

# 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
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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"



The Sustainable Development Goals Report **2021** 

"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 Randow and Reade Pickert

November 11, 2021, 12:00 AM EST Updated on November 11, 2021, 7:50 AM EST



Home / Opinion / Op-Ed

#### The fight against inequality is the only way out of climate change

Published at 12:30 am November 22nd, 2021 Eva Joly

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

THE WORLD TODAY

3 MIN READ





#### ndc-sdg.info



#### **Case study analysis**



Increasing policy coherence between NDCs and SDGs: a national perspective



- "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

**Interactions** 

**Goal conflicts** 

**Synergies** 

**Co-benefits** 

**Trade-offs** 

**Spill-overs** 

**Externalities** 

**Ancillary benefits** 

**Policy coherence** 

**Policy coordination** 

**Policy integration** 

**Mainstreaming** 

**Policy alignment** 

Joined-up government

Whole-of-government



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

### two parallel literatures

#### **Comparative Politics**

Ideas (underlying values, norms and assumptions about the world)

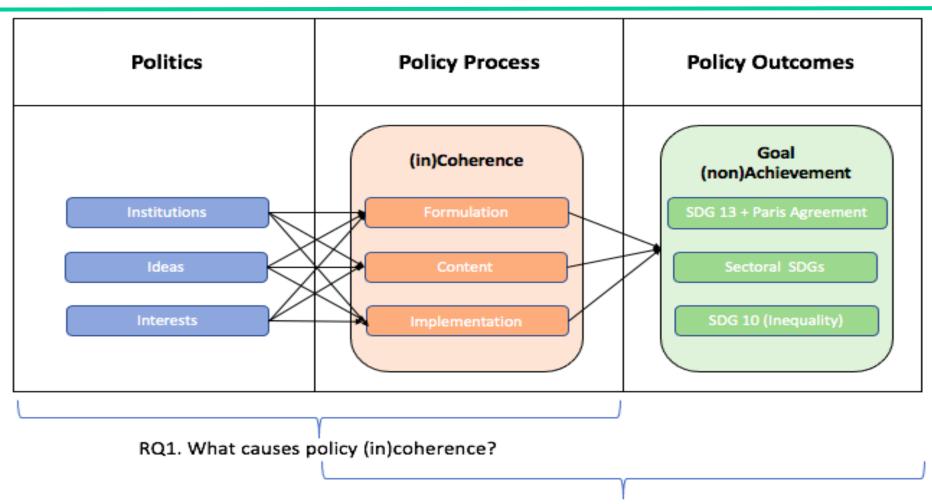
Institutions (procedures, routines and conventions embedded in the organizational structure)

Interests (material considerations and preferences and power embedded within actors)

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?



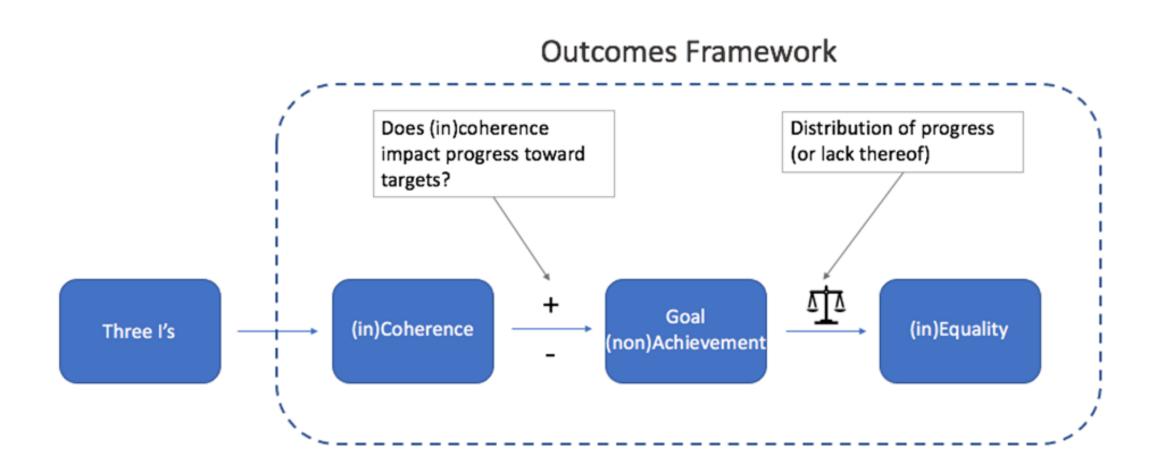
## Analytical framework and research questions



RQ2. Is coherence necessary or sufficient for goal achievement?

RQ3. Do coherent policy processes have more equitable outcomes?

## Assessing outcomes through local perceptions





## Nine country case studies

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



Australia



Sweden



South Africa



Fiji



Colombia



Germany



Philippines



Sri Lanka



Kenya

## 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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Any questions? Drop us a line at: ippn@sparkblue.org