Delivering on the SDGs: UNDP perspective

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Universality

- Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors.
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)

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 One Left Behind’

- The principle of ‘no one left 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.
UNDP approved in November 2017 its new Strategic Plan, for the period 2018-2021, which aims to help countries achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks.

The UNDP Strategic Plan and the way the organization operates in different countries is based on the premise that there is no "one-size-fits-all" approach to development. Countries determine their development priorities and approaches in response to their unique circumstances, seeking new ways to address complex challenges and trade-offs amidst uncertainty.
The 2030 Agenda is ‘indivisible’ – countries should avoid ‘cherry picking’ goals. It is important to assess the interlinkages across goals and targets.

The considered ‘sweet spot’ areas are limited. Countries need to carefully assess the ‘trade-offs’ across goals/targets.
Brazilian Northeast and the SDGs: “leaving no one behind”

Brazil IDH: 0.493
Northeast IDH: 0.397

Brazil IDH: 0.612
Northeast IDH: 0.516

Brazil IDH: 0.727
Northeast IDH: 0.663

Source: www.atlasbrasil.org.br
IDHM – Beyond Averages

**Gráfico 1:** Evolução do IDHM e desagregações para o Brasil, 2000 e 2010
Landing the SDG agenda at the national and local levels: integration into national and sub-national plans for development; and into budget allocations. Will need to be linked to the new UNDAF Guidelines.

Focus on priority areas defined by respective countries. Support an integrated approach, including synergies and trade-offs. Bottlenecks assessment, financing and partnerships, and measurement.

Support – skills and experience - from respective UN agencies to countries, which should be made available at a low cost in a timely manner.
MAINSTREAMING SDGS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

**Initiate now**
1. Public awareness
2. Multi-stakeholder approaches
3. Reviewing plans and adapting SDGs

**Initiate over time**
4. Horizontal policy coherence (breaking the silos)
5. Vertical policy coherence (glocalizing the agenda)
6. Budgeting for the future

**PLAN**

**DO**
4. Horizontal policy coherence (breaking the silos)
5. Vertical policy coherence (glocalizing the agenda)
6. Budgeting for the future

**CHECK**
7. Monitoring, reporting and accountability
8. Assessing risks and fostering adaptability
MAINSTREAMING THE SDGs: ALIGNMENT

- Coherence of national plan and SDGs?
- Coherence of sector and sub-national plans?
- Institutional arrangements: cross-sector coordination mechanisms?

- **Rapid Integrated Assessment**: mapping of SDGs (goals and targets) against national/sub-national priorities (based on the analysis of National Vision Strategy, National Development Plans, Sectoral Plans, Local Development Agendas)

- **Ensure appropriate institutional ownership**
  - Balancing between sectoral and cross-sectoral actions
  - Setting up an institution responsible for inter-ministerial coordination
Brazilian National Commission for the SDGs

• Created by Decree 8,892, 27 October 2016;

• Composed by 6 Ministries, 1 representative from local government (municipalities), 1 representative from state government and 8 representatives from civil society;

• The National Commission will, inter alia:

  I – elaborate and action plan for the implementation of the Agenda 2030;
  II - propose strategies, instruments and programmes for the implementation of the Agenda 2030;
  III – follow up and monitor the SDG and elaborate periodic reports;
ACCELERATING SDG PROGRESS

- Not all goals can be pursued equally and at the same time
- Pursuit of catalytic actions with impacts across multiple SDG targets

- Inspiring cross-sectoral collaboration, breaking down silos.
- Identifying and investing in ‘accelerators’ – intervention areas that can yield multiple dividends (women and girls’ empowerment, energy access, water access)
- Identifying the bottlenecks limiting progress of development interventions
- Adapting innovative acceleration solutions across countries, i.e. working with “combos” in a multidimensional approach for action and investment
Maps in Brazilian Northeast

