Overview of methodologies and tools for SDG integration

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TIAS WEBINAR – 14 JUNE 2018
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water andSanitation
7. Affordable andClean Energy
8. Decent Work andEconomic Growth
9. Industry, Innovationand Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Citiesand Communities
12. Responsible Consumption andProduction
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and JusticeStrong Institutions
17. Partnerships for theGoals
Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors

Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection
An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets

The principle of ‘no one left behind’ advocates countries to go beyond averages.
The SDGs should benefit all and aim to reach the furthest behind first.
2030 Agenda principles

- Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets

SDGs are integrated and indivisible but how the goals and targets are interconnected with each other? (IGES, 2017)
There are still gaps for an integrated implementation:

- How to take into account interactions between SDGs and/or targets? (Stafford-Smith, 2014; ICSU, 2017; Nilsson et al., 2016; IGES, 2017).

- Need for tools (United Nations, 2014)

- Need for a systemic thinking to the implementation of SDGs (ICSU and ISSC, 2015; Le Blanc, 2015; OECD, 2017)
METHODOLOGIES
SDGs integration

Le Blanc, 2015

[IGES, 2017]

ESCAP, 2017

(ICSU, 2017)

Vladimirova and Le Blanc, 2016
Methodologies – Gaps and limitations

- « Existing knowledge on SDG integration is limited »
- Some approaches developed but need to be improved
- Few practical applications
- Few holistic approach including all the 17 SDGs or all 169 targets
- Few quantitative assessment of the interlinkages
- Interactions not explicit in goals/targets
- Lots of « ifs », « buts », « may » and can
- Few works on cricular relationship interactions
Interaction classification/assessment

SEEING THE WHOLE
Implementing the SDGs in an Integrated and Coherent Way
(Coopman et al., 2016)

ICSU – International Council for Science
A draft framework for understanding SDG interactions
(Nilsson et al., 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>Nom</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>Indivisible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>Reinforcing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Enabling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Consistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Constraining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>Counter-acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>Cancelling</td>
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Interactions assessment

Involves subjectivity. The scale promotes dialogue with a common language.

« Ifs » and « buts »...

“Position of a given interaction on the seven-point scale is rarely absolute.

Position and nature of the interaction depend on the context within which the interaction occurs.” (ICSU, 2017)
Policy coherence

« an attribute of policy that systematically reduces conflicts and promotes synergies between and within different policy areas to achieve the outcomes associated with jointly agreed policy objectives.” (Nilsson et al, 2012)
Policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD)

- « The OECD defines PCSD as an approach and policy tool to systematically integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of SD at all stages of domestic and international policy making » (OECD, 2018)

- Three main objectives:
  - Foster synergies across economic, social and environmental policy areas;
  - Identify trade-offs and reconcile domestic policy objectives with internationally agreed objectives;
  - Address the negative spillovers of domestic policies
Policy coherence

- Political commitment
- Policy integration
- Long term planning horizons
- Policy effects
- Policy coordination
- Subnational and Local involvement
- Stakeholder engagement
- Monitoring and reporting
MAPS - UNDG

**MAINSTREAMING**
- Landing the SDG agenda at the national and local levels: integration into national and sub-national plans for development; and into budget allocations

**ACCELERATION**
- Focus on priority areas defined by respective countries
- Support an integrated approach, including synergies and trade-offs
- Bottlenecks assessment, financing and partnerships, and measurement

**POLICY SUPPORT**
- Support – skills and experience - from respective UN agencies to countries, which should be made available at a low cost in a timely manner
**Initiate now**
1. Public awareness
2. Multi-stakeholder approaches
3. Reviewing plans and adapting SDGs

**Initiate over time**
4. Horizontal policy coherence (breaking the silos)
5. Vertical policy coherence (glocalizing the agenda)
6. Budgeting for the future

**Plan**
- Public awareness
- Multi-stakeholder approaches
- Reviewing plans and adapting SDGs

**Do**
- Horizontal policy coherence (breaking the silos)
- Vertical policy coherence (glocalizing the agenda)
- Budgeting for the future

**Check**
- Monitoring, reporting and accountability
- Assessing risks and fostering adaptability
TOOLS
### Different tools for different needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools type</th>
<th>Specific aspects</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning</strong></td>
<td>Tools that address priorities and guide the actions to be implemented</td>
<td>National Sustainable Development Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislative and regulatory</strong></td>
<td>Binding tools under the responsibility of a regulatory authority (national or local government, mandatory)</td>
<td>Constitution, laws, regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economic and fiscal</strong></td>
<td>Tools that use market mechanism by incentive or punitive manner</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Participation and communication</strong></td>
<td>Tools to inform, educate, train and mobilize stakeholders in participative ways</td>
<td>Sectoral and intersectoral committees, participatory mechanisms, capacity building activities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Normative</strong></td>
<td>Reference tools developed by competent authorities with voluntary adoption. Include standards and good practice guides</td>
<td>ISO 26000, SD 21000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Technological</strong></td>
<td>Tools that use the techniques and technology to contribute to SD</td>
<td>Sustainable construction, eco-design, SD research programs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Analysis, monitoring, evaluation</strong></td>
<td>Tools to evaluate the performance of policies, strategies, programs and projects and for accountability</td>
<td>The Sustainable Development Analytical Grid</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Process</strong></td>
<td>Planning and intervention that mobilize various SD tools</td>
<td>Local Agenda 21, The Natural Step, SD management system</td>
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Rifon, 2016
UNDG – SDG Acceleration toolkit
# SDG ACCELERATION TOOLKIT

## TOOL CATEGORY

| Integration tools for analysing interconnections, synergies, trade-offs and bottlenecks among SDGs |
| Dynamic Simulation Tools |
| Indicators and Assessment Tools |
| Static Inter-linkage Analysis Tools |
| Last-mile tools to support meeting the SDGs and targets and unlocking bottlenecks for all segments of society and reaching the furthest behind first |
| Community-based Planning, Partnership, and Multi-stakeholder Engagement Tools |
| Data Revolution Tools |
| Fragility Assessment Tools |
| Human Rights Mainstreaming Tools |
| Tools for Financing the SDGs |
| Vulnerability Assessment Tools |
| Risk-Informed planning tools for resilience building, adaptation and identifying synergies and unlocking bottlenecks |
| Disaster Risk Reduction Tools |
| Economic Forecasting Tools |
| Environmental Degradation Risk Reduction Tools |
| Epidemic and Pandemic Analysis Tools |
| Peace and Conflict Analysis Tools |
| Risk, Foresight and Scenario Tools |
| Tools for Financing Resilience |

More than 60 tools: different tools for different needs, tools for specific SDGs or for the 17
Tools developed by different organizations from inside and outside the UN System
Eco-Advising Chair contributions

- SDG target Prioritization Grid (Only in French):
  - Planning tool
  - Awareness and participatory prioritization of the SDG Targets
  - Allows to adapt the 2030 Agenda to contexts, to identify priority targets and indicators

- Sustainable Development Analytical Grid (SDAG) (Villeneuve et al., 2017)
  - Analytical tool based on six dimensions (ecological, social, economic, ethical, cultural and governance), which can be used to assess to what extent a politic, a strategy, a program or a project (PSPP) can improve human conditions through the leverage it provides without adverse effect to other components of sustainability.
  - The SDAG evaluates PSPP performance on objectives in order to assess dimensions and overall sustainability performance.
Conclusion

- No one-size-fits-all
- Needs more research...
- The complexity inherent in the implementation of Agenda 2030 calls for an opening on a set of approaches, methodologies and tools
- We need to embrace that complexity
THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!

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References