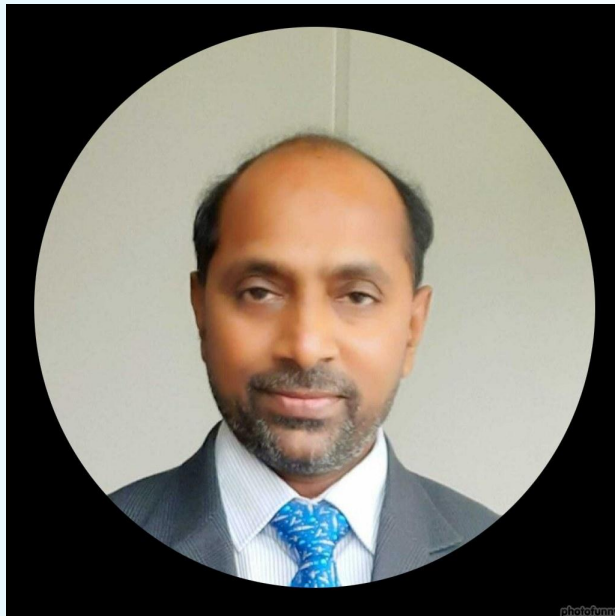
As one of the best-known figures of the global indigenous movement, Dr. Myrna Cunningham is notable for her excellent merits as a university graduate, researcher, public health specialist, member of parliament, and social activist for the rights of indigenous peoples, and in particular indigenous women from Nicaragua, America, and all over the world.

She was governing minister delegate of the North Caribbean Autonomous Region in Nicaragua.

In the 1990s, she created and founded the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (URACCAN), becoming its founding president from 1994 to 2002.

Between 2011 and 2013, she served as member of the UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues, becoming chair.





Dr Shirish Ravan

Head of UN SPIDER office at Beijing, Dr Shirish is a Senior Program Officer at the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs in Vienna, Austria. He coordinates activities of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) in Asia and the Pacific. He holds a bachelor degree in Agricultural Science, a Master in Environmental Sciences and PhD in Forest Ecology. He has authored over 50 publications including 20 research papers in peer-reviewed journals.



Evolution of IKRI

MAY 4th 2021

Attempt to Bridge the Gap Between Indigenous and Scientific Knowledge



Integration of Indigenous and Scientific Knowledges for SDG's

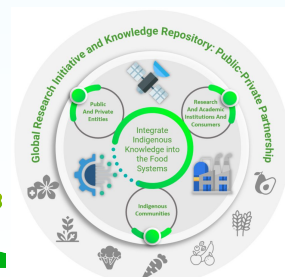


UN STI Forum

MAY 31st 2021



JULY 26th 2021



UN Pre-Summit

Main Summit at UN NY

Integrating Indigenous Knowledge with Emerging Technologies
To Enhance Sustainability and Resilience of Food System

Contributing to implementation of UN SDGs

Scope

Leverage diverse efforts worldwide covering a **structured framework and partnerships** with a workable and replicable new development model.

Ensure that Indigenous Peoples preserve their knowledge and practices, their **interests and ownership are protected**, and they benefit from IKRI.

Stimulate collaborations between disaster management authorities, developers and providers of SDG solutions, and Indigenous communities.



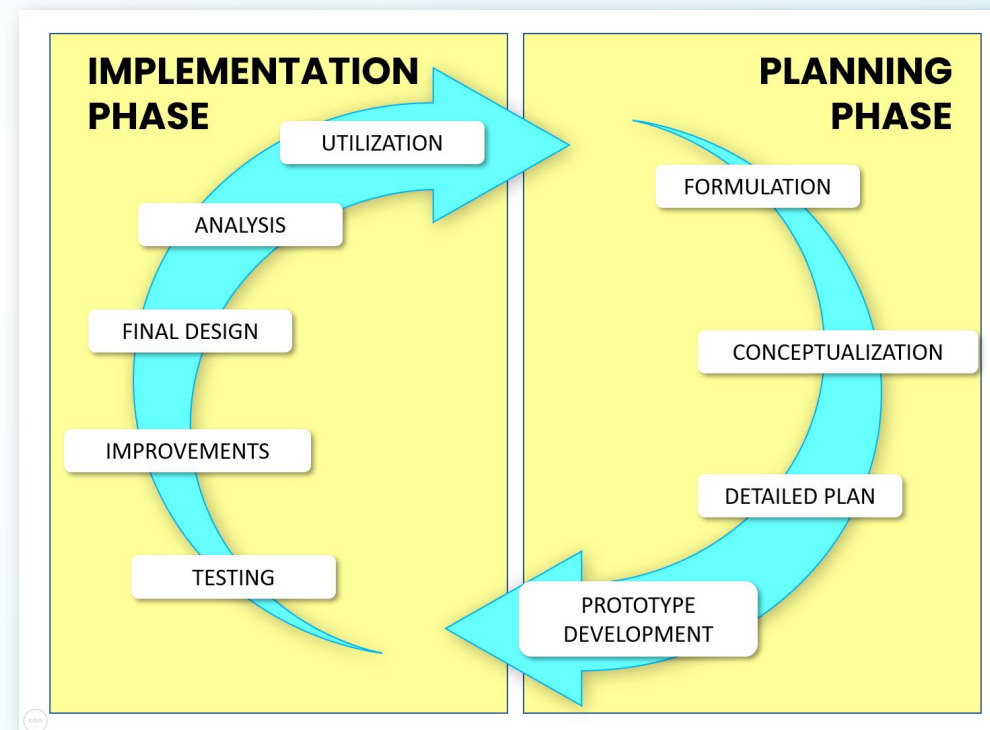
IKRI Design and Development Phase

We are working on the **Planning phase** of this research infrastructure:

- ❖ What **will it look like**?
- ❖ What are the **technical and policy issues**?
- ❖ What **technologies it would need**, e.g., AI ?
- ❖ What **services it will provide**? and
- ❖ What does it **mean for IKRI users / stakeholders**?



Inviting Stakeholders to support the Planning Phase





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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Participant Polling Using Slido

Monday, July 11, 2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



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Polling Question:

What is your key interest as a stakeholder in IKRI? (Choose 1)

1. Research & Development
2. Donor
3. End-User
4. Technology provider
5. Other

Monday, July 11, 2022
14:00 to 15:45 EST



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**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Capturing IK Systems and Practices for DRR and CCA: Methodology and Institutional Process in the Philippines

Dr. Marqueza L Reyes

Executive Master in Disaster Risk and Crisis Management

Asian Institute of Management

11 July 2022

Monday, July 11, 2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



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Dr. Marqueza Reyes's expertise lies in disaster risk reduction and management, disaster and climate resilience, land use planning, urban and regional planning and development, and environmental management. She earned her Doctor of Engineering in Urban Planning degree (magna cum laude) from the University of Kassel in Germany and Master of Arts in Urban and Regional Planning as well as Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of the Philippines. She has combined experience in development, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation of more than 20 years.

Prior to teaching in AIM, she has served as technical advisor for multilateral organizations including the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Asia-Pacific office, ASEAN Secretariat (based in Jakarta), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (based in Bangkok), and Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (based in Manila).

