INTEGRATED POLICY PRACTITIONERS' NETWORK (IPPN)

Connecting knowledge and practitioners to lead integrated approaches to the SDGs

Knowledge Café: Policy Coherence between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda
Wednesday, 8 December 2021
Policy coherence between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda

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Climate and development challenges are becoming increasingly intertwined...

“Limiting global warming to 1.5°C rather than 2°C above pre-industrial levels would make it markedly easier to achieve many aspects of sustainable development, with greater potential to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities.”

“Transformational changes are needed, and the SDGs provide the road map. The crisis demonstrates the interdependency and interlinkages among the various dimensions of sustainability – from health, well-being, and social and economic prosperity to climate and ecosystems. To address the vulnerabilities exposed by the pandemic, Governments and the international community should make structural transformations and develop common solutions guided by the SDGs.”
....and the need to address inequality has never been more critical

Economics
Climate Change Will Boost Inequality. So Could the Solution
By Jana Randolph and Beade Pickert
November 11, 2021, 12:00 AM EST Updated on November 11, 2021, 7:50 AM EST

Lethal Combination of Climate, Conflict and Covid sees humanitarian needs rise by 17% in 2022
News and Press Release • Source: CARE • Posted: 3 Dec 2021 • Originally published: 3 Dec 2021 • Origin: View original

BIG STORY 10 MARCH 30, 2021 / 12:07 AM / UPDATED 8 MONTHS AGO
Climate change will deepen rich-poor global divide, top economists warn
By Jack Graham

Home / Opinion / Op-Ed
The fight against inequality is the only way out of climate change
Eva Joly
Published at 12:30 am November 22nd, 2021

Inequality is polarizing the world
Responses to the Covid pandemic have exposed growing global inequality in stark terms. Ian Goldin looks at ways to bridge the chasm
THE WORLD TODAY 3 DECEMBER 2021 — 5 MINUTE READ
Case study analysis

- “The Agenda 2030 goal to reduce inequality, or SDG 10, conflicts with other goals in all six countries, appearing when governments plan for just energy transitions away from fossil fuels, promote economic growth for poverty alleviation, or enact fuel taxes that open up an urban-rural divide.” (Shawoo et al. 2020)

SDG 10 has received the least policy coverage in the Voluntary National Reviews (UN-ECOSOC 2019)
This raises some difficult questions

• How can we address the climate crisis in a way that not only enables us to limit temperature increase, but also creates a more equitable world for all?
• How can we move away from the unequal power dynamics, vested interests and profit-driven patterns of capitalist exploitation that created the climate crisis to begin with and left certain populations more vulnerable than others?
• How can we correct historical wrongs and prioritise meeting the needs of marginalised communities to truly ensure that we are leaving no one behind as we transition to a climate-compatible world?

Policy coherence: a lens for exploring these issues
If ensuring policy coherence is so rational and straightforward, why isn’t it happening?

What is at stake?
Bridging the gap: politicizing policy coherence

**Policy Coherence**
- OECD categorization
- Institutionalist bias
- Technocratic
- Focus on intragovernmental processes
- Fostering synergies and reconciling conflicts

**Comparative Politics**
- **Ideas** (underlying values, norms and assumptions about the world)
- **Institutions** (procedures, routines and conventions embedded in the organizational structure)
- **Interests** (material considerations and preferences and power embedded within actors)

**two parallel literatures**

How can theories of comparative politics help explain varying levels of policy coherence in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement across governance contexts?
Analytical framework for studying policy coherence
Analytical framework and research questions

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<th>Politics</th>
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<th>Policy Outcomes</th>
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<td>SDG 10 (Inequality)</td>
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RQ1. What causes policy (in)coherence?

RQ2. Is coherence necessary or sufficient for goal achievement?

RQ3. Do coherent policy processes have more equitable outcomes?
Assessing outcomes through local perceptions

Outcomes Framework

Does (in)coherence impact progress toward targets?

Distribution of progress (or lack thereof)

Three l’s ➔ (in)Coherence ➔ (non)Achievement ➔ (in)Equality
Applying the framework to preliminary case studies
### Nine country case studies

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country Case Study</th>
<th>Preliminary Issue Area</th>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Fossil Fuel Dependence Index</th>
<th>Gini Coefficient</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Urban-rural development (TBC)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30.0 (2018)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Just energy transition (TBC)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31.9 (2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>63.0 (2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Just energy transition (TBC)</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>42.3 (2018)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Economic growth (TBC)</td>
<td>Lower-Middle</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39.3 (2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Energy and economic growth</td>
<td>Lower-Middle</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>40.8 (2015)</td>
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<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Tourism and agriculture in a post-Covid era</td>
<td>Upper-Middle</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36.7 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Equity in Energy Transitions</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>34.4 (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Integrated and sustainable rural development</td>
<td>Upper-Middle</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>51.3 (2019)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions for discussion

- Can you share examples of the role of policy coherence in implementing climate goals and SDGs in your countries?

- Do you have suggestions for how ideological barriers or barriers related to vested interests can be overcome to ensure policy coherence and make progress on climate goals and SDGs?

- How can our future research assess the relationship between policy coherence and goal achievement, including inequality?
Learn more about the IPPN: sdgintegration.undp.org/IPPN

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