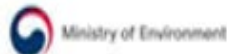
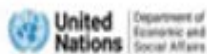


2024 Executive Training Course for Policymakers on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Aligning the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement
- Integrating Voluntary National Reviews and Nationally Determined Contributions

7 - 10 May, 2024, Incheon, Republic of Korea





Recap of Day 1

**From Keynote to Group Work and
Country Examples**



Triggering Role of Climate Action



Mr Sang-Hyup Kim gave an inspiring talk on the central role of climate action for the future of mankind. He pointed to the climate issue as a *hyper object* and therefore hard for many to grasp and to engage.

This psychologic distance should not be the excuse for us collectively to act differently in order to bring our common existence back from the brink. He called for us to move away from “BAU” and shift to a green paradigm of “BAW” .



Triggering Role of Climate Action (2)



Mr Sang-Hyup Kim told the choice that government of Korea made by taking a green growth strategy early 2000 and reaped the benefits already when facing the financial crisis in 2008. He observed the necessary condition of **political stability** for successful shift toward green economy. The Korean way included:

- Identification of green technologies essential for green economy (**innovation**)
- Mobilisation of private investment and partnering for blended finance (**PPP based financing**)
- Creation of financing mechanisms to give back (**Engage with the world**).



Triggering Role of Climate Action (3)



He observed that wide gap exists for climate financing. Yet ample financial resources also exist. There is a missed match of supply and demand, according to Mr Kim.

“Korea as the Green Ladder”, Mr Kim quoted one of the former President who launched the Green Growth Strategy in Korea.

Please hear this message and find out how your country can benefit from the experiences and resources of Korea!



2030 Agenda



We were reminded by Mr Joop Theunissen UNDESA of the **UN GA Resolution 70, 25 September 2015 (A/RES/70/1)**

“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

Para. 72 dealing with the commitment to “engaging in **systematic follow-up and review** of the implementation of this Agenda over the next 15 years” and Para. 74 identified the nine key principles of preparing VNRs.

2023 SDG Progress Report found Target 13.3 on global climate change education has so far NOT kept up with youth demand

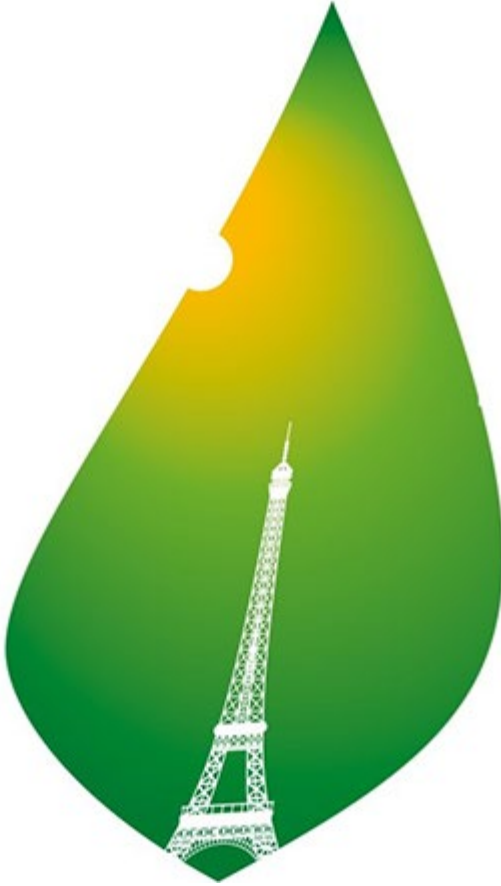
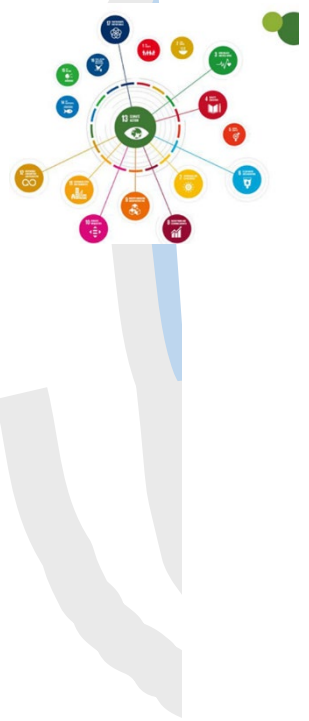