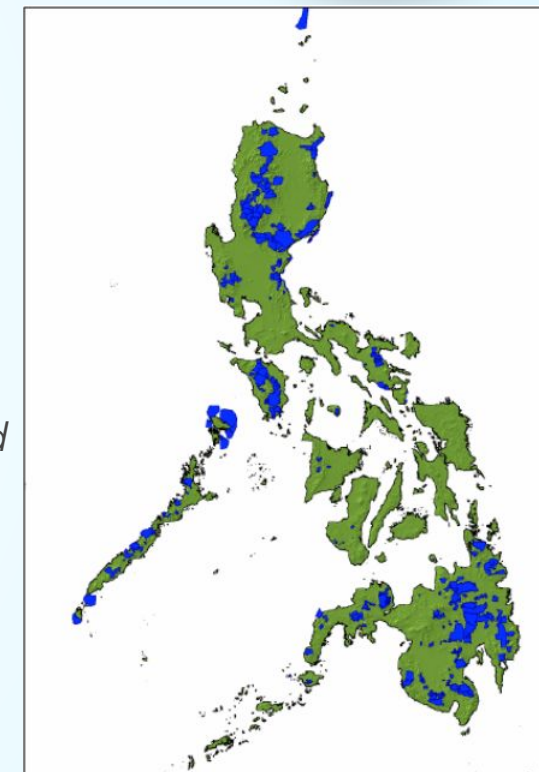
She has led several multi-country programs such as the ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program, ADB-Oxfam Urban Climate Change Resilience Project, and currently works as consultant of the Philippines Climate Change Commission, where she led her team to bag the first ever climate change adaptation project approved by the Green Climate Fund for the Philippines. Aside from ASEAN countries, she has also worked on projects in DRR and CCA in Bangladesh, Jordan, Nepal, and Pakistan.

She also taught courses on urban geography, land use planning and environmental management in the University of the Philippines and Miriam College.



Indigenous Knowledge in DRR and CCA

- SFDRR calls for a holistic Indigenous disaster risk reduction (DRR) research - IK systems and practices strengthen the resilience of IP and reduce their vulnerabilities to disasters posed by natural hazards.
- The Philippines DRRM Act (RA 10121 of 2010) also ensures that *“disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems, and respectful of human rights.”*
- There are 110 major IPs in the Philippines - most depend on traditional swidden agriculture utilizing available upland areas.
- The IPRA Law (RA 8371 of 1997) also provides for the protection and promotion of the rights of IPs while recognizing their responsibilities to *“preserve, restore, and maintain a balanced ecology in the ancestral domain by protecting the flora and fauna, watershed areas, and other reserves”* and *“initiate and participate in the reforestation of denuded areas.”*
- Prevailing development and economic growth approaches, environmental degradation, disasters (such as the 1991 Mt Pinatubo eruption affecting and displacing the Aytas), climate change impacts, and limited technical and higher education opportunities, livelihoods and employment, among others, have undermined their risk reduction and adaptation capacities.



Areas Identified as Ancestral Domains



Capturing IK Systems and Practices

- IKSPs are defined as “systems, institutions, mechanisms, and technologies comprising a unique body of knowledge evolved through time that embody patterns of relationships between and among peoples and between peoples, their lands and resource environment, including spheres of relationships which may include social, political, cultural, economic, religious spheres, and which are the direct outcome of the indigenous peoples’ responses to certain needs, consisting of adaptive mechanisms which have allowed indigenous peoples to survive and thrive within their given socio-cultural and biophysical conditions” (NCIP, 2012)
- Naturally linked to their ancestral domain, which is their natural capital – their culture and livelihoods are deeply rooted in their ancestral domain.
- Ancestral domain is defined by law as areas “comprising land, inland waters, coastal areas and natural resources” belonging or occupied by IPs, communally or individually, through their ancestors to the present.
- To capture the IKSPs related to increasing the socio-economic resilience of the selected IP community, the approved methodology for primary data collection to be undertaken by the study are (1) Participant Observation and (2) Key Informants’ Interviews using various media (i.e. video, audio, photo, and written documentation)
- Aside from our institution’s prescribed research ethics, a number of ethical considerations are needed to be observed to comply with national laws and policies relating to IPs.

Sources: Philippines National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, 2012;
 Republic Act 8371, The Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act of 1997.



Research Ethical Considerations

- Secure permission from the IP community before any study or research activity, as required by the NCIP.
- Undergo a cultural sensitivity briefing from the NCIP Regional Office - to respect the cultural norms and values of the IP community in question before any data gathering activity.
- Acknowledge the IP community as knowledge owners and engage them in all stages of the research through various means such as through:
 - Regular consultation sessions from data validation and approval of collected data to be used in the study.
 - Shared intellectual property rights for all the research outputs.
 - Hiring of a research assistant/interpreter from the IP community who will then be included as a co-author.

Source: NCIP Administrative Order 1, series of 2012, "The Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs) and Customary Laws (CLs) Research and Documentation Guidelines of 2012."



Ms. Jessica Vega President of the Network of Indigenous Youth Latin America, and the Caribbean

Ms Jessica Vega Ortega is a young indigenous woman from the Mixtec people, originally from the San Miguel Ahuehuetitlán indigenous community, Oaxaca, State of Mexico. She holds a bachelor's degree in Political Science and Public Administration from the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

She is passionate about contributing to the social harmony and well-being of indigenous communities, and through her local knowledge and training in contemporary education, she has promoted the empowerment and strengthening of the participation of indigenous youth. Currently, she follows up the creation of the UN Forum on indigenous youth in FAO, as well as the 2030 Agenda with a transversal approach from the perspective and worldview of indigenous peoples. She is part of the Multistakeholder Generation Equality Steering Committee and the #Super30 group on Climate Change.



Mr. Gabriel Muyuy FILAC Technical Secretary

He was Vice President of the Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC) between 1990 and 1991.

He was Senator of the Colombian Republic, for two legislative periods (from 1991 to 1998), he was very involved in areas of Environment where the territorial rights of indigenous peoples had an important treatment.

He also was Ombudsman Delegate for Indigenous Peoples for 8 years. He has been an international consultant for institutions such as the Norwegian Refugee Council in Colombia, the United Nations Development Program, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia, providing expertise and technical support in intercultural justice systems and peace processes.

He was also Coordinator of the Intercultural Indigenous University, a program of FILAC and oversaw several graduate programs.





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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Part 2: Issue 2:

Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Sustainable Recovery Planning in the Caribbean SIDS

Monday, July 11,
2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



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**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Proposed Strategies and Transformative Initiatives for Consideration in Building Back Better TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Lessons learned from Caribbean SIDS

- **Sami Areikat**, UNDESA/DSDG
- **Abdullahi Abdulkadri**, ECLAC

Monday, July 11,
2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



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Mr. Sami Areikat UNDESA/DSDG

Sustainable Development Officer and Environmental Engineer with over 30 years of experience in the engineering and development fields with the United Nations, the public and private sectors in the Middle East, Africa, the United States and Canada.

Current responsibilities in the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) are focused on capacity development, technical cooperation and advisory services to developing and Least Developed Countries aiming at advancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 sustainable development goals.

Joined the United Nations system in the year 2000 with progressive private and public sector work experience in project and program management in the Middle East, Africa, United States and Canada.



Dr. Abdullahi Abdulkadri ECLAC

Dr. Abdullahi Abdulkadri is Coordinator of the Statistics and Social Development Unit of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. He leads the regional commission’s technical assistance to Caribbean countries on statistical capacity building, including the establishment of national statistical systems and the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Dr. Abdulkadri also serves as ECLAC Caribbean’s Focal Point for the 2030 Agenda. In this role, he leads ECLAC’s technical assistance to member States in the mainstreaming of the SDGs in national development plans, including the drafting of new integrated national development plans, and the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews on the status of the implementation of the SDGs.

