

## Synergies and interlinkages between the SDGs and NDCs

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#### ESCAP Methodology for Integration of the SDGs into National Planning



## Achieving the SDGs require shifts in implementation strategies

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The achievement of SDGs requires fundamental transformations at all levels

Beyond finance, a much more comprehensive means of implementation needs to be mobilized to enable implementation

Meaningful stakeholder engagement will be critical in achieving the SDGs

There is an urgent need for integrated policy approaches

## CAUSALITY

To understand the feedback loops we need to gain perspective of causality: how one thing results in another thing in a dynamic and constantly evolving system. The cause and effect concept in system thinking is about being able to understand the way things influence each other in a system (on agency, feedback loops, connections, and relationships)

## System mapping

| System Dynamics   | Strategic Intervention   |  |
|---|--|--|
| System is stagnant or stalled   | Look for constraints   |  |
| Vicious cycles  | <ul> <li>Identify "brakes"</li> <li>Examine intervention points to<br/>return process to virtuous cycle</li> </ul> |  |
| Reinforce virtuous feedback cycles  |  |  |
| Find the strongest feedback structure operating then review the implications and generic leverage points. |  |  |
| Examine each link and consider the consequences of strengthening it or weakening it                       |  |  |



## Addressing Trade-offs through Systems Thinking

| Tradeoff source/ Questions to be asked   | Strategic intervention  | Example  |
|--|---|--|
| I. Valuation Gap<br>What are the values which are impacted positively and<br>negatively but are not recognized?  | Internalize social and economic values in economic decision-<br>making - market interventions, financial and other incentives   | <ul> <li>Tax/subsidy reform &amp;<br/>recycling of savings/revenu</li> <li>Global carbon markets</li> <li>Payments for ecosystem<br/>services</li> </ul> |
| t. Time Gap<br>What are the time horizons of stakeholders in the<br>lifferent dimensions – how do they differ? How can<br>he short-term time horizons be lengthened?   | Change stakeholder time<br>horizons - policy/financing<br>interventions   | <ul> <li>Tax/subsidy reform &amp; recycling of savings/revenu</li> <li>Green accounting</li> </ul>   |
| 5. Information Gap<br>What types of information can influence consumer<br>hoices and preferences?<br>What scientific uncertainties need to be addressed?<br>What are the economic benefits of social and<br>environmental investments?   | Strengthen integrated analysis,<br>science-policy interface   | <ul> <li>Eco-labelling</li> <li>Green accounting</li> </ul>  |
| A Governance Gap<br>Who are the stakeholders ?<br>Which are excluded from participation in decision-<br>naking?<br>Yow can common interests be capitalized upon, or<br>lifferences bridged through governance interventions?<br>What relevant environmental, social and economic<br>mits need to be defined and implemented in policy? | Strengthen provisions related to<br>social justice, environmental<br>protection, set policy targets,<br>standards and codes of conduct<br>that acknowledge<br>environmental limits, establish<br>social protection floors | <ul> <li>Viet Nam green growth<br/>strategy</li> <li>Central bank green finance<br/>initiative – Bangladesh</li> <li>Green accounting</li> </ul>         |
| 5. Policy Making Gap<br>What are the reasons behind the inertia of policy-<br>making?  | Strengthen technical and<br>information capacity about<br>integrated approaches   | <ul> <li>Systems-thinking applied to<br/>policy-making</li> </ul>  |

Examples of Addressing the Trade-Offs Creating Synergies during Public Policy Cycle



## Aspirational Envisaging Policy Cycle



#### **Developing causal Loop Diagram based focused on SDG 6 targets**



# Lessons learned from the quantitative modelling

**Globally Agreed Indicators:** These are linear and were created to measure the progress of individual targets or aspect of these. These do not support sufficiently analysis of inter-linkages. Since the SDGs are viewed as one indivisible whole, additional variables that reflect inter-linkages and integration may need to be identified.

**Availability of Data:** While a substantive amount of data is available, there are some gaps within the data, which has cased inconclusive results. In order to improve upon our findings new data would need to be produced. (E.g. 6.3 Annual treatment of wastewater flows.)

**Water Storyline:** Unfortunately, several SDG indicators were not tailored for the water context and therefore, do not fit our storyline. Although secondary indicators (e.g. World Bank) were identified, which fit the storyline, they are not globally-agreed.

**Systems-Thinking:** The analytical framework is addressing inter-relationships based on causality and can be a valuable tool for policy makers to identify the leverage points for most effective interventions.



Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies





Low Carbon Green Growthtransformation to the New Climate Economy





## What is Needed: A Mutually Reinforcing Enabling Framework

#### **Raising Ambition Factors**

- Carbon Neutrality Pledges
- Peak Carbon Pledges
- National targets
- Sectoral decarbonization
- Carbon pricing
- Fossil fuel subsidy reforms



#### **Enabling Factors**

- Mainstreaming CC in policy and law
- Horizontal and vertical coordination
- Climate finance readiness
- MRV system and transparency

#### **Gender Mainstreaming**

Integration of gender equality and human rights-approaches in climate action Comparison of countries in the Asia-Pacific region according to their Gender Mainstreaming Progress





Average Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Score (0-5)

## The Way Forward

Integrate SDG and NDC planning and processes – mapping the interlinkages at the target level Integrated institutional mechanisms supported by transformative stakeholder engagement Sustainable and integrated financing, including for climate resilient development and infrastructure

Integrated planning to optimize resources; scale up the use of nature-based solutions, including green and blue infrastructure in urban and peri-urban areas

Circular economy approaches to reduce waste and address pollution issues

Low carbon green growth/new climate economy for sustainable development

### **ESCAP Knowledge Products**

Integrating the Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development: A Framework and Tools http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Integrating%20the%20three%20dimensions%20of%20sus tainable%20development%20A%20framework.pdf

Analytical Framework for Integration of Water and Sanitation SDGs and Targets Using Systems Thinking Approach

https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/sites/default/files/2018-02/integration%20sdg6.pdf

Integrated Approaches for Sustainable Development Goals Planning: The Case of Goal 6 on Water and Sanitation

http://www.unescap.org/publications/integrated-approaches-sustainable-development-goalsplanning-case-goal-6-water-and

Low Carbon Green Growth Roadmap for Asia and the Pacific http://www.unescap.org/resources/low-carbon-green-growth-roadmap-asia-and-pacific

E-Learning Course: Low Carbon Green Growth Roadmap https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/e-learning/Low-Carbon-Green-Growth-Roadmap E-Learning Course: Integration of SDG Into National Planning https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/e-learning/Integration-SDGs-into-National-Planning-course



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