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LINKING UP IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDG AND NDC FOR STRONGER GENDER EQUALITY

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OVERLAPPING AGENDAS



Holistic sustainable development agenda
Ending extreme poverty
Leaving no one behind

33 SDG targets
for gender equality

End all forms for discrimination

Women empowerment

CSW



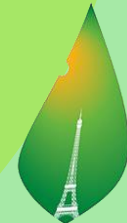
49 SDG targets
for climate action

Mitigation, adaptation

Just transition



Carbon neutrality
1.5°C – 2°C



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

SIMILAR GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES

Leadership

- High level oversight - capacity & expertise to drive the transition
- Political leadership - continuity in implementation
- Center of government - ownership of sector ministries
- Co-leadership by two institutions - risk of turf wars

National coordination

- Inclusiveness - effectiveness of the coordination body
- Ownership from decision *and* policy makers
- Engagement of non-state actors, civil society and business

Policy integration

- Whole-of-government approach to strategy planning
- Guidance to mainstream goals across all policies and budgets
- Capacity of focal points to influence sector planning processes
- Monitoring policy and budget alignment

Monitoring and reporting

- Robust indicators – data challenges
- Integration in national results & performance frameworks
- Perception of additional burden by sector ministries

CHALLENGES OF FRAGMENTED GOVERNANCE

Shortcomings

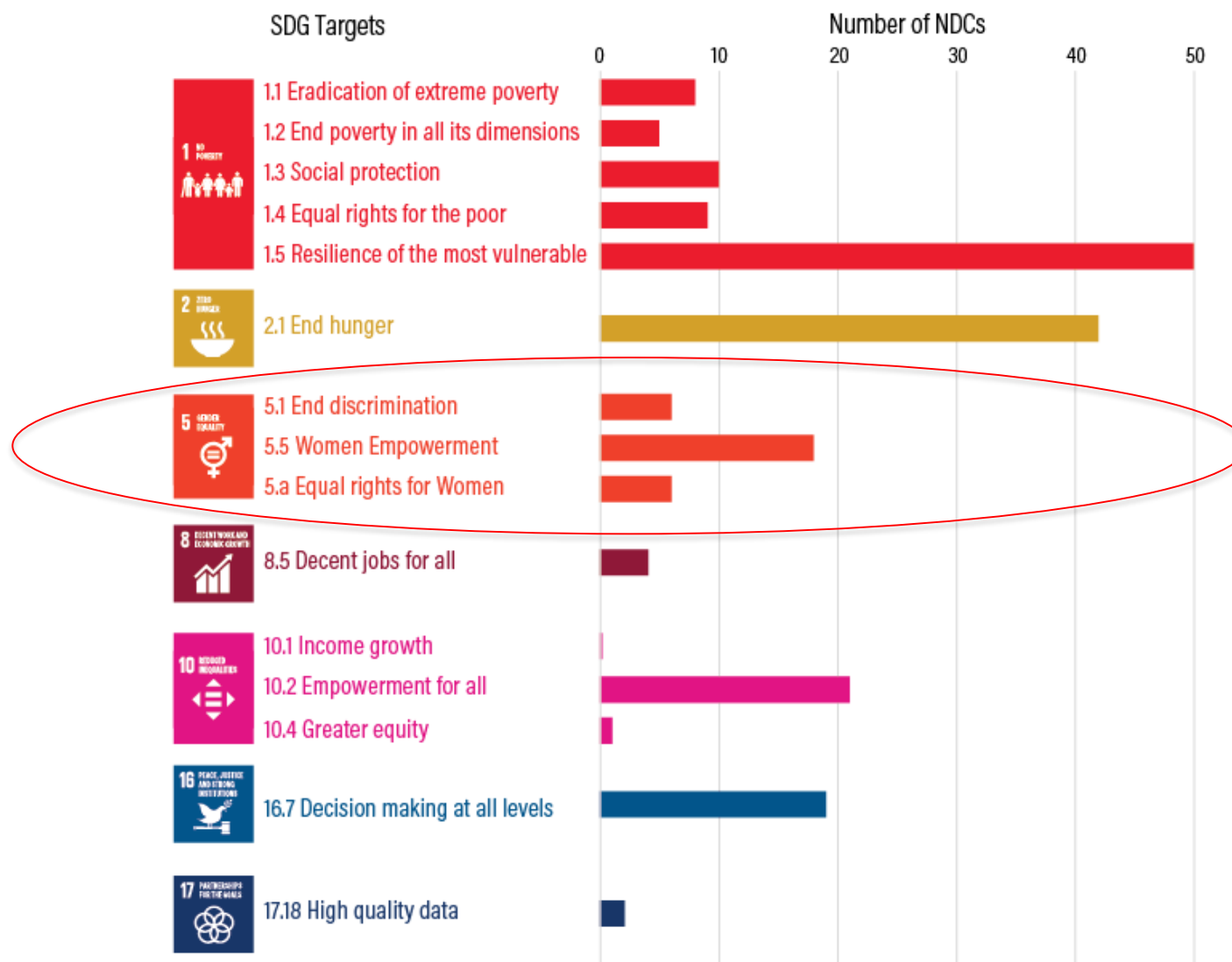
- Limited coordination between lead institutions, focal points and national coordination bodies
- Political economy issues
- Siloed approach to strategy planning and definition of indicators
- Lack of overarching strategy for an overall transition
- Several narratives and terminologies
- Proliferation of mainstreaming guidance and reporting frameworks