Prior to joining ECLAC, Dr. Abdulkadri was Professor of Applied Economics at The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica, where he served as the Associate Dean for Research and Innovation in the Faculty of Social Sciences.



The image shows the cover of a research report. At the top, there are logos for DESA and ECLAC. Below them is a horizontal bar with 17 SDG icons. The title of the report is 'Research: Impact of COVID-19 on 5 Caribbean SIDS... Evaluating Progress in Recovery Planning, Emerging Policy Options, Best Practices and Lessons Learned'. The cover features six photographs arranged in a 3x2 grid, each with a caption below it: Antigua and Barbuda (a coastal town), Belize (a coral reef), Dominica (a waterfall), Trinidad and Tobago (a wooden boat on a beach), Jamaica (a woman with baskets), and another image of a child wearing a mask.

Research Impact of COVID-19 on 5 Caribbean SIDS... Evaluating Progress in Recovery Planning, Emerging Policy Options, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Belize
- Commonwealth of Dominica
- Jamaica
- Trinidad and Tobago



Section 1 – Background and Introduction

Section 2 – About the Pilot Countries – A Snapshot of each Country Pre-COVID-19

Section 3 – Impacts of COVID-19 on the 5 Pilot Countries

Section 4 – Pilot Country Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Section 5 – COVID-19 Recovery Plans and Related Opportunities

Section 6 – Building Forward Stronger Post COVID-19

Antigua and Barbuda

Belize

Commonwealth of Dominica

Jamaica

Trinidad and Tobago



Proposed Strategies and initiatives

New Approaches for Increasing Concessionary Financing	Budgetary Support and Debt Relief	Use of New and Innovative Financing Instruments and New Financing Modalities
Fiscal Reprogramming	Creating Shock Responsive Social Protection Systems	Transforming Education Models and the Education Sector
Enhancing Digital Preparedness	Transforming Current Economic Models	Rethinking Agriculture and Food Security
Focusing on Sustainable Tourism	Rethinking the Role of Women and Women’s Economic Empowerment in Sustainable Development... Building Back Fairer and Equal	Investing in Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Financing and Financial Protection



New Approaches for Increasing Concessionary Financing

- Calling for international development partners to consider a suspension of per capita income as a criterion for concessionary financing.
- Efforts to find complementary measures to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Economic resilience and shared prosperity



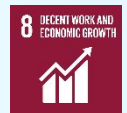


Budgetary Support and Debt Relief

- Provision of budgetary support through a mix of grants and low-cost loans, within the context of COVID-19 to Caribbean countries.
- Consideration to be made for debt relief/forgiveness, including suspension of debt payments, write-offs of aged debt, particularly by the Paris Club.



Economic resilience and shared prosperity





Use of New and Innovative Financing Instruments and New Financing Modalities

- Explore emerging trends **in development financing**: climate change, environmental sustainability, gender equality, poverty reduction, social protection and renewable energy.
- Explore non-traditional donors, such as private sector corporations, foundations, with interest in Caribbean development.

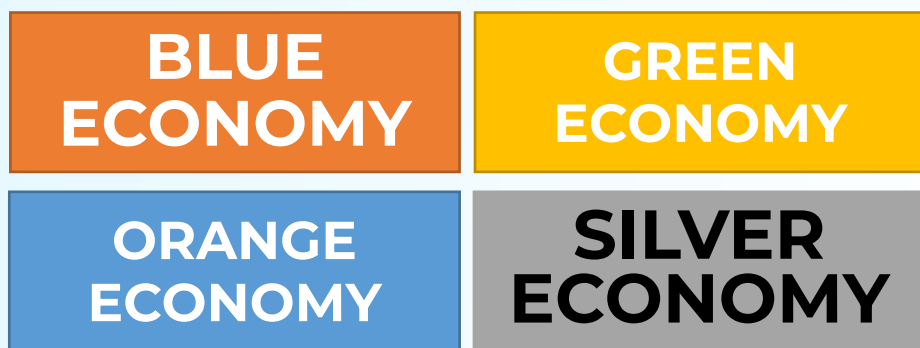


Economic resilience and shared prosperity





Transforming Current Economic Models



Economic resilience and shared prosperity



• **Develop an economic model that favors sustainable development and leaving no one behind:**

- **Green economy**
- **Blue Economy**“Oceans/Marine Economy
- **Orange economy** / creative economy
- **Silver economy**

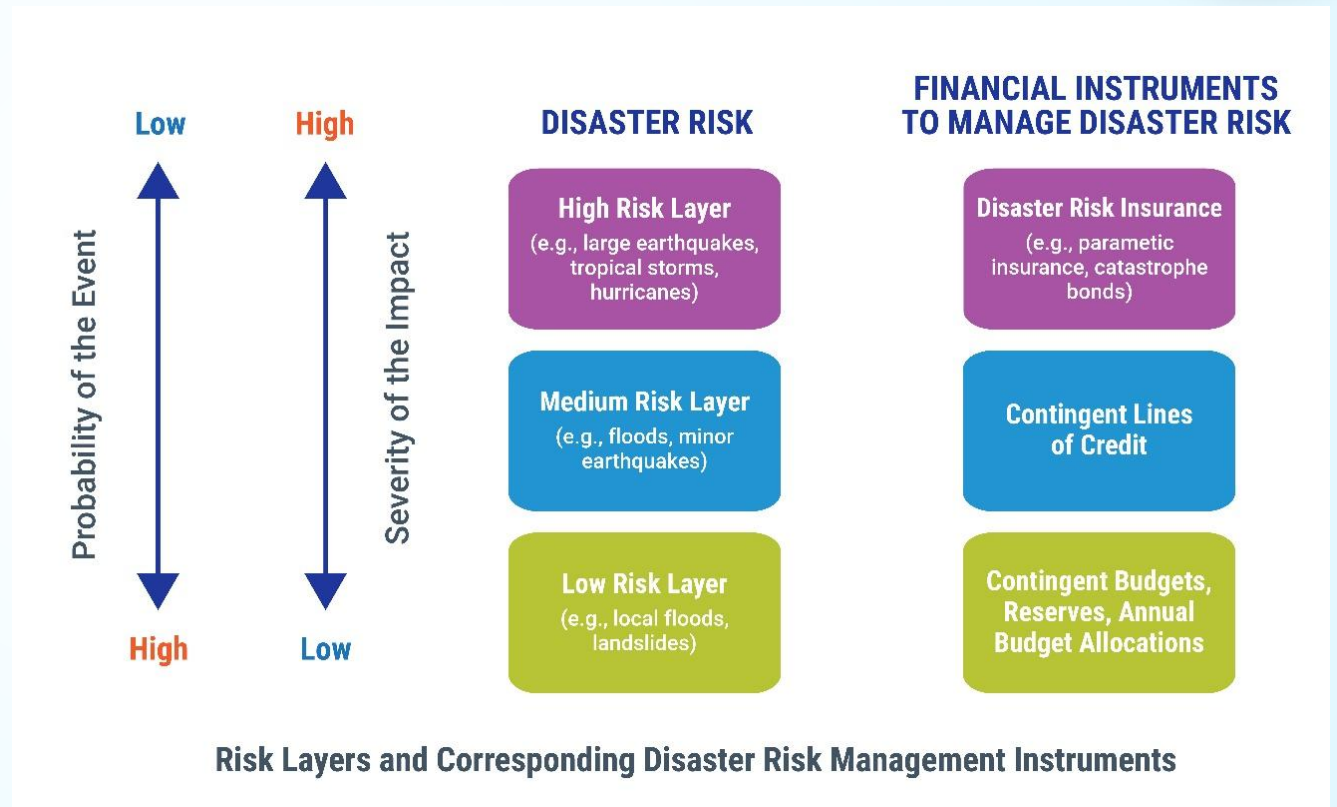


Investing in Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Financing and Financial Protection

- Strengthen capacities in Disaster Risk Management to enhance resilience and as much as possible reduce and eliminate significant impacts of hazard events
- Given the multi-hazard environment in which Caribbean countries exist, the importance of disaster risk financing takes on greater significance.



