Expert group meeting on policy integration in government in pursuit of the SDGs

Policy integration challenges in the post-2015 development agenda

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MDG were not a development agenda

- A set of clear, simple, quantitative and easy to communicate targets

- With specific time-bound targets focused on human development

- Facilitated a major shift from economic growth (1980-90s) to human development but...

- **ALIGNING MDGS WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS** was mostly done through adapted individual targets taken from the MDGs targets/indicators
The Post 2015 agenda (SDGs at the core) is intended to be a transformative, integrated and universal agenda.

**Integrated:** the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environment) in a set of indivisible global priorities recognizing inter-linkages.

**Universal:** applicable to all countries with commitments (aspirations) corresponding to their level of development.

**Transformative:** facilitating fundamental change in the way economies and societies interact with each other and with the natural environment: sustainable development in all its dimensions.
OWG – 17 goals 169 targets (12 August 2014)

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities inclusive, and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
The SDGs are not the MDGs+

The proposal on SDGs:

1. Is not a focused single issue approach:
   • it’s not about malaria and tuberculosis, it’s about health systems
   • It’s not about enrolment in primary education, it’s about live-long learnings

2. It is not an agenda to focus development cooperation. It is an agenda that calls for fundamental changes in all countries
Policy integration in a post 2015 UN development agenda

Regardless of the final formulation of goals and targets

...... policy coherence is central to an integrated, universal and transformative agenda post 2015.

A transformative agenda will require a much higher level of consistency – policy coherence/integration—across policy domains (much greater synergies) at national, regional and international levels

OECD definition: Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is an approach and policy tool that helps to integrate the economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions of sustainable development at all stages of domestic and international policy making
SDGs in national policy frameworks

For a transformative agenda, countries will have to LOOK FOR INSPIRATION TO THE SDGs to DESIGN their own national PLANS

Countries’ experience in building policy coherence across economic and social objectives will provide relevant guidance (CCTs, employment rich growth, poverty reduction strategies....)

The main challenge now is integrating environmental sustainability across the economic and social dimensions of development as well as among these two areas
SDGs in national policy frameworks

Two challenges for an integrated approach to development:
  – Consistency across multiple objectives: identify trade-offs and synergies in policy design
  – Improved coordination across ministries

Much to learn from recent country experiences:
  – Improved science-policy interface in policy design
  – Effective coordination requires leadership from highest political level

Policy integration requires strengthen national institutions and good governance: professional civil service, effective regulatory systems, sounds systems of accountability for results
  – More evidence on policy impact and complex interconnections, second-round effects
Implications for CD and technical assistance

THERE ARE ISSUES RELEVANT TO ALL, BUT....

Support to countries needs to build from own characteristics and stages of development: LDCs, MICs, countries in conflict and post-conflict situations

Knowledge/technology transfer to be replaced by effective development of capacities: from basic service delivery to improved capacities to assess policy options
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

ECONOMY
- Economy-wide Model
- Energy, Natural Resources

ENERGY
- Dynamic Systems Model
- Energy Systems Optimization

ECONOMY - SOCIAL
- Economy-wide Model
- Macro, Labour, Health, Education, Sanitation

EARTH SYSTEM
- Climate, Land, Water, Energy (CLEW) modeling platform

APPROVED: 2014-16

PROPOSED: 2017-19

CURRENT

FUTURE