

INTEGRATED POLICY PRACTITIONERS' NETWORK

(IPPN)

Connecting knowledge and practitioners to lead integrated approaches to the SDGs

Knowledge Café: Providing Insights and Aligning the SDGs to Chart Effective Policy Pathways

Wednesday, 25 October 2023

Today's Agenda

Welcome remarks:

• Jörg Schimmel, Senior Programme Officer, Inter-agency Programme Facilitation, UN Development Coordination Office (UN DCO)

Panel discussion:

- Laurel Patterson, Head, SDG Integration Team, BPPS, UNDP
- José Pablo Céspedes, Advisor, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, Costa Rica
- Lamin Bojang, Adviser, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, The Gambia

Closing remarks and next steps

Integrated SDG Insights Approach and Tools

Laurel Patterson

Director, SDG Integration Team, BPPS, UNDP

How do we build SDG playbooks for the second half of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

See the animated slides here

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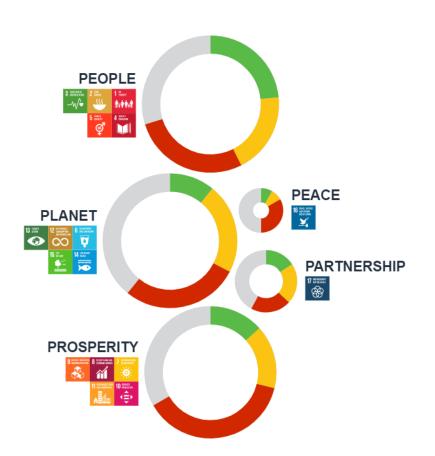




SDG INSIGHTS UNLOCKING THE FUTURE

U N D P

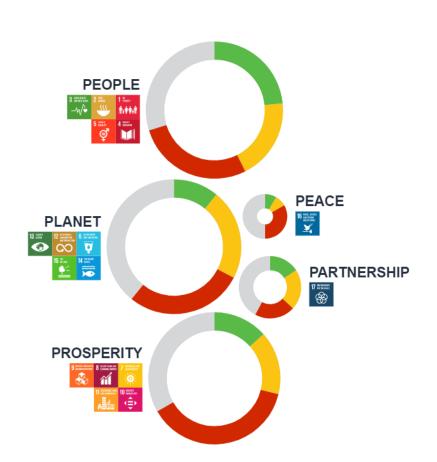
SDG Trends





SDG Trends

National Priorities







SDG Trends

PEOPLE 4 mari **PEACE PLANET PARTNERSHIP** 17 ==== **PROSPERITY**

National Priorities



SDG Interlinkages



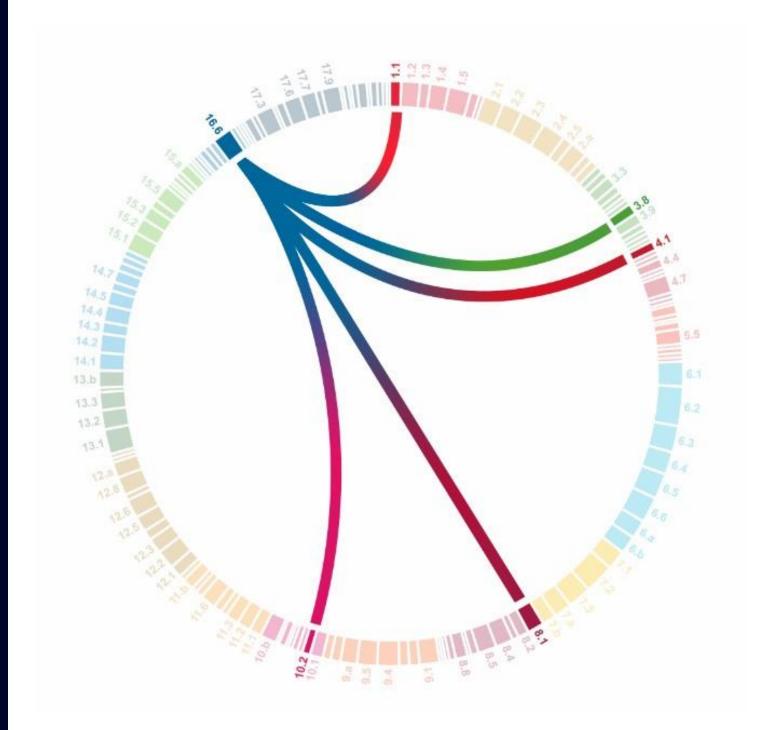
Effective institutions power social well-being

Resilient infrastructure spurs innovation & protects people



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Explore UNDP Chat Assist



Hello I am UNDP Chat Assist, how can I help you today?