Resilience to climate change and sustainable natural resources management





Transforming Education Models and the Education Sector

- COVID-19 presented many challenges and opportunities to the education sector
 - The need to transform educational models with digitalization in education, especially for our most vulnerable children and those in rural areas.
 - Consider a new hybrid model of education –integrating classroom learning with e-learning modalities



Equality and wellbeing



Enhancing Digital Preparedness

- The COVID-19 crisis presents opportunities to SIDS to enhance digital preparedness (digitization of value chain actors, e-payments, Big Data analytics).
 - Digital technologies can help to mitigate economic losses across sectors by:
 - creating new jobs
 - diversifying production, boosting productivity
 - increasing access to finance
 - revolutionizing several economic and social sectors including health care and social protection.
 - Through the effective use of big data, artificial intelligence, e-commerce and more, Caribbean countries can emerge from the pandemic with more resilient economies, stronger economic industries and social systems and more inclusive and equitable societies.
 - Better data and statistical capacities are key to informing future decision-making, planning and investment.



Equality and wellbeing

Rethinking Agriculture and Food Security

- Improve access to livelihood protection insurance (for fishers, farmers and other persons employed in the agricultural and fisheries sectors).
- Promote national food security
- Reestablishing the linkages between the agriculture and the tourism sector is key to promote local sourcing and support the local value chain actors.
- Diversification of markets also must be factored in.
- Use of innovation and technology could be prioritized.
- Climate smart practices in agriculture to better address agricultural market failures



Economic
resilience
and shared
prosperity





Focusing on Sustainable Tourism

- strategies in tourism that focus on sustainability, equity, and environmentally responsible approaches to tourism would need to be pursued.
- Countries will ensure that tourism regain its position as providers of decent jobs and stable incomes and as guardians of countries cultural and natural heritage.



Economic
resilience
and shared
prosperity





Integrated Recovery Planning and Policy Coherence Towards the SDGs

Why is it important?

Disaster can halt or **reverse progress** toward national goals and the SDGs

Disaster triggers economic **stimulus** to recover

Stimulus can be used for **resilience building** and **transformative change**



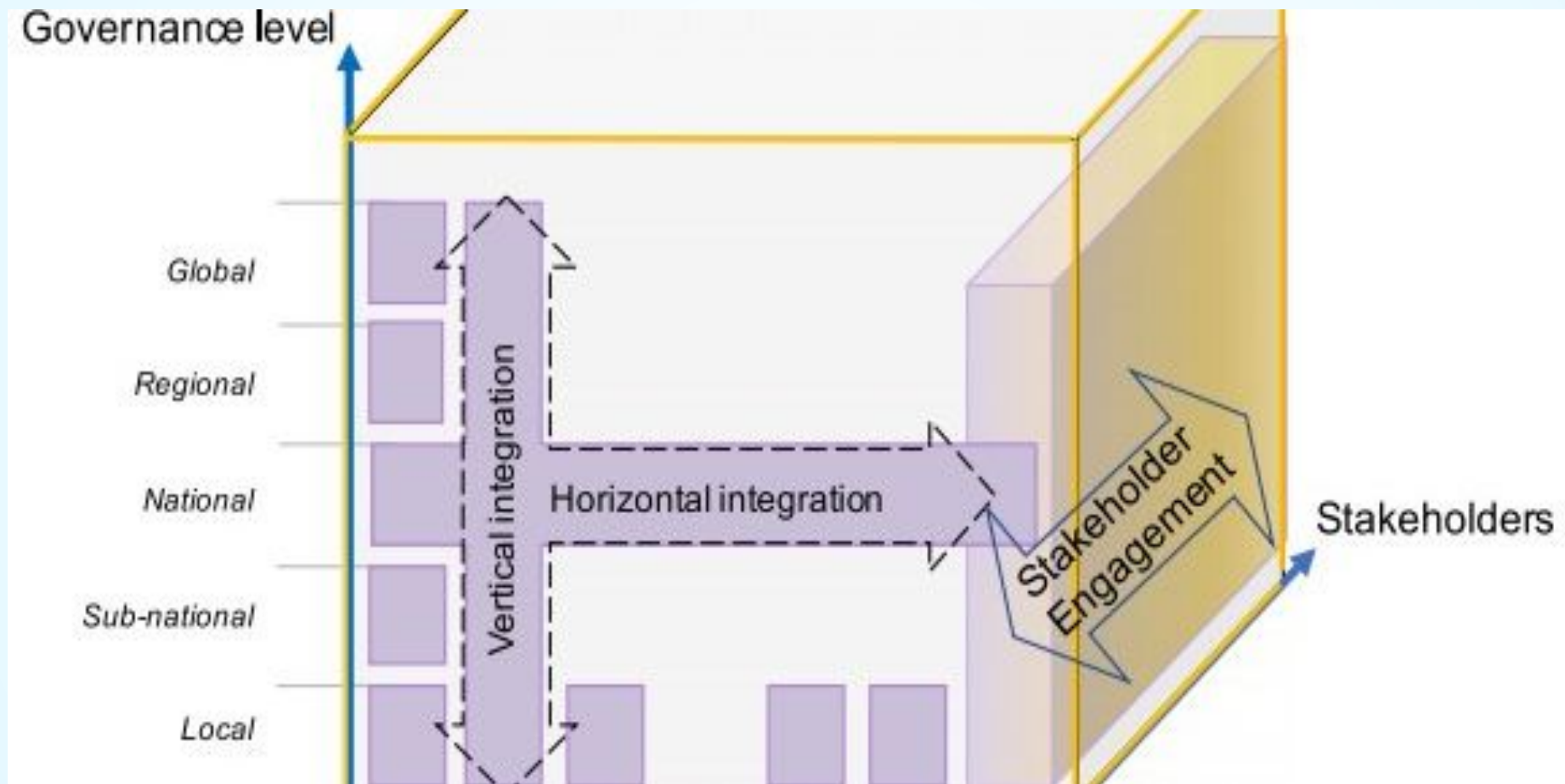
Integrated Recovery Planning and Policy

Coherence Towards the SDGs

A stepwise approach and set of tools for **co-creating** and policy solutions for sustainable development.