MAINSTREAMING
Landing the SDGS

ACCELERATION
Targeting resources

POLICY SUPPORT
Available expertise

• Advocacy – Flag raising ceremony in states, events, publications, “Siga Bem”
• Implementation – Projects developed and/or in development in the states of Piaui, Maranhão e Bahia
• Monitoring – Work with the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU – Brazil) focused on the region – INTOsai, Academic Observatory with the Federal
UNDP’S OFFER
The UNDP Prospectus details how UNDP will programmatically support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
UNDP STRATEGY FOR MAPS – “CLEAR”

COHERENCE AND LINKAGES
• ‘Whole of agenda’ + ‘whole of society’
• Coalitions and partnerships

EXPERTISE
• Analysis, advisory services, options for reform, capacity development, partnerships, M&E, implementation services (e.g. poverty eradication, reduction of inequalities, democratic governance, energy and environment, risk governance and management, urbanization)

ACCESS
• Sub-regional, regional and global processes and institutions including sources
• South-South and Triangular Cooperation

REPORTING
• Metrics and measurements
• Preparation of country reporting guidelines
• Technical support to country-led reporting on the SDGs
Between 2016 and 2017, UNDP will support SDG implementation in at least 50 countries through integrated MAPS missions (10 slated for 2016).

Integrated missions draw on technical resources and tools from across the organization, even other agencies.

Objective: to move SDG implementation forward by helping government formulate an SDG implementation roadmap and UNDP/UNCT support strategy.

**Liberia** (August 2016): MAPS in context of fragility. **Key objective**: Government roadmap to inform next Agenda for Transformation (National Development Plan)

**Cambodia** (October 2016): LMIC country. **Key objective**: Inform MTR of National Strategic Development Plan; identify SDG-related strategic entry points for UNDP/UNCT; SDG monitoring (with UN Statistics Division)

**Jamaica** (October 2016): UMIC, SIDS. **Key objective**: Strengthen institutional mechanisms for SDGs integration in national processes; entry points for acceleration and bottleneck analysis; data quality
UNDP is supporting countries to define national financing for sustainable development strategies, with a particular focus on identifying catalytic interventions, scaling-up innovative financing mechanisms and improving the effectiveness of financial resources.

Many initiatives and tools in motion, including:
- Joint research with AFD: how to maximize new financing opportunities for LDCs
- SIDS: how countries can leverage investments in the ‘blue economy’
- Tax Inspectors Without Borders
- Development Finance Assessments (DFAs)
- Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)
- SDG Philanthropy Platform
- Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)
- “Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development” website

In progress: UNDP handbook on financing for development for country offices
FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF 2030 AGENDA

Global: HLPF
- Voluntary National Reviews
- Thematic reviews
- Global reports
- Stakeholders’ inputs

Regional: Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

National: Country-led reports
- UNDG country SDG reporting guidelines (expected end 2016)

2017 HLPF
- July 10-19 2017, New York
- Theme: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world
- Focus goals: 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger), 3 (health), 5 (gender), 9 (infrastructure), 14 (oceans), 17 (MOIs and partnerships)
- Voluntary National Reviews
  - 30 countries (17 programme countries)
  - Out of 17, 9 LAC countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Uruguay
- BPPS support for VNR countries
A robust follow-up and review framework will require a solid set of indicators and statistic data in order to maximize and track progress, support countries in making informed policy choices and ensure that no one is left behind.

- **11th March 2016** - The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) by the Statistical Commission, agreed upon 230 indicators to follow-up the 17 goals and 169 targets.

- **Data Partnerships**
  - UN Statistical Commission
  - Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
Plataforma Agenda 2030

A Agenda 2030 é um plano de ação global para em 2030 alcançarmos o desenvolvimento sustentável. A Plataforma provê acesso à dados, canais de participação e informações gerais para o acompanhamento das ações orientadas ao cumprimento dessa Agenda.

Conheça a Agenda 2030 e os ODS

Acesse as metas e os indicadores globais da Agenda 2030

Contribua para a Agenda 2030

Para saber mais, selecione um ODS abaixo:
Obrigado!
Thank you!

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