How many countries prioritize decent work for all?

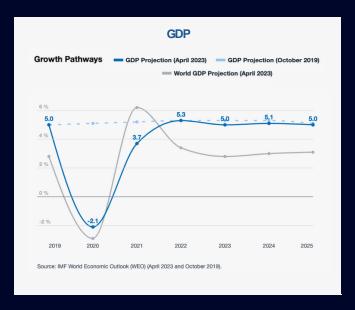


80 countries globally indicated SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Diving deeper into these results:

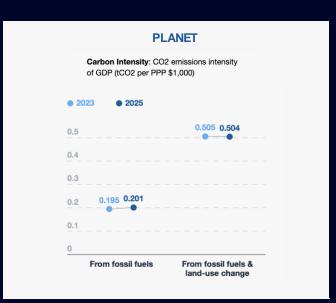
- Four countries have indicated Target 8.1, 16 countries have identified Target 8.2 (Diversify, innovate and upgrade for economic productivity)
- Seven countries have identified Target 8.3 (Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises)
- 53 countries have indicated Target
 8.5 (Full employment and decent work with equal pay) and
- Three countries have identified target 8.6 (Promote youth employment, education and training)

DOWNLOAD NOW

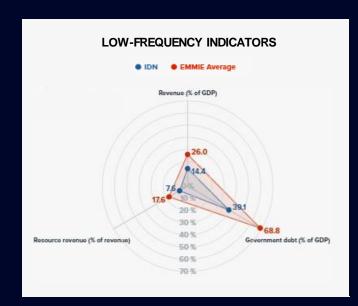


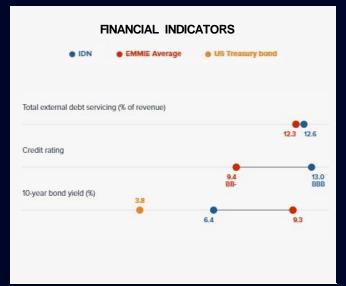












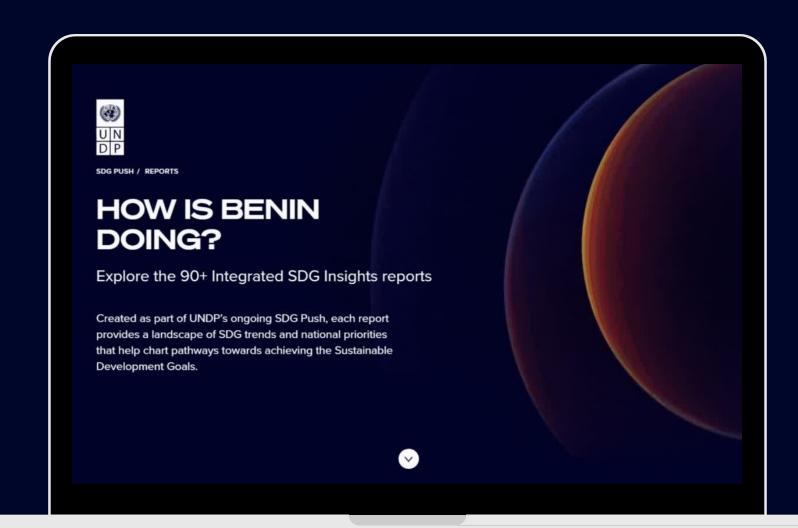


What's holding us back?





data.undp.org
sdgpush.undp.org



SDG Integrated Report: Costa Rica

José Pablo Céspedes

Advisor, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, Costa Rica

SDG Integrated Report Methodology

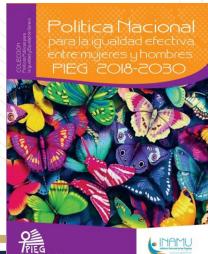
SDG priorities generated using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy.

This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k terms, including phrases and expressions.











Results

SDG Interlinkages

The following pathways reflect policy investments with most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Costa Rica:

Target 5.5



Target 5.5



Target 9.5



Target 10.2



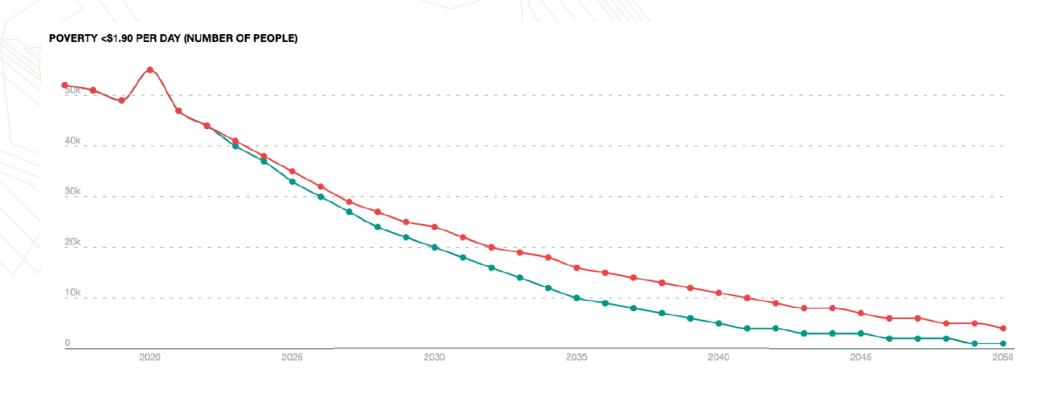
Target 16.6



Results

1 FIN DE LA POBREZA





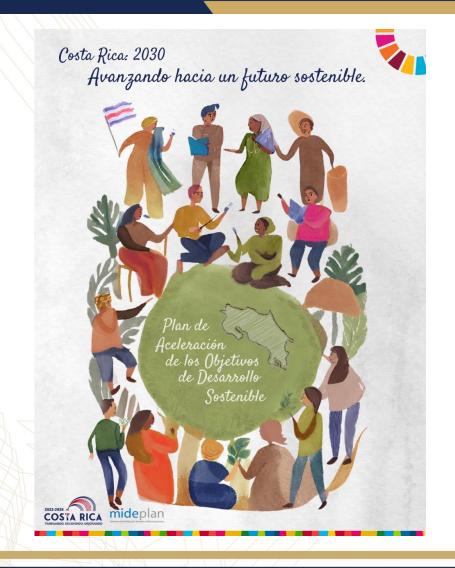
Without SDG Push
With SDG Push

Use of the SDG Report

SDG Summit 2023

Action Plan for the Acceleration of the SDGs

17 Commitments



SDG National Target Strategy



GOBIERNO DE COSTA RICA

ESTRATEGIA

de Metas Nacionales de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible



Instrument for planning, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs with a prospective approach, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions in accordance with Human Rights standards, the CM on Population and Development, National and International Law and in accordance with the different instruments of national planning in the short, medium and long term.

SDG National Target Strategy



SDG Localization

SDG Localization Strategy in Costa Rica

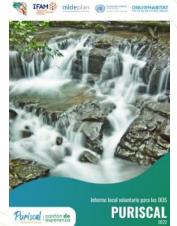
- Articulation of efforts to promote the 2030 Agenda from the territories.
- Instrumental facilitation for linking planning instruments with the Agenda.
- Continuous training.

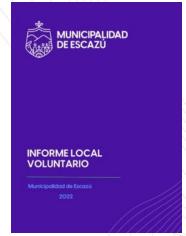


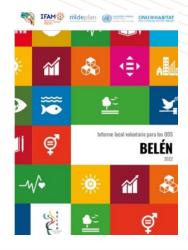
SDG Localization

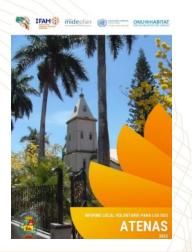












Sectoral Commitment

- Costa Rica was the first country in the world with a multilevel commitment to the 2030 Agenda
- Relaunch of the National Pact for the Advancement of the SDGs.
- 24 Sectors.
- 5 new integrations.



Conclusions

- Modern approaches such as the SDG Integrated Reporting provide a functional tool for SDG planning and implementation.
- The report is functional for making decisions based on evidence.
- Costa Rica has integrated the results into the Acceleration Plan presented last September at the SDG Summit 2023.
- It serves as an important input within the framework of the definition of the SDG National Strategy and localization of the SDGs.
- The approach is functional for the Costa Rican political and social environment determined by the advancement of the SDGs



MINISTERIO DE PLANIFICACIÓN NACIONAL Y POLÍTICA ECONÓMICA

GOBIERNO DE COSTA RICA



SDG Integrated Report: The Gambia

Lamin Bojang

Adviser, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, The Gambia

SDG MOMENT: THE GAMBIA

Economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs. In the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

Gambia's pace of growth during the cycle 2023-2025 is in acceleration.