It is participatory process for:

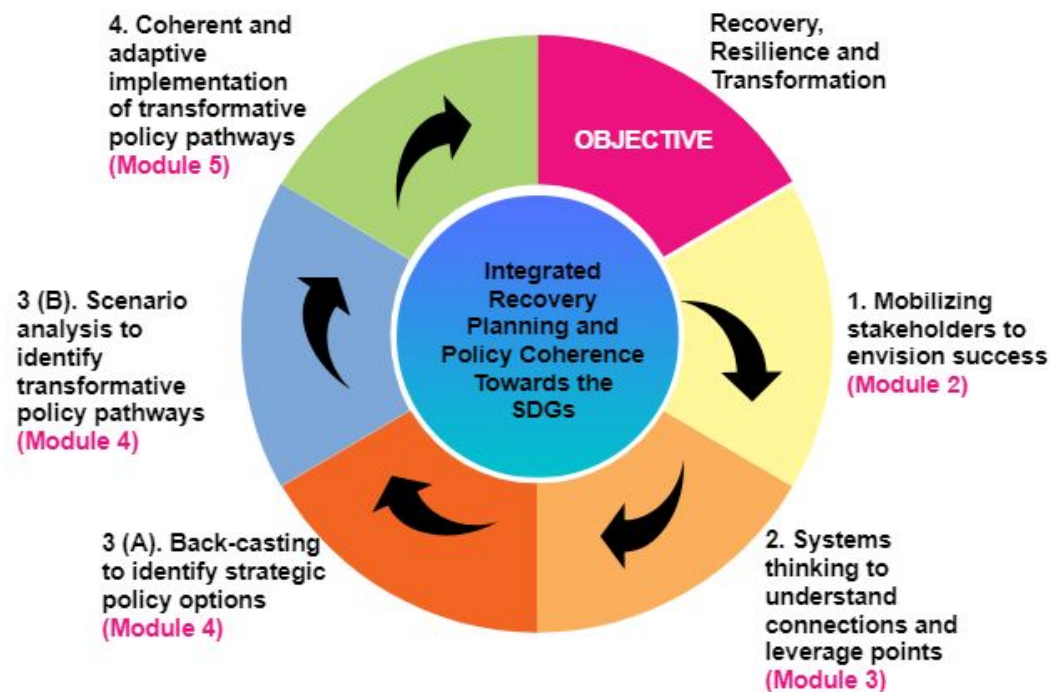
- Understanding **interlinkages** within a development system
- Identifying **leverage points** for **transformative change**
- Creating **coherent** strategies, plans and policies for **building back better** during disaster recovery,
- Enhancing **long-term resilience**





The approach and course structure

Click on a section to view more information.



STEPWISE APPROACH - Participatory, Qualitative, Quantitative

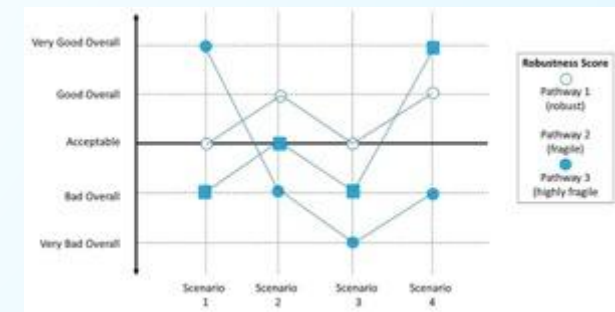


Identify policy pathways that are:

- **Transformative:** address the leverage points
- **Coherent and strategic:** make sense when combined, with minimum trade-offs
- **Robust and adaptive:** can perform across a range of plausible scenarios



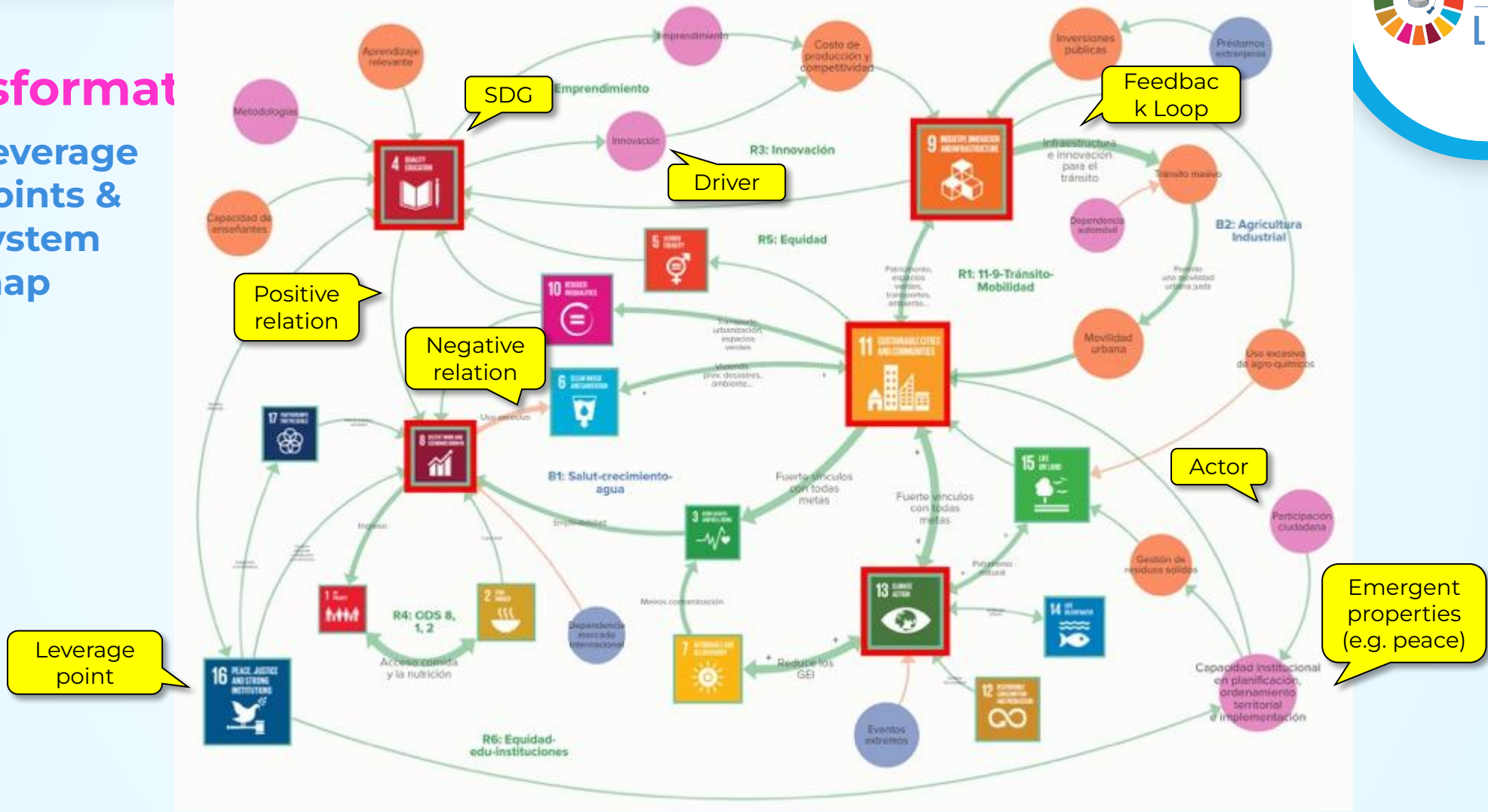
Policy Objective #3 Sustainable Recovery and Protecting the Planet				
Climate Action Carbon Incentives		Resilience	Preventing Zoonotic Spillovers Biosafety	
Introducing Carbon Taxes	1 Renewable energy	1 Resilience infrastructure investment	1 Investment in forest edge zones for zoonotic KBAs	1 Animal market regulation
Removing fossil fuel subsidies	2 Smart grids and battery storage	2 Requirements for climate resilient infrastructure	2 Incentives for preserving forest edge zones	2 Illegal wildlife trade regulation
Electric vehicle incentives	3 Carbon capture and sequestration	3 Capacity development for sector resilience	3 Monitoring & early warning of forest edge zones	3 Capacity development for animal markets
Energy efficiency incentives	4 Building energy efficiency retrofits			