Key guidance



**Secretary General's updated
voluntary common reporting
guidelines for VNRs at the HLPF :**

(https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17346Updated_Voluntary_Guidelines.pdf)



COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



Nations Unies

Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015

COP21/CMP11

Paris, France



<https://www.energymonitor.ai/international-treaties/what-is-the-paris-agreement/>



Paris Agreement & NDCs



Ms Julie Amoroso-Garbin reminded us of the commitment made on 12th December 2015 on limiting the global warming to *well below* 1.5 degree Celsius and the call for increasing capacities in the Paris Agreement as well as the findings from the first Global Stocktake Report.

Ms Bahareh Seyedi reported on the key findings of the first “Global Progress on Climate and SDG Synergies” and mentioned the barriers to such synergy, i.e., difficult to access knowledge (poor science policy interface), politicising planning and reporting, inadequate financial mechanisms for synergistic climate and SDG investment. It was also found that an evidence-based approach is necessary.



Regional Overviews



Regional Snapshots from ECLAC & ESCAP were presented by **Mr. Abdullahi Abdulkadri and Ms. Juliet Braslow**. Both mentioned exemplary country examples and tools that have been developed to support the planning and preparation for integrating SDGs and NDCs. These tools are accessible for download.

Peer learning approach such as twinning and learning platform were found to be effective in transferring knowhow.

Ms Juhi Bansal reviewed the process of preparing for the 2025 NDC report. The 2025 NDCs are to present national plans with a time horizon of 2035 and are to be submitted in advance of the COP30. The NDCs 3.0 are to be informed by the outcome of the first global stocktake which concluded at COP28 at the end of 2023.



Regional Overviews



Ms Raquel Smith Cordero-Ortega reviewed the process of preparing NDC 3.0 of the Philippines and mentioned its use of **Green Procurement** to promote the transition. A first such approach mentioned.

An key topic was addressed by **Ms Xin Zhou** on co-benefits and trade-offs. Unfortunately due to many interruptions of internet connection, her key points need to be reviewed later. However she did highlight the potential co-benefits between SDG 13 and SDGs 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12. A tool on SDG Interlinkages Analysis and Visualisation was also mentioned.



Regional Overviews (2)



Mr Adis Dzebo highlighted the desired integration can best be achieved through localisation since the process of integration was both multi-level and multi-sectoral by nature. Adis discussed further on various drivers causing policy incoherence. Potential causes could be grouped into *ideas, institutional logic and divergent interests*.

Ms Aneta Nikolova gave an extensive briefing on the ESCAP methodology for integrating SDGs into NDC planning which involve elements such as policy cycle, causal loop diagramme and transgenerational human rights. An experiential exercise followed this presentation. Participants were supported to engage in an in-depth conversation and made invisible linkages between SDGs and NDCs visible. This conversation will continue today.

Mr Frank Rutabingwa gave an overview of policy alignment at the regional level and discussed Africa specific approach of aligning country SDGs with the “Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want”. The financial resources required for implementing Africa’s NDCs is estimated to be 2.8 trillion USD.



Alignment in Planning: Examples



Two countries, Mexico and Kenya, were highlighted in the UN Synergy Report as best in class. **Ms Ana Montano Medina and Mr Jose Abraham Ortiz Alvarez** spoke of Mexico's NDP which contained 3 enabling axes for SD, namely, wellbeing, fight against corruption and institutionalisation of the 2030 Agenda. A “the poor first” policy orientation reflected the LNOB principle of the 2030 Agenda with concrete results of significant poverty alleviation.

Ms Ressa Kombi spoken on behalf of Kenya and its experience in achieving policy alignment through the integration of Kenya vision 2030 and its NDCs by emphasising sustainable development in energy, agriculture, and forestry. Kenya's Climate Change Act (2016) established institutional structures like the Climate Change Directorate for effective NDC implementation. A national Climate Fund was set up to mobilize financial resources. Innovative financing mechanisms like green bonds attract private investments.