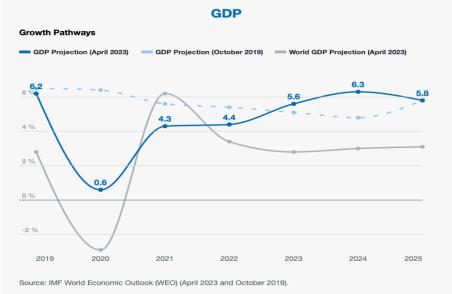
2X that of the world growth projection and > the country's growth trajectory forecast before the pandemic.

Implication: this pace of growth is expected to push the incidence of poverty downwards, especially at \$3.65 a day poverty line, Gambia remains committed to consolidating the gains in its democratic governance, to accelerating green economic and social transformation and to building resilience to shocks and crisis.

On the positive front -

- 1. This growth cycle is not projected to depend increasingly on carbon emissions. The country's fossil carbon emissions intensity of GDP would remain virtually unchanged
- 2. intensity is projected to follow a downward trend at an annual rate of decline of 0.5%, a figure that also takes land-use change into account.





PEOPLE

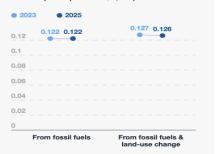
Poverty: Percentage of the population under each threshold (PPP\$ a day)



Source: Projections based on binned distribution (\$0.10-bins, 2017 PPP) reconstructed from the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform through the pip: Stata Module.

PLANET

Carbon Intensity: CO2 emissions intensity of GDP (tCO2 per PPP \$1,000)



Source: Projections based on GDP data from the IMF WEO Database (April 2023), and on CO2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

¹ The economic cycle is determined by adjusting country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2% it is considered that the economy is in mitigation; it is muddling through if the adjusted rates range 2%-4%, and it's in acceleration if they are above 4%.

² CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per \$1,000 (2017 PPP).

SDG TRENDS

•Understanding how Gambia performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build SDG policy pathways. SDG progress tracking follows <u>UN Stats</u> standards and <u>methodology</u>, and is aligned with country profiles.

•Here we look at the SDG targets status according to (1) the 5 P's of sustainable development and (2) colourcodes, to scale the progress of SDGs, targets, or indicators https://sdgpush-

insights.undp.org/reports/gmb-



SDG

The Cambia's national priorities are generated using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Key documents for analysis:

- 1. National Development Plan 2023 – 2027
- 2. Voluntary National Review 2020 and 2022
- 3. The Gambia CCA Report 2021
- 4. UNDAF 2017-2021
- 5. NVR Report on the status of implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
- 6. The Gambia Poverty and Gender Assessment 2022: Securing a Robust and Inclusive Recovery



SDG INTERLINKAGES

- •SDG Interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others.
- •Building from national priorities, the following pathways reflect policy investments with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for the Gambia:
 - SDG 1.5: Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters
 - SDG 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
 - SDG 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions
 - -<u>Critical and necessary conditions for SDG accelerations:</u>
- **Innovation** created the conditions for industries/business/households to move towards low-carbon technologies that can outcompete high-carbon businesses.
- The deployment of artificial intelligence, manufacturing of renewables, clean fuel and storage solutions will offer far more jobs and skills.
- **Policy** efficient mechanism for shifting production and consumption towards lower-carbon sources. Just and gradual transition to ensure universal acceptance.
- **Finance** No financing, no sustainable development. DRM, Parthernerships



Explore the inter<mark>lin</mark>kages at:

https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GMB/sdg-trends

SDG INTERLINKAGES



1.5: Build resilience of the poor to reduce exposure to environmental, economic and social disasters

One of the outcomes of the National Development Plan by 2027 is attainment of sustainable environmental and natural resources management, disaster risk reduction, and minimized adverse impacts of climate change.

Persons affected by disasters per 100,000 from 2016 to 2019 increased from 1,569.2 to 4,115.8. The direct economic loss and damages of the two-day July 2022 flood event were estimated at \$82.8 million, including \$81.5 million in buildings and contents and \$1.3 million in agricultural land. The total damages are estimated to exceed 6.5% of The Gambia's national GDP in 2020.

Possible interventions

- **❖** National zoning
- ❖ Building urban drainage system
- ❖ Urban protected areas and restorations of degraded areas (reforestation, tree and mangrove planting)
- ❖ Creation of economic activities (gardening, tourism recreational facilities on protected areas, waste recycling).

SDG INTERLINKAGES

8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay



The national unemployment rate for the working age population is 31.6 percent, (highest amongst women, youth and the rural population).

Youth unemployment stands at 38.1%. (youthful population, with about 70 percent under the age of 30, and 44 percent under the age of 15 (IHS 2015/16)).