Transformat

Leverage points & system map

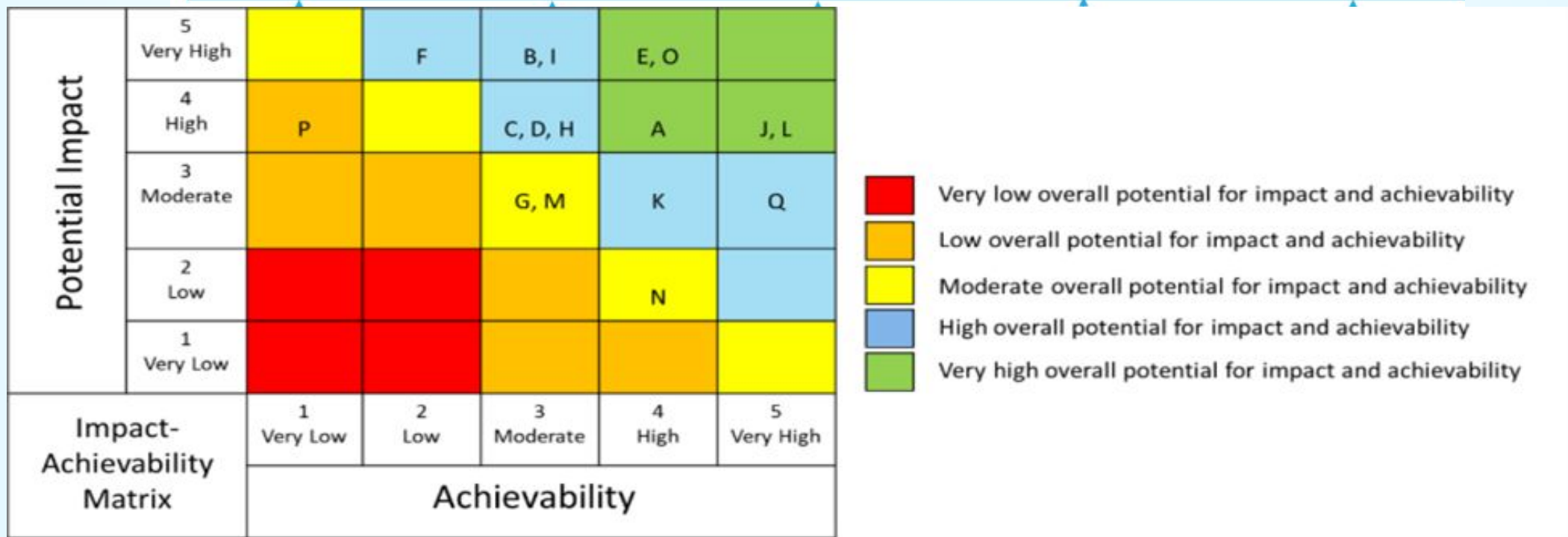




Coherent and strategic

Policy options matrix

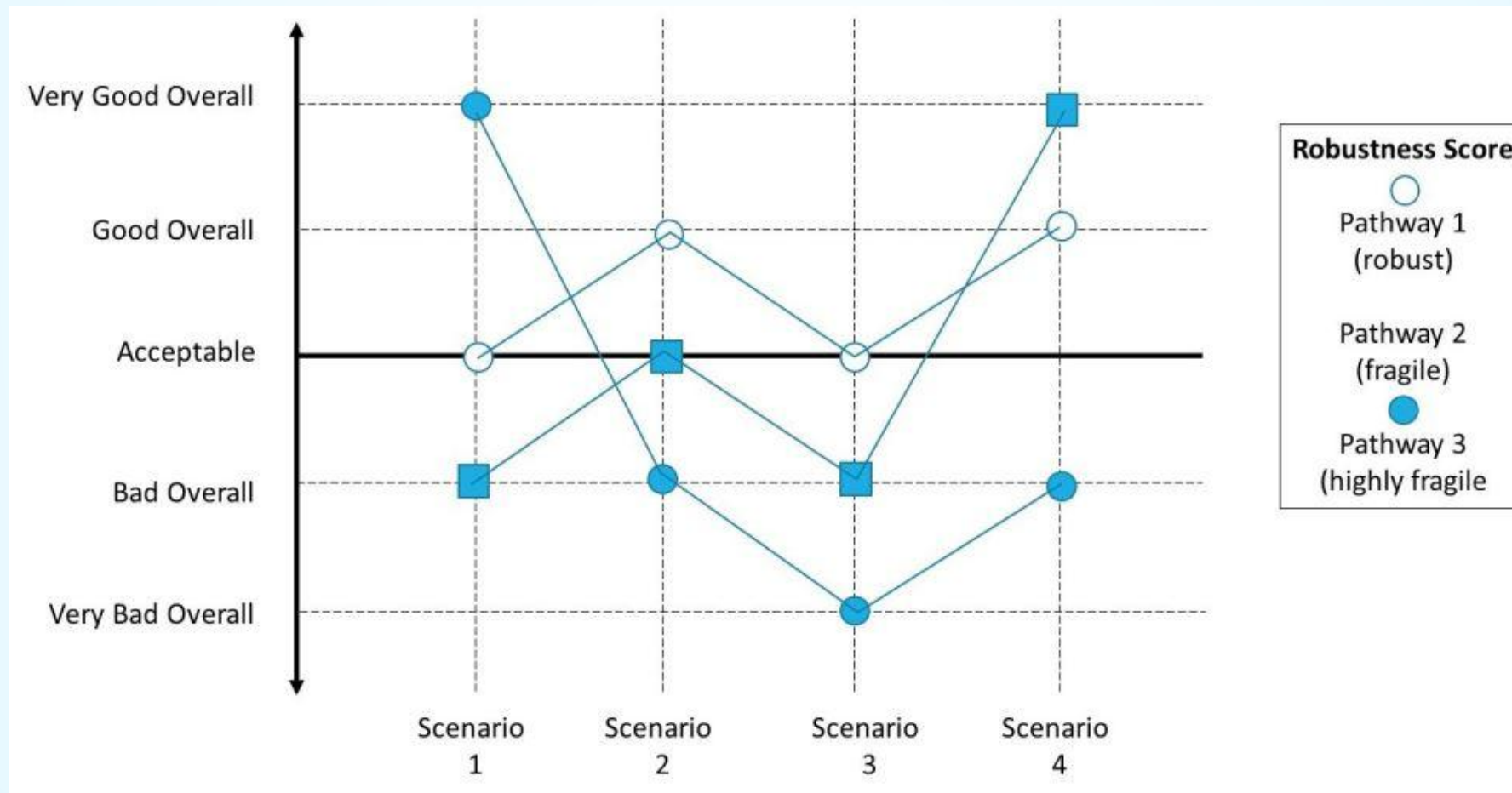
Policy Objective #3 Sustainable Recovery and Protecting the Planet





Robust

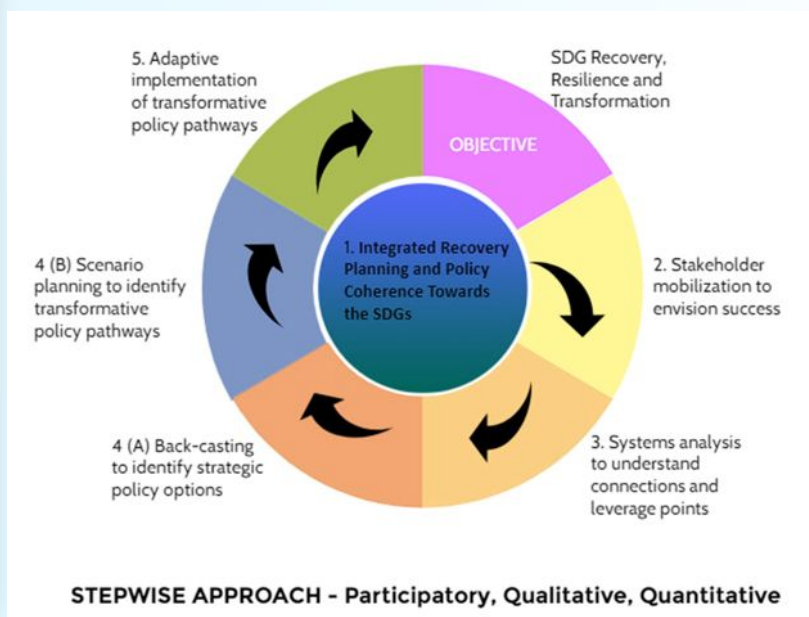
Robustness testing



Integrated Recovery Planning and Policy Coherence Towards the SDGs

Identify policy pathways that are:

- **Transformative:** address the leverage points
- **Coherent and strategic:** make sense when combined, with minimum trade-offs
- **Robust and adaptive:** can perform across a range of plausible scenarios





Thank you



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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Part 3:

Community Participation for Sustainable Recovery, Planning and Transformation

Monday, July 11,
2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Moderator:

Harrison Nnoko

Executive President (CEO) – AJESH/Cameroon

Panellists:

- **Mr. James Acworth**, CAFI Consultant, UK
- **Dr. James Agbor Ayaamba**, Community participatory Mapping Coordinator, Cameroon

Monday, July 11,
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14:00 to 15:45 EST



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Mr. Harrison Nnoko Executive President (CEO) – AJESH/Cameroon

A Conservation and Social Forest Management, Community Participatory Mapping and Land Use Planning Specialist, Natural Resources Manager. Since January 2010, Harrison leads the activities AJESH – <https://www.ajesh.org>. He works on Nature-based Solution (NbS) focusing on natural resources management. Has been very influential in the negotiations and implementation processes of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement of the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (VPA-FLEGT), signed between Cameroon and the European Union. Harrison and AJESH has received several appreciations including an honorific award in 2016 from the prestigious Momentum for Change Climate Neutral Now Initiative, launched by the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Harrison also received an Award of Excellency from the Cameroon Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF). Harrison is the brain behind AJESH's accreditations to ECOSOC, UNCCD, UNFCCC, SER, CBD, IUCN, etc.



SM. Toutou Ebenezer, Secretary General, ACTRIFE

Traditional Ruler of Indickbinde village, Yingui subdivision,
Nkam Division, Littoral Region, Cameroon

Background in Procurement Management

Secretary General of Association of Traditional Ruler around
the Ebo Forest Reserve Area.



**Dr. James Agbor Ayaamba,
Community participatory Mapping Coordinator,
Cameroon**

Dr. James Ayamba holds a PhD in Forest Ecology. He is the Community participatory mapping coordinator, Cameroon.

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**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Part 3 – Issue 1:

Introduction and Overview of Community Participation:

Harrison Nnoko
Executive President (CEO)
AJESH – Cameroon



- The idea of inclusive development involving communities rides high on the international agenda, following the publications of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, and the Habitat III New Urban Agenda in 2016. As mentioned in Ref. (1), community engagement can be considered as a “purposeful process which develops a working relationship between communities, community organisations and public and private bodies to help them to identify and act on community needs and ambitions”. Even though many vulnerable communities are facing the full force of many catastrophic events, only a few attempts have been made in involving vulnerable communities



As mentioned in Ref. 1, 2, 3 and 4

(1), community engagement can be considered as a “purposeful process which develops a working relationship between communities, community organisations and public and private bodies.

(2) to utilise their experience in developing recovery plans and risk responsive developments.

(3). The local communities are considered as beneficiaries and not as participants in recovery-sensitive development activities.

(4). Consequently, community knowledge and their concerns in the locality are being ignored in recovery, planning and transformation projects, hence failing to capture locally significant factors.



Who is a Community?

Communities are beneficiaries and partners of any sustainable development process. Communities are also destinations for sustainable economic development and include urban and rural communities in all countries. Communities are not only beneficiaries and destinations for development activities, but the heart, soul and essence of any experience that is provided, supplied or delivered to a guest or customer. (Diana McIntyre-Pike) there are two types of communities :

Indigenous communities: Indigenous peoples are inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment.

Local communities: Those who belong to a common ancestor, dwelling together in the villages, whose occupation are mainly farming and farming related activities which they inherited from their forefathers.



NB. Communities want a safe, comfortable and pristine environment that can be enjoyed by all. For communities to be effective involved in the recovery, planning and transformation process, government and development agencies should engage and take informed decisions considering the bottom-top information system with effective consideration of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).



- **Why is it important to involve communities in country's implementation of their SDG strategies?**
- **How should Communities be Engaged?**

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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Part 3 – Issue 2:

Why and How should Communities Engage to participate:

Dr. James Ayamba

Community participatory Mapping
Coordinator, Cameroon



Why is it important to involve communities in country's implementation of their SDG strategies?

- Without the involvement of communities, countries cannot guarantee sustainable economic development. Indeed, when one speaks of community participation in Development, it is expected that communities will be INCLUDED / INVOLVED in development.



Communities are the key to sustainable **recovery, planning and transformation** – listen to communities; involve them and allow them to benefit from the sustainable use of their resources.

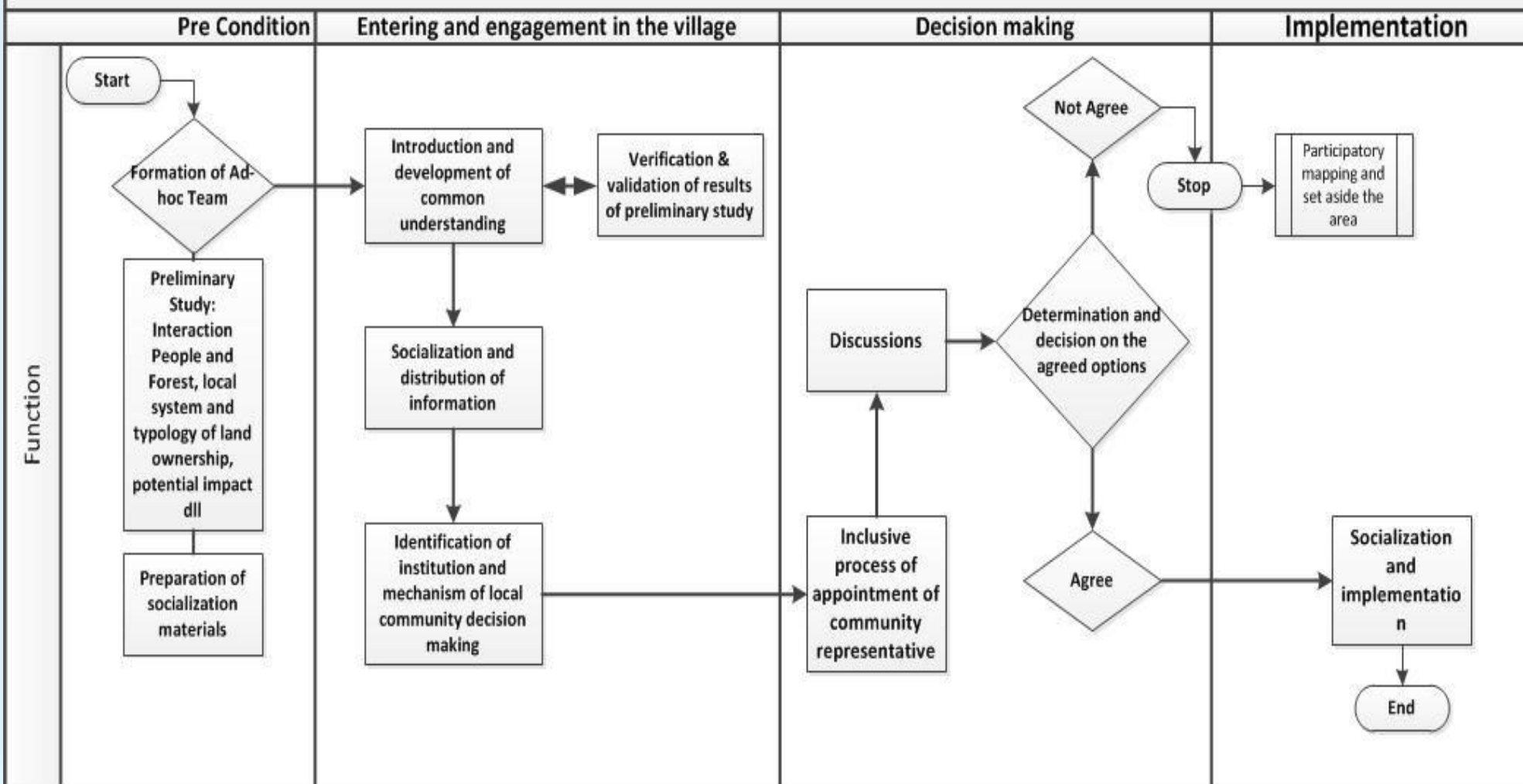
- They act as a catalyst for expanding social and economic opportunities, which in turn uplift the quality of life.
- It gives the local people a sense of belonging.
- It increase their ability to take owner of the implementation of SDG strategies
- The opportunity to take part in collective activities.
- Prospect of building social networks amongst local people, communities and other stakeholders.