Challenges for implementation

- Risk of institutional duplications, competition and coordination fatigue
- Risk of inconsistencies and trade-offs
- Missed opportunities for greater policy integration and synergies
- Difficulty to reconcile environmental sustainability and social equity
- Hard to ensure consistency and effectiveness in driving various sector and political transformations
- More limited ownership and engagement from sector and local actors with limited time and capacities
- Missed opportunities to strengths from respective agendas
- Inefficiency and cost-ineffectiveness

FEW CONCRETE ACTIONS IN NDCs TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



POTENTIAL TRADE-OFFs

Managed well, climate transitions can become a strong driver of social justice, job creation and upgrading, inequality reduction and poverty eradication.

However, urgency to scale up mitigation and adaptation outcomes and business as usual approach to climate policy planning poses challenges to ensure social equity.

Urgency of climate action vs. urgency of inequality reduction

Priorities in climate policy planning	Potential maintain or increase in social inequalities
Prioritizing major emitters in mitigation efforts	The least well-off households and small-scale producers can be left behind
Prioritizing regions concentrating the largest populations and highest economic interests in adaptation efforts	The most deprived and rural regions can be left behind
Accelerating economic restructuring that result in job losses without professional transition plans for the workforce	Job creation don't often benefit workers who lost their jobs in carbon intensive industries; Increase in unemployment
Prioritizing latest green technologies and processes	The cost of new technologies can reduce access of the least well-off to productive processes and lead to an increase in energy and community prices with adverse effects on the incomes of poor households

KEY ENTRY POINTS FOR A JOINED-UP IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional coordination

- Coordination between NDC and SDG oversight agencies and focal points
- Coherent arrangements to engage the government and non-state actors
- Common umbrella groups for civil society and NGOs on climate and SDGs

SDG-NDC alignment

- Identification of linkages, synergies and conflicts
- Impact assessment of the NDC on SDG implementation, and vice and versa
- Consistent targets and priorities
- Corrective actions minimizing trade-offs

NDC-SDG joint mainstreaming

- Single guideline to jointly embed SDGs and NDCs in policy planning
- Overarching long-term strategies for carbon neutral, equitable sustainable development
- Strong monitoring of SDG and NDC mainstreaming in planning and budgeting

KEY ENTRY POINTS FOR A JOINED-UP IMPLEMENTATION

Optimized finance

- Common instructions, coding systems, and reviews to align budget frameworks with SDGs and NDCs
- Criteria in climate and sustainable development funds fostering co-benefits
- Equitable climate taxes
- Common regulations for socially responsible and climate smart investments

Linked monitoring and reporting frameworks

- Integrated and consistent climate and SDG indicators
- Efficient data strategies
- Mutually reinforcing reviews on SDGs and NDCs
- Synergies between national and global reporting processes on SDGs and climate action

Effective international support

- SDG-NDC alignment of donor strategies and projects
- Capacity building for joint SDG-NDC implementation
- Greater donor coordination around NDC and SDGs
- Criteria and standards for greater consistency among climate and development international finance

INFOGRAPHICS OF KENYA NCCAP'S IMPACTS ON THE PLEDGE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

AGRICULTURE



ACTIONS

IMPACTS

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE STRATEGY, INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATER HARVESTING FACILITIES

Greater water availability, reduced burden of water collection and new opportunities for women and children
Increased productivity and income for vulnerable farmers, pastors and fishermen, associated with improved livelihood

INCREASED ACREAGE UNDER IRRIGATION

Without targeted support, poor farmers might not afford irrigation technologies

CLIMATE-ORIENTED INSURANCE FOR CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

More stabilized income for vulnerable farmers, pastors and fishermen

REDUCTION OF PRE- AND POST-HARVEST FOOD LOSSES TO 40%

Increased income for farmers due to higher productivity
Improved food security for the country

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUBSIDIES FOR 311,300 FARMERS.

Lower production cost for small-scale farmers

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING LAND RESTORATION, INTEGRATED SOIL NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE AND AGROFORESTRY

Improved and diversified livelihood for farmers due to higher productivity
Opportunities for women and children in charge of wood and water collection

WATER



ACTIONS

IMPACTS

INCREASE ANNUAL PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY TO 1000 M3 BY 2022 BY 2022

Increased water availability and climate resilience.
Reduced burden of water collection and new opportunities for women and children

CONSTRUCTION OF 12 MULTIPURPOSE DAMS

Without sound Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, construction of dams can involve a degradation of livelihoods for displaced populations and lower soil fertility downstream

INCREASE GENDER-RESPONSIVE AFFORDABLE WATER HARVESTING-BASED LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE PROGRAMMES

Greater water availability, and climate-resilience for vulnerable communities
Reduced burden of water collection and new opportunities for women and children

INCREASED ACCESS TO GOOD QUALITY WATER

ZERO RATING TAXES OF WATER HARVESTING AND STORAGE EQUIPMENT

Increase water availability for the most vulnerable