IMPLICATION:

- 1. domestic (rural-urban) and international migration.
- 2. Increased vulnerability of women and youth

INTERVENTIONS

- i). Several efforts are being made by Government and partners to support the growth of the MSME sector. The MSME sector is known to be a significant contributor to reducing unemployment as it is said to account for 62 percent of employment in urban Gambia and contributes about 20 percent of GDP (GCCI 2019).
- ii). Also, the country has developed an employment strategy with the target of creating 150,000 jobs by 2026.

Possible investments.

- ❖ Investment programs in green jobs (solar manufacturing and Green value chain development)
- ❖ Sustainable Agriculture (promoting conservation agriculture)
- Skill development to support green industrial development.
- ❖ Improve productivity of agriculture (inputs, seeds, organic contents and implements)
- ❖ Introduction of sustainable urban dairy farms. (High yielding of cow milk) to end hunger and malnutrition.

Based on the synergies, jobs will come from all sectors – including from industry, investing in eco-tourism, health, transport, housing, waste management etc – but achievement of 8.5, will also help achieve targets across multiple goals.

SDG INTERLINKAGES















16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

Gambia's overall goal in the RF-NDP 2023-2027 is to consolidate gains in democratic governance, accelerate green economic and social transformation, and build resilience to shocks and crisis.

This requires a public service that should be able to respond to the needs of society. Interventions should be accelerated to strengthen public institutions and systems for effective service delivery. This should also look into the Government's procurement system. Some of the Government's services to consider include:

- Driver's license
- Passports and ID Cards
- **❖** Land Lease
- **&** E-government procurement
- Quality health services

For the Gambia, 45.3 against a target of 70 percent of the population are satisfied with last public service received.

To do this, the government and partners, as articulated in the 2023-2027 NDP will aim for full coverage and affordable access to electricity by 2030, addressing quality and relevance of education services, promoting research and innovation in tertiary education level by establishing research boards and council and a national research fund; improve maternal health, neonate, infant and child health care, consolidate efforts and implement strategic infrastructure projects in the areas of energy, transport and ICT in order to catalyze growth.

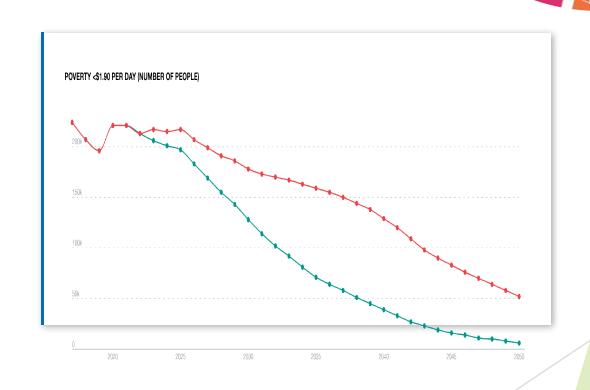
THE SDG PUSH - FUTURES SCENARIOS

Achieving the SDGs is possible.

The 'SDG Push' is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development in 2030 and to 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating 'SDG Push' accelerators into development interventions in [COUNTRY] can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

People living in poverty	Ву 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	180,000	52,000
With the SDG Push	130,000	6,000



Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:

ttps://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/GMB/future-scenarios

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS

- The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue and debt as a proportion of GDP as well as the natural resource share of total revenue. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue as well as the country's latest Debt Sustainability Assessment (DSA) risk rating.
- The Gambia's gross government debt, expected at 73% of GDP in 2023, is almost 25 percentage points (pp) higher than the low-income developing countries (LIDC) group of 48.3%. Comparatively, the country collects nearly a third more revenue expected at 19.1% of GDP in 2023 than the average LIDC country with 14.9%.
- This year, The Gambia's public external debt servicing is expected to be as high as 25% of revenue compared to 14.1% for the LIDC average. According to the latest World Bank and IMF Debt Sustainability Assessment of December 2022, The Gambia is assessed at 'high risk' of debt distress.



SDG STIMULUS

•Countries are facing reduced fiscal space and high debt levels, rising interest rates, and increasing exposure to climate-related shocks. The acceleration pathways here identified need the appropriate means of implementation to move from aspiration to reality. The SG's SDG Stimulus plan lays out a blueprint to provide the means to implement them through four key actions:

- Provide liquidity to support recovery in the near term.
- Enhance debt relief for vulnerable countries.
- Better leverage lending
- Align financial flows with the SDGs and Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the rollout of the UN INFFs.
- •Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by the Gambia possible financing options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are:
 - Climate finance
 - Blended and public-private finance
 - SDG Aligned business environment and investment



United Nations Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to Deliver Agenda 2030

FEBRUARY 2023



Learn more about the IPPN: sdgintegration.undp.org/IPPN



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