How can communities be engaged in the implementation of their country's SDG strategies?

- Communities can be engaged through Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC):
 - which is a decision-making process without pressure and intimidation (free),
 - which is performed before the activity that affects the community is undertaken (prior),
 - with the possession of full and accurate knowledge about the activity and its impact on the community (informed),
- So that the community can either provide or withhold its permission over the activity (consent).

Draft Flow Chart of FPIC Implementation Process





- **How should communities be Organised to engage?**

- For communities to truly benefit from recovery and development (and any kind of economic development) they need to be organised. This is key, especially as resources are often communally owned.
- Organised communities are better able to achieve community goals and visions. They are in a better position to receive funding from donor agencies and the government. They are also better equipped to be engaged, involved and to benefit from economic development.

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**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Part 3 – Issue 3:

Case Study of Communities Engage:

SM. Toutou Ebenizer
Traditional Ruler and
Secretary General, ACTRIFE



Présentation de ACTRIFE:

- ACTRIFE regroupement de 52 communautés villageoises riveraines de la forêt d'Ebo. Particularité : ces communautés sont représentées par leurs Chefs Traditionnels
- Objectifs : veiller à la préservation de notre patrimoine ancestral par une gestion participative et rationnelle de nos ressources pour un développement durable
- Situation actuelle : Les projets sont imposés aux communautés sans leur consultation ni leur avis, ni leur consentement : exemple : - des exploitations forestières ;
- Construction des salles de classes dans des écoles qui n'en demande pas à la place de projets d'adduction d'eau que les attendent.



Rôle D'ACTRIFE :

- Veiller à l'implication des membres des communautés (routes catégories sociales) et les placer au cœur de tout projet de développement dès sa conception jusqu'à sa réalisation.
- Faire respecter les étapes du processus d'implémentation de tout projet de développement à savoir
- Sensibilisation des communautés sur leur importance dans l'implication à tout projet de développement
- Implication des communautés à l'identification de leurs besoins
- Aider à la Conception des avec la participation des populations : 80 à 90% au moins de ces populations représentant toutes les classes sociales (hommes, femmes et jeunes)



Rôle D'ACTRIFE (Con't):

- Formation des communautés :- sur: - le Droit des Communautés au Consentement Libre Informé et Préalable (CLIP); sur Les Concessions Forestières;
- Accroître les compétences des populations dans leurs domaines d'excellence
- Impliquer les communautés à la réalisation des projets et activité de ODD
- Créer un Comité de suivi dont les membres seront issus des communautés afin de garantir une appropriation du ou des projets et
- Participer activement aux discussions multipartites sur le développement communautaire et la prise de décision concernant leur région.



Défis rencontrés par les communautés pour s'engager

- Mauvaise collaboration des responsables administratifs,
- Faiblesse de la structure traditionnelle totalement contrôlée par l'administration,
- Conscience insuffisante de l'évolution de la technologie numérique et de la nécessité de suivre la tendance des événements,
- ressources financières limitées pour renforcer les chefferies et les rendre plus autonomes,
- les conflits entre les autorités traditionnelles et les conflits intercommunautaires, entre autres.



En guise de Conclusion :

- ACTRIFE a pour ambition - d'être un Observatoire de veille et d'encadrement.
- Un Lobby auprès des Pouvoirs Publics et des Institutions dans la réalisation et la concrétisation des ODD.
- Intéressé par une participation en personne à des conférences pour présenter physiquement aux parties nos activités et les efforts que les chefs traditionnels font en collaboration avec leur population pour atteindre les ODD et l'Agenda 2030.

Merci pour votre attention



SPECIAL
EVENTS



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Session Outcome

Monday, July 11,
2022

14:00 to 15:45 EST



El futuro
es de todos

DNP
Departamento
Nacional de Planeación



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Economic and
Social Affairs



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Outcome Part 1:

- The proposal to consolidate an integrated financing strategy for the SDGs is motivated by the idea of having better leadership and institutional coordination among the different decision makers.
- The strategy also emphasizes creating and enabling a space for discussion and joint work with the private sector, with the aim of coordinating and leveraging private financing flows aimed at the SDG agenda in a more effective way.
- Diversify private investment financing mechanisms towards the SDGs that are based on better information, will allow to enhance the mobilization of public and private resources.
- The construction of an integrated financing strategy, it will contribute to the construction of relationships of trust and collaboration between decision makers.



Outcome Part 2-1:

- **Understanding** about the **IKRI**, and **its objectives** to bring long-term socio-economic return to society
- **Inviting stakeholder's contribution** to the design and development of the proposed digital infrastructure
- **Identifying the challenges and opportunities** to captures, processes, analyzes, and present indigenous knowledge from multiple sources
- **Addressing engagement strategies and the methodology** and institutional processes to capture Indigenous Knowledge systems and practices, especially **covering the research case study from Philippines.**



Outcome Part 2-2:

Building Back Better TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Increased knowledge of participating countries of integrated recovery planning to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and build back better towards achieving the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in Caribbean SIDS.
- Increased capacity in the participating countries to initiate integrated recovery planning or adapt existing recovery measures to effectively mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerate the implementation of their national sustainable development strategies.

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HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Outcome Part 3:

- The importance and the need to effectively involve indigenous people communities local communities in the attainment of SDGs at the era of building forward better is primordial and heighten the interest of parties and other stakeholders in decision making.
- SDGs are realized in a multi-stakeholder participation approach in countries with no one behind, not even the indigenous nor local communities.



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**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Closing Remarks

Representatives of:

DNP

CANEUS / FILAC / UN DESA / UNOOSA

AJESH

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FONDO PARA EL DESARROLLO
DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS DE
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Thank You